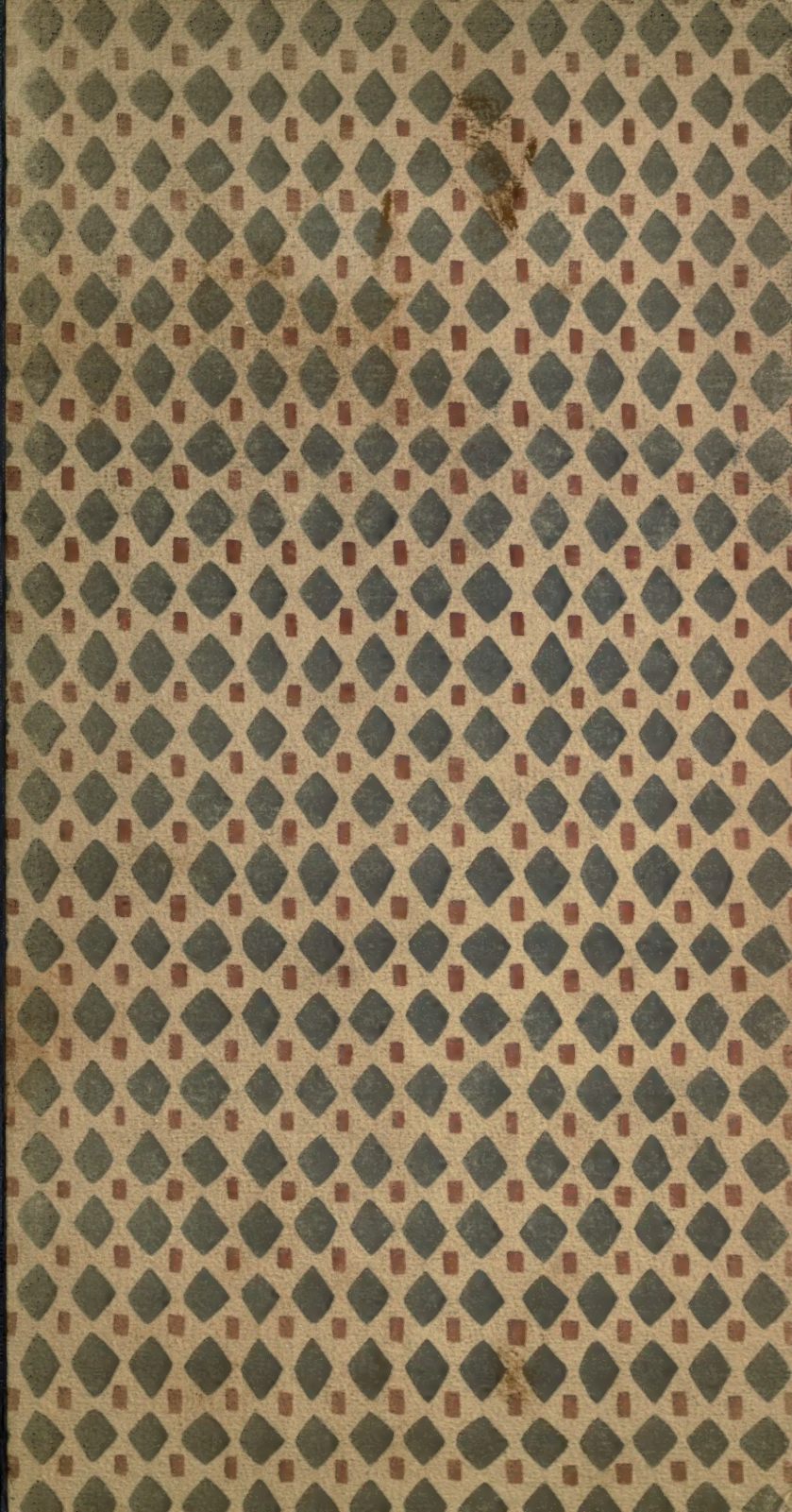
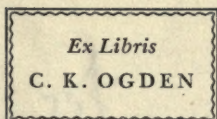


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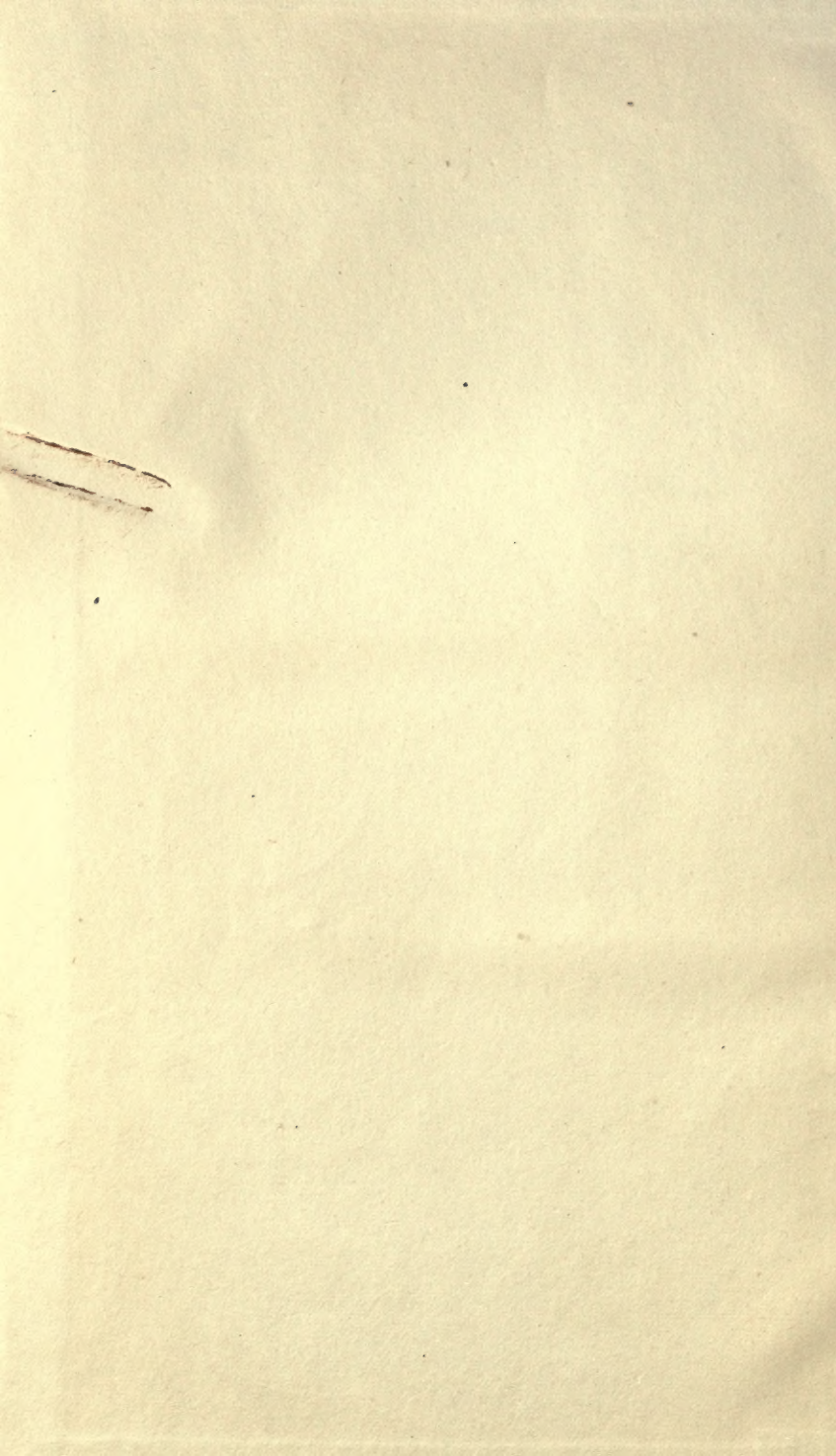
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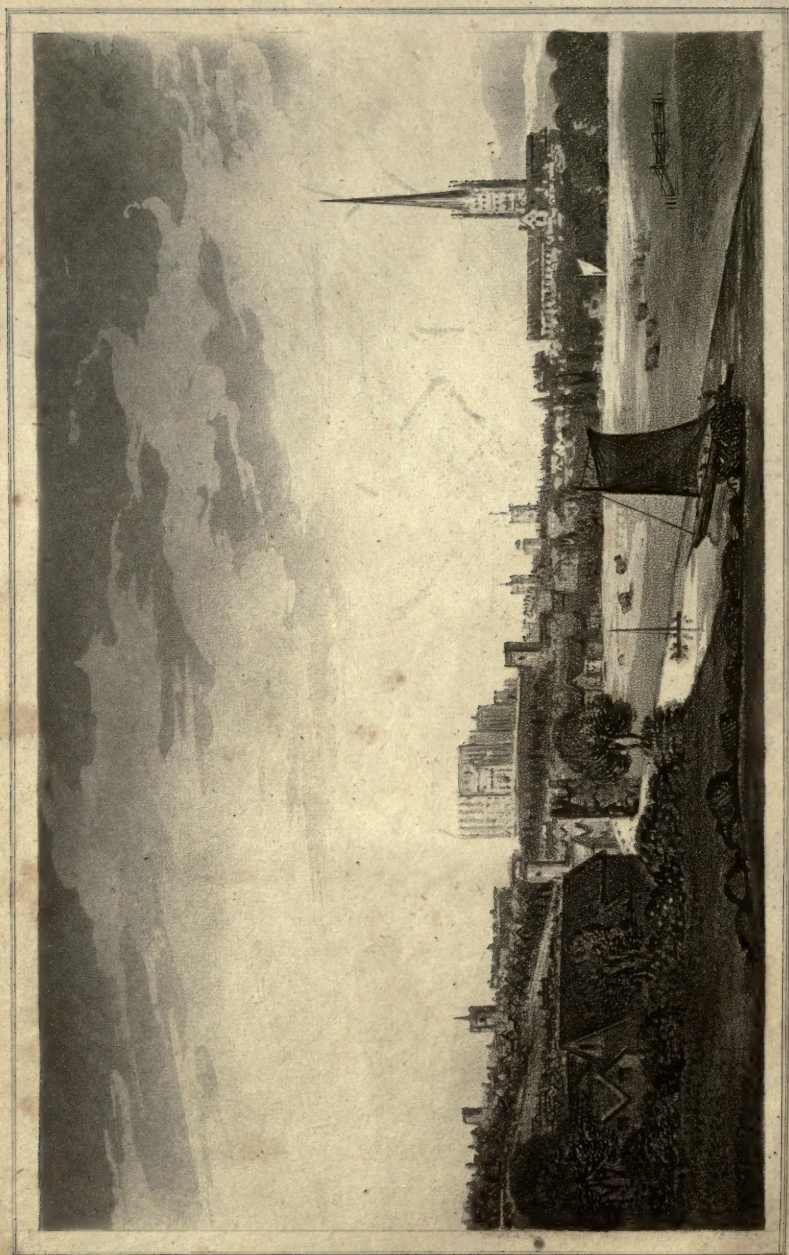
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CHAP. I.

Origin of the City, and Chronology of Remarkable Events from its first Foundation to the Reformation.

Anno. Dom. 46. **C**LAUDIUS CÆSAR, the Roman Emperor, in the fourth year of his reign, invaded this part of the island of Great Britain, then inhabited by the potent nation, called the Iceni—the aborigines of the country. This people submitted to the Romans, and sought an alliance with them, which being accepted by Claudius, he departed, leaving Ostorius his proprætor, or lieutenant, to govern and keep in subjection to the Roman yoke his new allies. In order to the fulfilling of this trust, Ostorius took occasion to disarm those inhabitants of whom he was suspicious; these people being bred to arms, and naturally brave, did not easily submit to such imperious

treatment, but immediately rose against the Roman governor. They were not able, however, to contend with the Roman legions, who, for military skill and discipline, then surpassed all the nations in the world, but were quickly subdued, and from this time lost their original liberty, which they never recovered, but remained slaves to the Roman power 400 years, and afterwards fell successively under the dominion of the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, with whom they at length became so much intermixed, that all traces of the original inhabitants were, after a few centuries, entirely lost.

During the period the Romans were in possession of the island there is no mention made in history of any town where Norwich now stands, nor does the name occur in any Roman historian, although the Venta Icenorum is very often mentioned, and from which it is very probable the river Wensum derived its name. Venta Icenorum is by some authors supposed to have been situated where Castor now stands, and where there are still the vestiges of the Roman camp, while others have contended that North Elmham was distinguished by that name. Which ever of these it might have been, must still remain a doubt, nor is it of any consequence towards ascertaining the origin of this city, which, at the period alluded to, does not appear to have contained a single building. The low grounds lying between the hills on the East

side, and the castle hill and other eminences on the West, were entirely covered with water, which gradually retreating, in length of time this arm of the sea was reduced to the river, in the same course in which it at present appears. The hill, on which the castle stands, has by some been supposed a natural, by others an artificial promontory; but in all probability it partakes of the nature of both, and the situation being very eligible for fixing a fortification, it might be greatly improved by throwing up the earth taken out of the ditch, in order to raise it to such an eminence as to command both the land and water, contiguous to which it was then so conveniently situated.

400. The Romans finally abandoned this island; their camp at Castor was of course deserted; the place itself fell into decay; and the inhabitants, by degrees, removed and fixed themselves here, for the convenience of carrying on their profession of fishing. The first appearance of a town arose by the water-side, probably where Ber-street is now situated.

The defenceless inhabitants of this country were no sooner forsaken by the Romans, than they fell under the dominion of the Saxons, who, about this period, made themselves masters of the island, to the eastern part of which they gave the name of the East Angles, including under this title, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire; the seat of the sovereignty was

fixed here, and the monarchs were denominated Kings of the East Angles. 446 is considered as the date of the foundation of Norwich, which name it obtained from the Saxon word *Wier*, a winding river; to the *North* of which the castle and a few other buildings were then or soon after erected, out of which the name was compounded, and which it to this day retains.

575. *UFFA*, the first king of the East Angles, built the castle, and made it the place of his residence. In his reign the town increased in buildings, (probably to the North-west of Ber-street) and population.

642. *ANNA*, king of the East Angles, kept his court in the royal palace of Norwich castle, which he greatly improved.

After this the castle was often won and lost in the Danish wars, of which few records remaining, there is no account of Norwich extant for a period of more than 200 years, during which time the Christian religion was first planted among the East Angles by St. Felix, a Burgundian, brought over by king Sigebert from France. It is probable some churches, or other places of divine worship, were now first erected here, and particular limits assigned to them, as it is generally agreed that it was about this time that parishes began to be denominated after religious buildings.

872. *ALFRED THE GREAT* wholly subdued the Danes. He greatly improved the fortifica-

tions of the castle, which, being before of earth, he rebuilt with brick, after the Danish manner, and bestowed it upon Gutrum, the Danish king, under a condition that he should not join the Danes upon another invasion. This condition Gutrum broke, whereupon Alfred dispossed him of Norwich castle and the sovereignty.

901. EDWARD, the elder, succeeded Alfred, and permitted Erioke, king of the Danes, to hold these provinces; but he rebelled, and was overthrown in battle and killed by king Edward, who resumed the sovereignty.

912. ATHELSTANE, his son, totally subdued the Danes, and brought the whole of the Southern part of England to an entire monarchy in the year 925. He is supposed to have kept his court here; the country enjoyed a peace, and this town is said to have flourished much.

941. EDMUND. In the reign of this king the town increased in wealth and extent: probably several new parishes were formed and churches built.

952. ELDRED is said to have made Norwich a borough, and caused it to be governed by a serjeant; he was not, however, chosen by the inhabitants, but was merely an officer appointed by the king, to keep his courts and collect his revenues.

981. ETHELDRED, in whose reign the Danes again invaded England, and having razed Ex-

eter to the ground, they came, under the command of Swaine (in 1003), their king, to Norwich, with their whole fleet, and burnt and destroyed the town; so that from this period begins the history of the present city. No part of the ancient town escaped the general conflagration.

1004. The Danes being repulsed by king Etheldred, returned to their ships, leaving Norwich quite desolate, which continued so for six years (1010), when they returned and settled here. By them the city was rebuilt and re-peopled, and was, most probably, begun on the scite of the old town.

1011. Swaine becoming king, rebuilt the fortifications of the castle, and assigned the command of them, as well as of all Norfolk, to Turkil or Turketel, a Danish nobleman, who held it under Swaine during the life of that usurper.

1014. CANUTE, his son, was made king after his decease, by the Danish army; but the English recalled Etheldred from Normandy, whither he had fled upon the usurpation of Swaine; he drove Canute out of his dominions, who returned into Denmark and reinforced his army. Turkil still remained governor here, under king Etheldred, but was not deserving of that trust, for in 1016 he sailed with a fleet of nine ships to Denmark, and persuaded Canute to return; which he did, accompanied by his brother Harold,





then king of Denmark, with a navy of 160 ships. Turkil was made commander against the English, whom he quickly subdued. Etheldred dying about the same time, the crown descended to

EDMUND, surnamed Ironsides, who had a long conflict and many battles with Canute, none of which proving decisive, it was agreed by both the contending parties, that it should (according to the custom of the age) be decided by single combat, and Canute was so far disabled as to submit to a compromise, to divide the country between them, leaving to Edmund the kingdom of the East Angles, which, however, he did not long enjoy, being in the same year treacherously murdered by Earl Edric, after a reign of only seven months.

1017. Canute became sole monarch of all England, and constituted the before-mentioned Turkil governor of the castle of Norwich, with the newly-rebuilt town, and all the country surrounding, that is to say, the county of Norfolk, the boundary of which was probably ascertained by him as it remains to this day. Upon this account he has been denominated the first lord lieutenant of the county, constable of the castle, and magistrate of the city, under the title of Earl of Norwich. In this reign, (1018) it is with great probability supposed, the present castle was built by Turkil, who joining Edric,

earl of Northumberland, in rebellion (1021), the king banished them both, and took the government of Norfolk into his own hands.

1036. HAROLD succeeded Canute; he held the government here himself, and dying in 1039,

HARDICANUTE succeeded him; he was last of the Danish kings that sat on the English throne.

Till this time Norwich was said to be a great fishing town, the principal staithe being where the church of St. Lawrence at present stands; but it appears that the waters retreated so much as to leave the lower parts of it dry, in the same manner as they now appear. From their low situation they were called marshes, and were soon after drained and built upon; the river assumed its present appearance, and that part of the city extending from Conisford to Magdalen gate began to be erected, with its churches and religious buildings.

1049. EDWARD, the Confessor, gave the earldom of the city to Harold, son of earl Goodwin, afterwards king of England; on his rebellion it was seized by Edward, and given to Algar, son of Leofric, earl of Chester, who resigned it to Harold on his return.

1052. On the death of earl Goodwin, Harold gave the town, in 1055, again to Algar; but he being banished, it fell into the king's hands, and Algar being soon after recalled, the government of the city, &c. was restored to him, and he held it till his death.

From the eleventh century, most of the churches and religious buildings in this kingdom date their first foundation. In large towns where there were many inhabitants at that time, we find many more parish churches, or the remains of them, at this day, than in those places, now equally or more opulent, which have arisen since that period: Norwich was then denominated a borough, and must have increased very rapidly (in less than half a century) in extent, population, and magnificence; for in king Edward's survey, still preserved in domes-day book, the borough was said to have had 1320 burgesses, with their families dwelling therein, and appears to have been divided into three parts or manors, the first of which was the original (now Ber-street), and belonged to the earl as constable of the castle; the second, the lower town, built upon the retreat of the sea (now Conisford), belonged to the king; and the other, the newly erected churches and buildings (now Tombland and St. Martin's plain), appertained to the bishop of the East Angles, at that time Stigand, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, the seat of whose episcopal government was then at Thetford, although he appears to have kept his courts here, probably in the church of St. Simon and Jude or St. Michael on Tombland, or perhaps in both, these churches being then newly erected. The latter was the most considerable church in the town, and was si-

tuated a little to the South of where the obelisk now stands; the burying-ground was so large as to comprehend the present scite of St. George's and St. Mary's churches, as well as the present street, and part of what is now the close, and from the great number of persons interred there, being the principal burying-ground, it obtained the name of Tombland, which it retains to this day. There were also twenty-three other churches then standing, some of which are yet remaining and in use, others are demolished and consolidated with other parishes. Such was the appearance of Norwich prior to the Norman conquest. The removal of the episcopal see hither after that period, and the introduction of foreigners since, contributed to give it another form, and greatly to enlarge its dimensions.

1066. HAROLD. In the short reign of this king there is no other mention made of Norwich by historians, than that it daily increased in wealth and population, and was esteemed one of the most considerable places in the kingdom.

1075. WILLIAM I. commonly called the Conqueror, gave the earldom, with the government of the castle and of the whole city, to Ralph de Walet; but he rebelling against his benefactor and patron, caused a great contest in the city, by which it suffered considerably, and Walet was at length subdued. The king (in 1077) then constituted Roger Bigot constable of the

castle, with a limited power; he was also to collect the rents and revenues belonging to the crown. In 1086, William ordered a general survey to be taken of his dominions, by which it appeared, that Norwich contained 1565 burgesses, householders, and 480 labourers, probably lodgers, and the churches and chapels had increased to forty-three in number. A great addition was now made to the extent of the city. Some of the Frenchmen who came over from Normandy at the conquest, settled in that part called Mancroft, which was granted to them by the king, as part of the liberty of the castle; the parish church there, dedicated to St. Peter, was founded by Ralpho de Walet, and given by him to Wala, one of his chaplains, and was so named after the church of St. Peter at Gloucester, of which he afterwards became a monk. This newly inhabited part of the city was then called the new borough, and soon afterwards increased so much, that two more parishes were formed, viz. St. Stephen and St. Giles.

Many Jews, likewise, in this reign, came from Rouen, in Normandy, and settled here, who had a synagogue assigned them for the exercise of their religious worship.

1087. WILLIAM II. called Rufus. In the beginning of this reign, Roger Bigot, constable of the castle, rebelled against the king, but was suppressed. It does not however appear that he was dispossessed of his office, for he held it

during the whole reign; and it seems that he conducted himself to the satisfaction of the king, who granted to the city some privileges not before enjoyed. More foreign Jews settled in the city at this time, being much favoured by William, on account of the personal wealth which they brought into his dominions.

1094. Herbert de Lozinga removed the episcopal see from Thetford to Norwich, founded and endowed the cathedral church of the holy trinity, the liberty of which he walled in on all sides, except next the river, so that it had the appearance of a little town of itself, in which he had just before built the parish church of St. Mary in the Marsh. This being the liberty of the bishop of the East Angles, he fixed in it the seat of the ecclesiastical government; he likewise founded the episcopal palace on the north side of the church, and on the south side the priory, now converted into the deanery and the prebendal houses.

1100. HENRY I. In the beginning of this reign, Roger Bigot, William Bigot, and Hugh Bigot, were successively constables of the castle, and lieutenants or governors of the city and county, and so continued until the king honoured the city with his presence (1122), and kept his Christmas here. He was so pleased with the loyalty of the citizens and the accommodations he received, that he granted a charter, whereby they should be governed by a magistrate of their

own, chosen from among them by the king himself, who was to be called *Præpositus*, Provost, or Portreeve. The castle, with its liberty, was severed from the government of the city, as it has ever since remained; the liberty being then much more extensive than it is at present, was under the jurisdiction of the constable of the castle and the sheriff of the county. This was the first charter ever granted to the city. In the beginning of this reign, it has been said the city was visited with a grievous pestilence. The castle first began to be used for a place of confinement for the king's prisoners.

1135. STEPHEN, in the first year of his reign, made Hugh Bigot constable of the castle and earl of Norfolk. He was one of the greatest men of his time.

1140. The Jews in this city crucified a boy twelve years old, named William, and buried him in Thorpe Wood; but the body was found five years after, and interred by the monks in the cathedral church. This martyr was afterwards canonized by the name of St. William in the Wood, and had a chapel dedicated to him within the liberty of Pockthorpe.

1152. This king is said to have made Norwich a corporation, by which is probably meant that he granted the citizens the privilege of electing their provost or chief magistrate themselves.

1154. HENRY II. 1158. The citizens raised

the sum of 414*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. and presented it to the king by way of a free gift—a great sum at that time.

1163. The king made Hugh Bigot, constable of the castle, sole governor of the city, and the sheriff of Norfolk was to act under him.

1165. Jan. 26. A great shock of an earthquake was felt, so that the bells rang in the steeples.

1174. The cathedral church was damaged by an accidental fire, and much injury was done to the city by the Flemings, who came to assist Hugh Bigot in his rebellion against the king. The citizens behaved themselves very bravely in repelling these invaders (being probably weary of Bigot's government), with which the king was so much pleased, that, on their petition, he restored their forfeited liberties, and, in confirmation, granted them a new charter.

1189. RICHARD I. granted the city another charter (1193), in which the inhabitants were first stiled citizens, and their privileges were greatly enlarged. They were now first empowered to choose a coroner.

1199. JOHN. In the year 1216 the city was plundered by French invaders.

1223. HENRY III. granted a new charter to the city, by which it was to be governed by four bailiffs, instead of a provost as heretofore.

1233. Many Jews severely punished for circumcising a Christian's child, and keeping him

up with an intention of crucifying him at Easter, which being discovered, was prevented.

1243. The hospital in Bishopsgate-street founded by bishop Suffield.

1252. The city was enclosed with a wide and deep ditch.

1256. The king came to Norwich.

1266. The disinherited barons seized the castle, plundered the city, and killed many of the inhabitants.

1271. June 29. The spire of the cathedral was struck down by lightning, during the time of morning prayers. A great flood.

1272. Aug. 9. A furious dispute between the citizens and the monks of the cathedral: the church was plundered and part of it burnt. The king came to Norwich to settle the differences and punish the offenders; he seized the liberties of the city, appointed keepers thereof, and the liberties were not restored to the citizens during his reign.

1272. EDWARD I. The city continued under the interdict till 1275, when it was taken off by this king.

1278. The cathedral church, being quite repaired and finished, was re-consecrated on Advent Sunday, by bishop Middleton, with great solemnity; the king assisting at the ceremony.

1280. Great damages done to the city by inundations and tempests.

1285. A new charter granted by the king, who was present.

1290. Jan. A great flood; the water so high, that it ran over White Friars' bridge, and destroyed several houses.

Many Jews were executed for^e defacing the coin.

1294. The city wall first began to be built.

1296. The city first sent representatives to parliament.

1307. EDWARD II. 1312. Thomas de Brotherton, constable of the castle, repaired and beautified the building, and crowned the upper part with new battlements.

1314. A great famine and mortality for two years together, so that bread could not be obtained for the king's household, and the living were not sufficient in number to bury the dead.

1320. The city walls were finished.

1326. EDWARD III. 1328. This king by a statute made Norwich a staple town for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, by which the trade of the city was much increased.

1336. A colony of Dutch and Flemish weavers, who had been driven out of their country by an inundation, settled in this city, where they established the manufactory of worsted stuffs; for which Norwich has been ever since famous. The stuffs were denominated worsted, from being made of fine woollen yarn, the spinning of which was first brought to perfection at or near Worstead, in Norfolk.

By this manufacture the city attained a pitch of wealth and opulence never before known. The trade was also further augmented by an act of parliament which passed this year, to prohibit the wearing any clothes made of foreign manufacture by any person, except the royal family and principal nobility.

1340. The castle was made the public gaol for the county of Norfolk, and the custody committed to the sheriff.

A great tournament held at Norwich, at which the king with his queen Philippa were present; they kept their court at the bishop's palace.

The city gates, with the towers, were fortified and furnished with the warlike instruments then in use, chiefly at the expence and under the direction of Richard Spynk, a worthy citizen and great public benefactor.

1342. The king and queen honoured the city with another visit.

1344. This year a new charter was granted, by which the liberty of the castle was reduced to the outward limits of the inner ditch, as it now continues. By this charter the citizens became proprietors of the ancient fee of the castle; that is, the castle ditches and the great croft, now the market-place,

1348. The great pestilence, of which above 57,000 persons died in Norwich in seven months. Before this dreadful calamity befel

the city, it is said to have contained 70,000 souls, and had sixty-nine parish churches and eight religious houses.

1350. A grand tournament was held here, at which was present Edward, prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, for whom the citizens provided a magnificent entertainment, at the expence of 37*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

1355. The king, by writ, required the city to provide and arm 120 soldiers, to go with him into France.

1361. A great dearth and plague.

Jan. 15. A high wind for six days did much damage; it overthrew the great tower of the cathedral, which in its fall beat down a considerable part of the choir, and was rebuilt; this accounts for its being the most beautiful part of the church; the tower, with its elegant spire now standing, was soon afterwards erected by bishop Percy.

1365. The small-pox made its first appearance in this country.

1368. Twenty-four common-council men first chosen.

1369. The plague broke out again, and carried off many people, who died very suddenly.

1371. The king, by writ, commanded the citizens to equip and send out a good barge against the common enemy.

1377. The battlements on the city walls, gates, and towers being numbered, amounted to 1630.

1381. RICHARD II. The year of Wat Tyler's rebellion in London.

Insurrections became general in many parts of the kingdom; the Norwich rebels were commanded by John Lyster, Litester, or Linster, a dyer, and were very numerous. They were, however, pursued to North Walsham by the king's troops, under the command of Henry le Spencer, bishop of Norwich, a prelate remarkable for his bravery and courage, and eminent for his piety and charity. By him the rebels were defeated, their leader and many of his adherents taken, who were executed for high treason.

1382. June 20. A violent shock of an earthquake was felt.

1383. The king and queen visited the city, and were received with great pomp.

1385. The city walls, towers, and gates put into a state of defence; proper guards appointed to them, and the ditches cleaned and opened.

1389. The great John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, visited this city, and was very honourably received.

1390. A great mortality in Norwich and Norfolk.

1399. On the apprehension of an invasion of England by the French, the city was put into a state of complete defence, and the inhabitants subjected to military regulations.

1403. HENRY IV. The king's writ came

down to return four representatives to parliament, but the citizens employed all their interest to reduce the number to two, as before, and which has so continued ever since.

In this year the city received a new charter, by which it was for ever to be governed by a mayor, to be elected by a majority of the citizens. The limits of the liberty of the city were exactly ascertained, and it was made a county of itself, to be for ever separated from the county of Norfolk, to be called the county of the city of Norwich; and the citizens are annually to elect two sheriffs, who are to execute that office in the same manner and with the same authority as the sheriffs of counties. William Appleyard was the first mayor. As there was then no court of aldermen, the mayor had power to choose four assistant justices to constitute the quorum. This charter was received by the citizens with great demonstrations of joy. The king sent them likewise a sword of state, to be borne by or before the mayor, as the insignia of his high office.

1406. His majesty, king Henry, visited this city.

1412. HENRY V. 1413. A great part of the city, with the church and convent of Black Friars, was burnt down.

The sixty common council first instituted.

A new charter granted, appointing twenty-four aldermen; who, with the common coun-

cil, &c. are to constitute the corporation of the city. This charter also established St. George's company, for the greater addition to the honour of the guild of the corporation.

1422. HENRY VI. In the beginning of this reign the doctrines of the reformation first began to be propagated here; those who taught and embraced them were called Lollards, persecuted and treated with great severity.

William White, priest, a scholar and disciple of Wickliffe, was burnt here.

1427. Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, held the assizes, and several felons were tried before him.

1428. Divers persons obliged to undergo severe penances and whipping, for favouring the doctrines of Wickliffe.

1440. The duke and duchess of Gloucester magnificently entertained by the prior and convent.

A great riot, in which the old water mills were destroyed; they were four in number, and stood higher up the stream than the present or new mills, which had then been erected about ten years; the old mills were called Bumpstede or Appilyerd Mills, and Ealk Mills, but did not cross the main stream, the river being parted into three cuts; two of the mills stood on each of the outer streams, and the middle one was open; these side streams are still remaining, and have islands between them and the river,

The present mills obtained the name of the New Mills from this circumstance, and they still retain that name.

1443. The liberties of the city were seized by the king, for a riot, and Sir John Clifton was governor for four years, who greatly conciliated the favour of the citizens.

1448. The king visited Norwich; and in 1449 honoured the city a second time with his presence.

1460. . EDWARD IV. 1463. A part of the cathedral church was damaged by an accidental fire.

1472. The first day of May appointed to be the day of electing the mayor, instead of the first of March.

1477. The plague raged with great violence for two years.

1479. Dec. 28. A great shock of an earthquake felt. The city walls repaired, and the ancient assessment renewed upon the several wards of the city to keep them up.

1483. EDWARD V. RICHARD III.

1485. The city visited by a dreadful distemper, called the sweating sickness, of which many people died.

1486. HENRY VII. This king kept his Christmas here, and was very honourably entertained by the corporation.

1487. Another shock of an earthquake felt.

1493. Wheat sold in Norwich at six-pence a bushel.





1497. King Henry, with his queen and her mother, visited this city.

1501. The cross in the market-place built.

1505. Robert Adams, clerk, was burnt for heresy.

A great part of the city destroyed by fire.

1506. The sweating sickness broke out again.

St. Andrew's church built.

1507. Thomas Norris burnt for heresy.

A dreadful fire broke out April 25, and another June 4, by which fires 718 houses were destroyed. Most of the houses were at that time built with wood.

The market-place was full of holes and pits, for digging sand, till an order was published to the contrary; it does not appear that any part of the city was then paved.

1509. HENRY VIII. Part of the cathedral church burnt, Dec. 21st.

1511. Thomas Bingay burnt for refusing the sacraments of the church of Rome.

St. Mary's Coslany church built by John Stalham, esq. sheriff of Norwich.

1517. Cardinal Wolsey visited the city.

1519. November 6. A great flood, called St. Leonard's Flood.

1520. Queen Catharine and cardinal Wolsey entertained by the city.

The high steward of the city first appointed.

1524. The close, or precincts of the cathedral, entirely separated from the city.

1530. Thomas Bilney, an eminent martyr, burnt without Bishop's gate.

1534. The council-chamber, in guildhall, rebuilt. Several persons burnt for lollardy.

1535. Boxes set up in the several churches in the city, to receive alms for the poor.

1538. All the images destroyed in the cathedral and parish churches, and the different orders of friars and nuns in the religious houses in the city suppressed.

On Trinity Sunday the prior and monks in the cathedral church changed their monkish apparel for the habits of deans, prebends, and secular canons. The Protestant religion and worship was established therein, and in all the churches of the city. The supremacy of the church of Rome, with its doctrines and discipline, were abolished; and the scriptures were read and the gospel preached to the people in their native tongue.

CHAP. II.

*Chronology of Remarkable Events from the
Reformation to the Death of Queen Anne.*

GREAT rejoicing for the birth of that illustrious prince, king Edward VI. Parish registers instituted, and first used in the churches.

1543. Hardley cross set up. The liberty of the city, by the river, extends from Hellesdon bridge to that place.

1544. The church of the Black Friars, and all the site of that religious house, conveyed to the corporation, and the guild feast kept there for the first time.

1546. The obsequies of king Henry VIII. were celebrated by the bishop, the dean and chapter, and the corporation, at the cathedral, with great pomp and splendor.

EDWARD VI. 1548. Oct. 31. Edward Wood, esq. died in his mayoralty, and William Rogers, esq. was chosen to serve that office for the remainder of the year.

1549. This year broke out the rebellion in Norfolk, called Kett's Rebellion; which first originated in the opposition made by the lower

class of inhabitants of several villages in the neighbourhood of Attleburgh and Wymondham, to the inclosure of the commons and waste lands, by several proprietors of large estates, by which the poor and indigent people conceived themselves to be greatly injured. On the 7th of July the insurgents chose Robert Kett, a tanner, and his brother, William Kett, a butcher, both of Wymondham, to be their leaders or captains, and under their command marched to Norwich, and encamped without Bishop's gate, on Mousehold heath. Having taken possession of the palace of the earl of Surrey, and of St. Michael's chapel (ever since called Kett's castle), they destroyed every thing which they could find there, and proceeded to lay siege to the city. These rebels stiled themselves the king's friends and deputies, and held a pretended court of judicature, at which Robert Kett presided, under the branches of a spreading tree, which they called the Oak of Reformation. Their numbers being increased to 16,000, and their camp strongly fortified and well supplied with ammunition and provision, they summoned the city to surrender, and commanded Thomas Codde, the mayor, to deliver up the government of the city, which this worthy citizen stoutly refused to do, declaring he would sooner part with his life. The rebels in the mean time took many gentlemen prisoners, and extorted large sums of money and stores of provision from the

inhabitants, and many of the lower sort joined them, so that their numbers quickly increased to 20,000; who, though they could not agree among themselves, nor preserve any degree of subordination in the camp, treated their prisoners with the most wanton cruelty, and executed many of them because they were gentlemen. Complaint being made to king Edward VI. he sent a herald, commanding them to lay down their arms, and promising them pardon if they did so; but this they positively refused, and carried on the siege with greater vigour than before. They made an attack on Bishop's gate, where they were bravely repelled by the citizens, till some of them passed the river, beat off the guard from the gate, and opened that passage for their whole force; they seized the mayor and many of the citizens, put them in irons, conveyed them as prisoners to their camp, and took from the citizens all kind of forage and provision they stood in need of.

The king, in council, finding by the return of the herald that the rebels were not inclined to abandon the siege, sent the marquis of Northampton, with a strong force, who was gladly received by the citizens. The night after their arrival, the rebels made another furious assault upon the city, which many of them entered, but were forced to retreat; having lost 300 men in the engagement, they retired to their camp. The next day, being the first of August, they

crossed the river by the hospital, and a terrible engagement commenced between them and the marquis's force, on St. Martin's plain, where many were killed on both sides; among whom was the much-lamented lord Sheffield, who was murdered with a club. The rebels broke into the city on every side, and by their numbers obliged the marquis with his forces to retire. Upon his retreat they fired the city in many places. Whole streets were entirely consumed; and if a heavy rain had not providentially fallen, the city would have probably been reduced to ashes. During the fire the citizens were plundered by the rebels of every thing valuable.

This miserable state of affairs prevailed till fresh succour arrived from the king, who sent John Dudley, earl of Warwick, accompanied by some of the first generals. They arrived on the 23d of August, when Kett having assumed the government, the earl sent Norroy, king at arms, to demand him to surrender it to the king's forces. Kett obliged alderman Steward and alderman Rugge to go and learn the earl's pleasure; who told them, that unless they immediately opened their gates, they would be declared traitors, and punished as such. The citizens assured the king at arms, that nothing could be further from their intentions than favouring the rebels; that they had done all in their power to keep the citizens in good order and dutiful obedience; and that they hoped the

earl would pardon the deluded followers of Kett, if they would submit to the king's forces, and thereby stop the further effusion of blood. The earl on being informed of this, and fearing for the fate of those gentlemen whom the rebels had detained in prison, sent the king at arms with a herald, to offer to the rebels a general pardon, on condition of laying down their arms and returning to their allegiance. This had no effect. The rebels insulted the officers. The earl of Warwick immediately stormed the city, and breaking down the wall in many places on the west side, he entered it with his troops, sword in hand, and took possession. The rebels made an obstinate resistance, but at last were forced to give way, leaving 130 dead on the spot. A detachment of the rebels, in the mean time, took possession of the earl's baggage and ammunition, which he had advanced, intending to storm the camp on the morrow. The guard not being strong enough for their protection, was obliged to give way, and leave them in the the enemy's possession, the king's master gunner being killed in the skirmish. The rebels having now a fresh supply of ball and powder, began a severe cannonade upon the city, and did considerable damage, and would have done much more, but for their want of skill in the management of artillery. The earl immediately barricaded the gates, and ordered White Friars' bridge to be broken down. Notwith-

standing his precautions, the next day (Aug. 25) a large body of the rebels crossed the river at Conisford, and set fire to the houses in several places, so that great quantities of goods and two whole parishes were consumed. The earl's forces bravely opposed the rebels, determining sooner to die than abandon the city.

The next day (Aug. 26) the earl, having received a reinforcement, marched out of the city to attack the rebels, but previously he again offered them the king's pardon, on condition of laying down their arms and returning to their allegiance. This gracious offer was unanimously rejected. The earl gave orders to engage, which the rebels perceiving, they placed all the gentlemen whom they had detained prisoners in the front of the battle, chained together, to the intent that they might fall by the swords of their friends; but so prudently was the attack conducted by captain Drury, that most of them escaped. The king's standard bearer being killed by a cannon ball, enraged the earl, and he ordered a general discharge of his artillery to be made among the rebels, which so much disabled them as to render them an easy conquest to the horse, who coming in among them broke their ranks and put them to flight. More than 3500 of the rebels were killed, and a great number wounded in the pursuit.

There remained still another party entrênched, who seemed determined to hold out to the

last extremity ; the earl therefore, to avoid the further effusion of blood, once more offered them pardon, on the same condition that he had done the others, which they said they were ready to accept, if they could be assured of their lives, but that they considered this message as only a stratagem to get them into the power of the earl, and to make them his prisoners ; upon receiving this answer, orders were given for the attack ; but before they were put in execution, the earl sent once more to know whether, if he came himself and assured them of pardon, they would submit. This they promised to do ; upon which, when the king at arms read the king's proclamation, the whole company of the rebels cried out " God save king Edward ;" and by this prudent and compassionate conduct much bloodshed was avoided.

The battle ended, the camp was given up to be plundered by the king's troops, who sold the booty publicly in the market-place. Many brave officers and distinguished soldiers fell in the engagement. Kett was seized the next day at Swannington ; on which day the earl and other magistrates held a special assize at the castle, and the two Ketts and nine of the ring-leaders were tried before them. They were all found guilty of treason and rebellion, and the two Ketts sent to the tower of London ; the other nine were carried to their old head quarters, the Oak of Reformation, upon which they

were hanged up, and then presently cut down again, their bowels were pulled out and burned before their faces, their bodies beheaded and quartered, and their heads and quarters set up on poles on the tops of the towers and gates, as a terror to others ; thirty were executed in like manner at the gallows without Magdalen gate, forty at the gallows in the market-place, and many in other places, so that in the whole 300 suffered death.

Aug. 29 was celebrated as a day of public thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, for the success of his Majesty's forces, in suppressing the late rebellion. The day was observed with ringing of bells and other demonstrations of gladness. At seven o'clock in the morning bishop Thirlby, with the mayor and corporation, attended divine service at St. Peter's Mancroft church ; and the day was for many years afterwards kept as an annual civic festival.

Robert and William Kett were tried at London for high treason and rebellion, and Nov. 29 they were delivered to Sir Ed. Windham, knight, high sheriff of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, to receive punishment. Robert was conveyed to this city, and being brought to the foot of the castle, was drawn up to a gibbet erected at the top, and there left hanging alive till he died by famine ; his body being entirely wasted, at length fell down. The like sentence was executed upon William, who was

suspended alive on the top of Wymondham steeple.

1550. This year the city walls, gates, and towers, were repaired, fortified, and put in good order.

In November following the king granted a new charter to the city, and confirmed all former privileges.

The king likewise granted and confirmed to the city, the free-school in the precincts of the cathedral, the corporation being trustees thereof for ever.

1551. In the month of April the sweating sickness broke out, and carried off numbers of people. It is remarkable that no alien died of it.

1553. The king's commissioners took away the rich hangings and communion plate from the churches, leaving to every church a cup and table-cloth only. St. Stephen's church built.

MARY. On the first Sunday in October were great public rejoicings in the city, to celebrate the queen's coronation.

1554. A valuable present sent by the city to the duke of Norfolk, at his palace at Kenninghall, to welcome him home, upon his deliverance from his imprisonment in the tower.

The wall and towers between Pockthorpe and Magdalen gates put into complete repair.

Robert Gold stood in the pillory, and had his ears nailed thereto, for publishing treasonable songs against the queen's majesty.

1555. Sept. 28. Died Felix Puttock, esq. mayor of the city, and Thomas Codde, esq. was appointed to succeed him for the remainder of the year, being his second mayoralty.

A charter granted to the corporation, exactly ascertaining and determining the boundaries and limits of the county of the city of Norwich, with authority for the mayor and citizens to perambulate the same so often as they shall think proper; which boundary is preserved to this day.

1556. In March, William Carman, of Hingham, was burnt in Lollard's pit, without Bishop's gate. He was charged with being an obstinate heretic, and having in his possession a bible, a testament, and three psalters, in the English tongue.

July 13. Simon Miller, merchant, of Lynn, and Elizabeth Cooper, a pewterer's wife, of the parish of St. Andrew, were burnt in the same fire, in Lollard's pit.

Aug. 5. Richard Crashfield, of Wymondham, was burnt in the same place. During the time of his suffering, one Thomas Carman was apprehended (probably for speaking favourably of the martyr), and shortly afterwards burnt, together with William Seaman and Thomas Hudson. Cicely, the wife of Edmund Ormes, of the parish of St. Lawrence, worstead weaver, was burnt on the 23d of September.

1558. July 10. Richard Yeoman was burnt;

a devout old minister, being seventy years of age; he had been curate to that learned and holy martyr, Dr. Taylor, of Hadleigh.

A great dearth and mortality, of which died ten aldermen in the space of a year.

Ber-street gate and the city wall adjoining thereto repaired.

ELIZABETH ascended the throne on the 7th of November, and was proclaimed on the 17th of the same month; the form of worship was restored in the churches, and used in the same manner as it was in the time of king Edward VI.

1559. The first history and map or plan of Norwich published by Dr. William Cunningham, a physician, of this city.

1561. The corner of the town close, between the two great London roads, was made the common place of execution for criminals, and a gibbet erected there, on which was hung alive in irons, a lad about sixteen years of age, for ravishing and quartering a child.

On the guild-day, in this year, the duke of Norfolk and the earls of Northumberland and Huntingdon, with many other nobility and gentry, dined with the mayor, William Mingay, esq. at St. Andrew's hall, which could scarce contain the company and their retinue. The entertainment is said to have been very magnificent, and the expence of the feast amounted to the sum of 1*l*. 12*s*. 9*d*.

1565. Three hundred and thirty Flemings

and Walloons were invited to settle here, where they introduced the manufacturing of bays, says, &c. which greatly augmented the trade and opulence of the city. By their success many others were induced to follow them, so that the number of these aliens in a short time amounted to 3000, and in less than 20 years to 4679. For the exercise of their religious worship, the Dutch had the choir or chancel of the new hall assigned them, and the Walloons or French congregation the dissolved parish church of St. Mary at Tombland.

1568. The west end of guildhall rebuilt.

1570. The art of printing was introduced here by Anthony Solm, one of the strangers, for which he was honoured with the freedom of the city.

The great flood, called Candlemas Flood, which carried away fye-bridge, laid all the lower parts of the city under water, and did incredible damage. It was occasioned by a deep snow and a sudden thaw.

John Throgmorton, Thomas Brook, and G. Dedman, were hanged and quartered for high treason.

1572. Alderman John Rede died suddenly in the council chamber. He was a magistrate highly esteemed.

1575. Many Dutch settled here; invented the manufacture of bombasins, for which they obtained an exclusive privilege.

1578. Matthew Hamond, of Hetherset, wheelwright, an obstinate heretic and blasphemer, being convicted of reviling the queen's majesty, and of denying the doctrine of the Trinity, the authority of the scriptures, the godhead and atonement of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the existence of the Holy Ghost, was set in the pillory May 13, and both his ears nailed, and afterwards, on the 20th of May, was burnt in the castle ditch.

1578. Saturday, Aug. 16, her majesty, queen Elizabeth, with a most numerous retinue, arrived here, and was received by the mayor and citizens in a style of magnificence far superior to any thing ever before witnessed in the city. Without St. Stephen's gate, she was met by the mayor, Robert Wood, esq. at the head of the magistrates and commonalty; the mayor saluted her majesty, and delivering to her the sword of the city, and at the same time presenting to her a large standing cup of silver gilt, which was filled with 100*l.* in gold, he made a Latin oration. After which the procession passed through St. Stephen's gate, which, as well as the streets of the city through which the queen was to pass, was decorated and set out with pageants, that for ingenuity and expence, exceeded every thing before seen. She was thus escorted to the cathedral church, where the bishop and dean, with the other members of the church, received and conducted her to a magnificent throne prepared

for her, on the north side of the high altar. After divine service she went to the bishop's palace, which she made the place of her residence while she continued in this city; and the following day, being Sunday, she again publicly attended divine service.

On the Tuesday following the queen took the diversion of hunting in Costessey park; and in her way thither, was entertained with a grand pageant without St. Benedict's gate; on her return, the minister and congregation of the Dutch church waited on her majesty, and the former presented to her a silver cup, said to be worth 50*l.* and delivered an appropriate Latin oration.

On Wednesday the queen honoured the earl of Surrey with a visit, at his palace without bishop's gate, the French ambassador and the whole court being present. On her return she was entertained with shews and speeches, particularly a Latin oration delivered at the hospital porch, by Stephen Limbert, master of the free school. The following days were passed in feasting and pageantry, according to the custom of those times—such a week of festivity was never before or since beheld in Norwich; and on Friday her majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on the mayor, and left the city highly pleased with the loyal and honourable reception she had experienced from the citizens.

The shire-house first erected on the castle

hill, and the old shire-house on the ditches disused.

1579. The city was visited with the plague, whereof died 4817 persons, including ten aldermen. The infection is said to have originated from some of the queen's attendants having brought it to town in the preceding year.

1580. A shock of an earthquake felt here.

1582. The water was conveyed from the new mills to the cross in the market-place.

1583. The plague broke out again, and between 8 and 900 persons died of it.

Sept. 18. John Lewes, an obstinate blasphemer and pretended prophet, was burnt in the castle ditch, for denying the divinity and atonement of our Lord Jesus Christ.

George Shipdham was hanged on the gibbet, in the town close, for the murder of his wife and children: the next year his brother had permission to take his body down.

1587. Peter Cole, of Ipswich, tanner, burnt in the castle ditch for blasphemy.

1588. The plague broke out again, but did not rage violently.

Jan. 14. Francis Knight, alias Kett, A. M. of Wymondham, burnt in the castle ditch for blasphemy and preaching against the established faith.

1591. White Friars and Coslany bridges rebuilt with stone, being before of timber.

Six hundred and seventy-two persons died of the plague in less than four months.

The guild-day fixed to be kept on the Tuesday before Midsummer eve, which so continues to this day.

The well in the old Haymarket built. A pump is now placed there.

1594. The allowance for the charges of the mayoralty increased to 100*l*.

1597. It was agreed in a court of mayoralty, that no alderman should be obliged to serve the office of mayor a second time before the expiration of five years.

1599. One Kemp came dancing all the way from London to Norwich, which at this time may be considered as a wonder, as there were no public roads, nor any surveyors appointed to keep the beaten tracks in repair.

1601. April 29. Twenty feet of the upper part of the spire of the cathedral church struck down by lightning, and many breaches made in the lower part of it. A person of the name of Colne, walking in the nave of the church, was struck down to the floor.

On Christmas day at noon another shock of an earthquake was felt here.

1602. Three hundred men raised in this city for the queen's service.

JAMES I. No rejoicing here on the accession of this monarch on account of the plague, of which in this year 3076 persons died.

1608. Sir John Pettus built fish-stalls near Fye-bridge.

1609. He likewise built the house over the spring without bishop's gate.

The plague broke out again but did not carry off many persons.

1611. The guild kept with great splendour: a grand pageant on tombland, and in the evening a fire-work, some part of which breaking, the crowd of people was so great that no less than 33 persons were trodden down and pressed to death, on which an order was made, that no more fire-works should be played off on rejoicing nights.

The precincts of the cathedral church were severed from the jurisdiction of the city magistrates, and made a liberty, of which the dean and prebends are governors and magistrates.

1615. Nov. 30. A great flood, called St. Andrew's Flood.

Thomas Tunstall, a Romish priest, hanged, drawn and quartered for high treason: his head was set up upon St. Benedict's gates, and his quarters hung on four other gates.

1617. Great dispute at the summer assizes between the sheriffs of Norfolk and Norwich, about precedency: it was ordered that the judges should be attended at guildhall by the city sheriffs only, and should be attended in the county by the high sheriff in like manner.

1619. For avoiding contention, it was ordered that the mayor should be chosen by seniority.

1620. The boys' hospital founded.

1621. Ber-street was entirely new paved.

1625. CHARLES I. proclaimed here March 31.

1626. One thousand, four hundred and thirty-one persons died of the plague in this city.

1629. The mayor and sheriffs received a letter from his majesty's secretaries of state, complaining of the quality of the herring pies, which, according to established usage, are annually sent to the king by the corporation, as the ancient fee-farm of the city, and continued to this day. This was a fishing town; the lord of the manor of East Carlton is bound to receive the pies and carry them to the king, wherever he may then be; this manor being anciently held of the crown under that service. The corporation of Norwich to make and provide the pies, 24 in number, containing a hundred herrings, by the great hundred, in good standing pastry, and well seasoned; and they are to be made of the first herrings which come to the city. The complaint set forth, that they were not the first herrings that were taken, according to the tenure—the pies were not well baked—the herrings were deficient in number: they should be 120, five in each pye; many of them broken in the carriage, &c. The corporation being now lords of the manor of East Carlton, the pies are sent up by the sheriffs of the city annually, and placed on the king's table. No complaint has ever since been made concerning them.

1630. The plague broke out again, and many

persons died of it : a pest-house erected near the great tower on Butler's hills. This year there was a great scarcity of corn.

1634. This year the winter assizes were held here, and not at Thetford, for the only time ; probably that borough might be then infected by the plague.

1636. The plague broke out again—but few died.

1637. July 29. Francis Briggs, of Honingham, clerk, deprived by the bishop for murdering his maid servant, and hanged on the gibbet in the town close.

1641. Thomas Carver, esq. the mayor elect, died three weeks before the guild, upon which Adrian Parmenter, esq. was elected in his room.

1642. The civil wars between the king and parliament.

The city put in a state of defence.

William Gostling, esq. mayor, taken prisoner by lord Grey, and sent to Cambridge castle, where he was confined three months.

Many soldiers raised to bear arms against the king.

March 18. Three aldermen displaced for favouring the king.

1643. Weekly contributions extorted from the inhabitants of the city for the support of the parliament's army, and another contribution for fortifying the town of Cambridge against the king.

May 20. One hundred and ten pounds sent to Cambridge to col. Cromwell.

July 6. The city gates ordered to be kept shut, and guards and ordnance placed there.

Many of the inhabitants plundered by the parliament forces and the magistrates who were chosen by them. The vow and covenant forced upon the inhabitants.

Aug. 12. The castle ordered to be fortified for the service of Cromwell: many of the inhabitants compelled to work on the dikes and ramparts.

Sept. 11. Further contributions extorted from the citizens for the service of lord Fairfax.

Nov. 1. The goods of the bishop and clergy sequestered, and great sums of sequestration-money raised upon them.

Nov. 2. The excise first began.

Dec. 18. Five more aldermen displaced, being royalists.

1644. Jan. 10. The fanatics stripped the bishop's palace, and turned bishop Hall out of it; the lead was taken from the roof and sold, and the palace let out into small tenements. They plundered the deanery and the cathedral, pulled down the organ, demolished the altar, the painted windows, and the seats; defaced the carved work, disrobed the tombs of their brasses, and in a few hours desolated the sanctuary of God, and destroyed the work of ages; then collecting together the remnants of the

altar, organ, seats, vestments, and books, they carried them in triumph into the market-place, mimicking and mocking the words and music of the service of the church, where they burned these sacred effects. The sheriffs directed all this by the authority of the parliament. The chancel of the cathedral was turned into a meeting-house; the pulpit was placed against the pillar on the south side of the chancel, where bishop Overall's monument now is; the altar was pulled down, and the corporation sat at the east end of the chancel, round a table, in the manner of the Independents; the congregation sat on benches in the chancel: the rubric was disused, and none but put puritans and fanatics allowed to preach. The nave was converted into a soldier's barrack. The ordnance being discharged on the guild-day, the cathedral was filled with musketeers, drinking and tobacconing as freely as if it had turned ale-house.

Bishop Hall's Hard Measure, p. 63.

March 27. Being the king's coronation, in order to cast the greater odium on his majesty, the court, now composed entirely of fanatics, ordered a general fast, with preaching in the day time and ringing of bells and bonfires in the evening.

This year St. Andrew's hall was new paved.

1645. No guild kept, the court being apprehensive of riots.

Sept. The city divided into presbyteries by

order of the parliament; the service of the church discontinued, the ministers ejected from the churches, and fanatical teachers appointed to preach, &c. in them. The observing Christmas-day ordered to be abolished.

1646. The plague broke out again; and on Nov. 15 there was so great a flood, that boats were rowed in several of the streets.

1647. Several public houses opened in the buildings late the bishop's palace.

1648. This year the mayor, John Utting, esq. being a royalist, a petition was presented to him, signed by about 150 fanatics, praying for a more thorough reformation; that several images yet standing in the churches should be defaced and removed, and the ejected ministers should be strictly prohibited from preaching; and more rigorously treated. The mayor, as might be expected, taking little notice of this request, they informed against him to the parliament, who issued an order to have him taken into custody, and a pursuivant at arms was sent to apprehend him; but he being beloved by the people in general, they assembled in great numbers, and a tumult ensued, in which, but for the interference of the mayor, the pursuivant would have been killed on the spot; the riot increased, and the pursuivant was glad to escape with his life, leaving town as fast as he could; several houses were plundered, and soldiers from the neighbouring country were sent for. In the

mean time the mob got possession of the committee-house, in Bethel-street, where the county arms and ammunition were kept, and setting fire to eighty barrels of gunpowder, blew up the whole premises, and greatly damaged the adjacent buildings. Above 100 persons were killed by the explosion.

On Christmas-day a special commission was held for the trial of the persons concerned in the late riots, by which eight were condemned, and soon after executed, and many others fined and imprisoned.

It was likewise ordered by the court, that all persons concerned in the late tumults shall be disqualified from serving any public office, or on juries.

About this time two old women (one of whom, named Tirrel, belonged to the hospital) were burnt on a charge of witchcraft.

No guild was kept this year for fear of a riot.

1649. Jan. 8. An address and congratulation of the corporation voted to Oliver Cromwell, for the service he had done the city, and petitioning him to put the regulation of the ministers of the churches under their authority. An act for that purpose was accordingly made.

Jan. 30. King Charles I. beheaded.

THE USURPATION. Proclamation made, that no king is to be proclaimed without the consent of parliament.

May 30. The act proclaimed for abolishing kingly government.

1650. Many aldermen discharged for not taking the covenant.

Several persons hanged for an intended insurrection in favour of king Charles II.

1651. Fresh mackerel were sold at seventeen for a penny.

1653. Dec. 22. Oliver Cromwell proclaimed lord protector.

1654. A persecution of the Quakers; many imprisoned and tried. It appears that this sect was odious to Cromwell, because they would not bear arms when required.

Aug. 29. An ordinance made for ejecting all clergymen from the ministry, but those who were most fit to serve the purpose of the times, and a set of commissioners appointed to that end.

1656. July 20. A most terrible storm of thunder, lightning, and hail.

1657. July 1. Oliver Cromwell again proclaimed lord protector with great pomp.

1658. Sept. 3. A very high wind, which did much damage. This day Oliver Cromwell died; and Richard Cromwell, his eldest son, was proclaimed lord protector.

1659. Richard Cromwell deserted by his party, and turned out of his office of lord protector.

Mary Oliver burnt for witchcraft, and her goods confiscated to the use of the city.

1660. The monarchy restored by George Monk, general of the parliament's forces.

CHARLES II. was proclaimed May 10, which occasioned such joy, that there were continual feasting and bonfires for three days together.

May 24. A general thanksgiving for the happy restoration of the royal family, and of the ancient government in church and state.

June 25. The fee-farm of the city resigned into his majesty's hands, and a loyal address, with a present of 1000*l.* in gold, sent therewith, by the hands of Joseph Payne, esq. mayor, the sheriffs, and several of the aldermen, the town clerk, and Thomas Rant, esq. one of the representatives; on the last of whom and the mayor his majesty conferred the honour of knighthood. He received them all very graciously, and promised the city his favour and protection.

1661. April 23. Great rejoicing, being the day of his majesty's coronation.

1663. The honourable Henry Howard presented to the city a silver basin and ewer, worth 60*l.*

The charter of the city renewed, confirmed, and further enlarged, respecting the court of aldermen, the manner of their election, their jurisdiction, &c.

1665. The plague raged in the city, whereof died 2251 persons.

1666. This year of the plague died 699 persons.

1669. The small-pox raged exceedingly ; 300 families caught the infection in less than a fortnight.

Oct. 8. A woman exhibited as a shew, seven feet and a half in stature.

1670. Lord Henry Howard presented the corporation with a noble mace of silver gilt, and a crimson velvet gown, to be worn by the mayor on grand occasions. It is now disused.

1671. His majesty king Charles II. with the queen and the dukes of York, Monmouth, and Buckingham, visited the city. They kept their court at the duke's palace, in Maddermarket, and were magnificently entertained by lord Henry Howard, afterwards duke of Norfolk. His majesty attended divine service at the cathedral, visited the bishop at his palace, and afterwards came to guildhall and shewed himself to his subjects from the balcony, and dined with the corporation at a sumptuous dinner provided at the new hall, at the expence of 900*l*. After dinner his majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on Dr. Thomas Browne, one of the most learned and worthy persons of the age. The mayor, Thomas Thacker, esq. declined that honour. This was the last visit of a king or queen to this city.

1673. An extraordinary deep snow in February, which laid seven weeks ; great damage was done by the inundation after the thaw.

1675. A ship came up the river to Conisford towers.

1677. On the evening of the guild-day, alderman Richard Wenman, being through age confined to his bed, was left alone, his family being gone to see the guild; in attempting to light his pipe, he set fire to the bed, and was burnt to death.

Seven aldermen were displaced.

1681. The small-pox carried off many persons.

March 10. His royal highness James, duke of York, visited the city, and was sumptuously entertained.

1682. The charter of the city surrendered to the king. A riot concerning the French weavers, and a house stripped of its goods in St. Andrew's.

1683. April 10. The earl of Yarmouth brought down the new charter to the city, and was received by the corporation with great demonstrations of joy.

1684. JAMES II. 1685. The well in the market-place pulled down and a pump erected.

1686. Doughty's hospital founded.

1687. Liberty granted by the king to all Papists and sectaries to have the free exercise of their religious worship.

The Presbyterian meeting-house built.

The Independents' meeting-house built.

Nineteen common-council men and ten aldermen, one of whom was sheriff, turned out of their offices by the king's mandate.

1688. A proclamation to restore all corporations to their former charters; the old charter brought down by the duke of Norfolk, which is now in use.

Dec. 1. The duke of Norfolk, attended by 300 knights and gentlemen, rode into the market-place, and declared for a free parliament.

7 and 8. A riot, in which the Romish chapel at Black Friars was destroyed, and many Roman Catholics had their houses pillaged. The rioters were dispersed by the trained bands, and several of them imprisoned and punished for the offence.

1689. WILLIAM and MARY were proclaimed in the city on the 13th of February.

1692. A soldier was shot in chapel-field for desertion.

1693. Mr. Thomas Larwood chosen sheriff, and, being a dissenter, refused to serve that office, for which he was fined five marks by the judges, who declared he was liable to be chosen again, and on his refusal, to be fined at the discretion of the court.

1694. WILLIAM III. 1697. A mint set up in Norwich, by order of the king, at which was coined 259,371*l*.

1699. The water-works at the new mills begun, and completed in about two years.

1700. Jan. 7. Robert Watts, weaver, cut his wife's throat, for which he was executed before his own door, in St. Augustine's parish, Aug. 30.

1701. The art of printing, which had been discontinued many years, was revived by Francis Burgess, who opened a printing-office near the red well.

The act passed for lighting the streets; also an act for erecting a court of conscience, for the recovery of small debts.

1702. ANNE. Great rejoicing for her majesty's coronation.

1703. Hardley cross repaired.

1704. A great struggle of parties in the elections of aldermen and members of parliament.

Wm. Blyth, esq. mayor, committed to the custody of a sergeant at arms, for undue proceedings.

1705. Weavers' hall broke open, and the books destroyed; since which time the sealing of stuffs has been laid aside.

1706. The first newspaper, called the Norwich Gazette, published by Henry Crossgrove.

Dec. 7. This year happened two great floods in the month of November.

1707. June 8. The organ in St. Peter's Mancroft church first erected.

The first turnpike road made in the kingdom, from Norwich to Attleburgh,

1708. The shire-house, on the castle hill, altered and improved.

1709. The market cross was repaired, and the new mills rebuilt.

1710. A fever and the small-pox raged.

1711. An act of parliament passed for incorporating the several parishes of the city into a court of guardians. The precincts of the cathedral are not included in this act.

1712. Nov. 5. The steeple of St. Andrew's hall fell down.

1714. Aug. 1. Died, about seven in the morning, her majesty queen Anne, a great benefactor to the poor ecclesiastical benefices in the city.

CHAP. III.

*Chronology of Remarkable Events, from the
Accession of the House of Hanover to the
present Time.*

GEORGE I. proclaimed Aug. 3. Great rejoicing on the 20th of October, being the day of his coronation.

Bethel hospital founded and endowed by Mrs. Mary Chapman.

1715. Mr. Thomas Hall died, who founded Hall's sacramental lecture, and gave 100*l.* for a gold chain, to be worn by the mayor. It is now worn, and weighs 23 oz. 6 dwt.

The artillery company raised, under the command of the right hon. lord Hobart.

1717. In this year died two mayors, Richard Lubbock and Thomas Bubbin, esqrs.

1720. A mob in Pockthorpe dispersed by the artillery company.

1722. An act passed for the better qualifying manufacturers of stuffs and yarns in the city to bear offices of magistracy, &c.

1724. The statue of justice placed on the

west end of the balcony of guildhall, where it now remains.

1725. St. Andrew's hall opened as an exchange, but continued open only one year.

An act passed for laying a toll on all goods brought to the city by water, towards repairing the public bridges, &c.

1726. Ber-street gate and brazen doors rebuilt.

1727. The fish-market was new paved and the stalls erected.

1729. GEORGE II. An act passed for the better regulating the city elections.

1730. The remains of the foundations of the parochial chapel of St. William in the Wood, on Mousehold heath, discovered by some labourers who were digging; the walls were thirty-three inches thick.

The newspaper called the Norwich Mercury first published by Wm. Chase.

1731. The market-place was new paved.

Feb. 24. One hundred and sixty-one free-men admitted and sworn.

Oct. 30. A large sturgeon, taken in a poor fisherman's net at Sherringham, was brought hither; it measured twelve feet in length, and the liver alone weighed five stone and a half.

St. George's company resigned their charter, books, and property, into the hands of the corporation, and the present procession on the guild-day was fixed.

Fifty pounds added to the corporation gift for the expences of the mayoralty; and the guild feast, as now given, substituted for the breakfast and mayor's feasts usually given in May and August.

1732. Charing cross and the market cross taken down.

1733. Sir Robert Walpole presented with the freedom of the city in a gold box, and sworn in in person.

This year Tombland was new paved, and the front of St. Stephen's gate beautified.

1734. Sir Robert Walpole presented to the corporation a noble mace of silver, doubly gilt, nearly like that presented by lord Howard, weighing 168 oz. It was first carried before the court on the 29th of May.

May 22. A strongly-contested county election, at which 6302 freeholders were polled; the greatest number ever assembled here up to this period on a similar occasion. The candidates were—Sir Edmund Bacon, bart. Wm. Wodehouse, esq. Wm. Morden, esq. and Robert Coke, esq. The two former were elected.

Dec. 31. A great flood.

1736. Hog hill was paved.

1737. Oct. 4. The lower part of the city was flooded.

1738. The ditches, on the south side of the castle, levelled, and the cattle market first kept there.

1739. Thomas Emerson, of London, esq. presented to the city two gold chains, to be worn by the sheriffs, which cost 100 guineas each.

A remarkably severe winter, and a prodigious flood upon the breaking up of the frost. This has ever since been denominated the hard winter.

London porter first advertised for sale.

1740. May 5. The season so sharp, that snow hung on the spire of the cathedral from the top to the second window.

This year the cathedral was repaired and beautified.

A great riot, occasioned by the dearth of provisions; the assistance of the military was exerted before the tumult could be suppressed; six or seven lives were lost. Two of the rioters were hanged on the castle hill.

1741. May 3. It was ordered by the corporate assembly, that no foreigner should exercise any trade in the city more than three months, without taking up his freedom.

1742. The history of Norwich published by the Rev. Francis Blomfield, A. M. The greatest and most accurate work ever published in the city.

1746. Sept. 30. The shirehouse on the castle hill burnt down.

Oct. 9. The general thanksgiving for the suppression of the rebellion in Scotland; a

magnificent arch was erected in the market-place, and the whole city illuminated.

1747. An act passed for holding the summer assizes and sessions for the county at the guildhall, till the shirehouse should be rebuilt.

1750. No guild feast.

1751. Oct. 22. Bridewell and several adjoining houses burnt. That extraordinary person, Peter the Wild Man, was at that time confined there.

1753. The corporation went the bounds of the city.

July 28. Another fire broke out in the bridewell.

1754. The assembly-house built on the site of chapel-field house.

The presbyterian meeting-house rebuilt in a very elegant style; it has since been called the Octagon Chapel.

1756. Jan. 31. The first bank opened in the city by Charles Weston, esq.

Feb. 14. One of the four spires of the great tower of the cathedral was blown down.

This year Mr. Matthew Goss presented to the city a beautiful gold chain and medal, to be worn by the mayor, and was honoured with the freedom of the city.

1757. The militia act put in force, by which Norwich raised 151 men by ballot.

1758. Jan. 31. The new theatre was opened with the comedy called "The Way of the World."

1759. Jan. 21. A very violent storm of hail did great damage.

Feb. 2. The pageant of bishop Blaize exhibited by the wool combers.

July 4 and 5. The Norfolk militia marched to Portsmouth.

1760. Oct. 30. His present majesty was proclaimed, amidst the repeated and unanimous acclamations of his subjects.

GEORGE III. 1761. July 18. The Norfolk Chronicle first published by John Crouse.

July 28. A coach to London in one day established.

St. Andrew's steps levelled and made passable for carriages.

Sept. 22. The coronation of their majesties celebrated with great splendour. A congratulatory address presented to the king by Thomas Churchman, esq. mayor, William Crowe and Peter Columbine, esqrs. The mayor was knighted on the occasion.

An address was presented to the queen by the city members.

1762. Jan. 12. A very violent storm and tempest.

May 3. Sworn coal meters appointed in Norwich, and rules and orders for their regulation.

It was likewise determined to prosecute all persons who should sell goods or merchandize by retail, contrary to the customs of the city.

Oct. 27. A great inundation, which laid 300 houses and eight parish churches under water.

Dec. 3. Trowse mills destroyed by an accidental fire.

1763. A hackney coach first set up in Norwich by William Huggins.

Oct. 18. His royal highness William, duke of Cumberland, visited the city.

1765. The earl of Buckinghamshire gave 100*l.* to Doughty's hospital. Alderman Thomas Harvey also gave 100*l.*

Mr. Robert Page, stone-mason, gave 100*l.* to be discharged from all public offices in the city.

This year the right honourable lord Camden held the summer assizes, and was received by the corporation and inhabitants with extraordinary marks of respect.

In this year Mr. Jeremiah Berry was chosen one of the sheriffs, and pleaded his privilege to be discharged from serving the office, he being an attorney in the court of king's bench. It was argued before the judges, and he was discharged from serving that and all other city offices.

1766. The range of elegant buildings in Surrey-street were erected by Mr. Ivory, architect.

Jan. 22. The new peal of six musical bells were opened in the steeple of St. John's Mad-dermarket church.

Sept. 27. About noon broke out, among the lower class of inhabitants, a dreadful riot, occasioned by a scarcity of provisions. The rioters damaged the houses and destroyed the furniture of several bakers, pulled down part of the new mills, and destroyed a large quantity of flour there; they likewise burned to the ground a large malt-house without Conisford gate. They were suppressed the next day, about five in the afternoon, whilst destroying a baker's house on Tombland, by the magistrates and inhabitants, without the assistance of the military; thirty of the ringleaders were taken, and tried for the offence at an assize holden by special commission, on the 1st day of December following; eight received sentence of death, but only two were ordered for execution.

On the night of Dec. 24, the house of Mr. Ward, butcher, in Ber-street, was consumed by an accidental fire, and his wife, mother, two children, a grand child, and maid servant, perished in the flames.

1767. Jan. A great dearth and scarcity of all kinds of provision in the city and neighbourhood. The liberality and benevolence of the nobility and gentry to the distressed poor, deserves to be recorded with the highest praise,

April 2. The cathedral was shut up in order to be repaired and beautified.

Sunday, April 19. Four hundred and seventy poor boys, clothed by a benefaction of

Harbord Harbord, esq. one of the city members, attended divine service at St. Peter's Mancroft church.

May 31. The greatest storm of hail, rain, thunder, and lightning, ever remembered; many persons hurt by it, and the temporary bridges at Hartford bridges carried away.

This year the cathedral being under repair, the guild sermon was preached at St. Peter's church, and likewise the sermon at the summer assizes.

1768. March 8. A new theatre, called Concert-hall, licenced by act of parliament, and made a theatre-royal.

March 18. The great contested election for the city, between Sir Harbord Harbord, bart. Edward Bacon, esq. and Thomas Beevor, esq. of whom the two former were elected; and the Wednesday following the long-remembered contest for the county of Norfolk, Wodehouse and De Grey against Astley and Coke, when Sir Edward Astley, bart. and Thomas De Grey, esq. obtained the majority, and were returned members for the county.

Aug. 11. A tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, by which a boy was struck dead at a house near Brazen-doors.

Oct. 5. Ten yards of the wall between Magdalen gates and St. Augustine's gates fell down through decay, by which a cottage adjoining was destroyed.

1769. Jan. 7. The church belonging to the Dutch congregation first used as a chapel for the poor of the work-houses.

June 13. An uncommon storm of hail and rain, confined to the parishes of St. Augustine, St. Paul, and St. Saviour.

1770. March 16. A newly-erected house, near Brazen-doors, was beat down by the city wall, which was undermined, falling upon it.

Nov. 19. A great flood.

In this year was first set on foot the noble project of erecting a general county hospital, and large sums of money were liberally subscribed by the inhabitants of Norfolk and Norwich, for carrying the design into effect.

Dec. 19 happened a terrible storm of rain and wind, which tore the lead from the roofs of several of the churches, demolished many windows, and did much other damage in the city and neighbourhood.

Turnpike roads made from Ber-street gate to Trowse, from St. Giles's gate to Watton, and from St. Benedict's gate to Swaffham.

1771. Tuesday, March 5. The foundation of the Norfolk and Norwich hospital was laid by the benevolent William Fellowes, esq. patron and treasurer, in the presence of many of the subscribers and other spectators.

1772. The corporation went the bounds of the city.

July 11. The Norfolk and Norwich hos-

pital first opened for out-patients ; for in-patients Nov. 7.

Aug. 28. The first anniversary sermon preached at the cathedral for the benefit of the hospital.

1773. Feb. Upwards of 1600*l*. subscribed for relieving the poor of the city with bread.

Feb. 15. A fire in the county gaol, by which two felons were suffocated.

1774. June 17. A violent thunder storm damaged the church of St. Peter's Southgate.

St. Andrew's hall underwent a complete alteration : the gate, wall, and several houses pulled down, and the porch and city library handsomely rebuilt.

The castle hill repaired, and the ditch and sides planted.

In the beginning of this year was first begun that benevolent institution, called the society for releasing persons confined for small debts.

This year the city and county prisons were repaired, cleaned, and improved, according to the direction of an act of parliament lately passed.

In the month of August the right honourable the earl of Buckinghamshire gave the sum of 200*l*. towards the expence of building a wall round the premises of the Norfolk and Norwich hospital.

Wednesday, Oct. 26. Sir Edward Astley, bart. and Thomas Wenman Coke, esq. elected

representatives for the county of Norfolk, without opposition.

About this time was instituted the humane society, for encouraging and promoting every exertion for the recovery of persons apparently drowned.

Nov. 10, died John Langley Watts, esq. mayor. Alderman James Crowe was sworn to serve the office for the remainder of the year.

Dec. 17. John Howard, esq. the philanthropist, in the course of his humane visits came to the city, and inspected the prisons and hospitals. He pointed out several modes of improvement in them, which met the approbation of the magistrates, and have been since adopted.

1775. Wednesday, June 21. A grand oratorio of sacred music at St. Peter's Mancroft church; after which was opened the new and harmonious peal of twelve bells, cast by Messrs. Pack and Chapman, of London, and put up by a voluntary subscription of the parishioners and the inhabitants of the city and county in general.

Nov. 22. A complete peal of 5170 changes rung on St. Peter's twelve bells, in four hours and one minute, being the first attempt of the kind.

1776. May 8. Thomas William Coke, esq. unanimously elected one of the knights of the

shire for the county of Norfolk, in the room of his father, the late Thomas Wenman Coke, esq. deceased.

June 22. Two houses, near White Friar's bridge, destroyed by fire.

Dec. 24. In the course of the day the weather several times changed from temperate to extreme cold; in the evening was a very sharp storm of hail and rain, attended with thunder and lightning.

The turnpike road from Bishop's gate to Caister near Yarmouth made.

1778. Feb. 26. Several houses in Common-pump-street burnt down.

March 16. At St. Peter's Mancroft was rung a peal of 6240 changes, in five hours and twenty-two minutes.

Wm. Crotch, M. D. now of the university of Oxford, a native of the city, began to astonish the musical world with his performances at the age of two years and nine months.

1779. This year was ushered in with one of the most terrible storms of wind known in the memory of any person living, by which many churches and houses were much damaged, in particular the lead on the north side of St. Andrew's church was entirely torn off, being rolled up and carried into the alley on the south side of the church yard.

1780. Jan. 20. At a numerous county meeting a petition was agreed to and signed, pray-

ing the house of commons to guard against all unnecessary expenditure, to abolish sinecure places and pensions, and to resist the increasing influence of the crown. Against the proceedings of this meeting a strong protest was afterwards presented.

1781. Aug. 4. The beautiful painted east window of the cathedral was opened for public view, representing the tranfiguration of Christ; and about the same time many alterations and improvements were made in the lower close, which was converted into an elegant square, and planted with trees, in the same manner as it now appears.

This year Simon Wilkin, esq. was chosen one of the sheriffs, but, being a dissenter, refused to be sworn into the said office, and to qualify himself according to the corporation act; the case was referred to the decision of the judges, who granted a mandamus for his being discharged, whereupon another sheriff was elected and sworn.

1782. June 4. His majesty's birth-day was celebrated by an illumination and other tokens of joy.

1783. The foundation of the new bridge, at Black Friars, was laid by Starling Day, esq. mayor.

Monday, March 24, the public were entertained with the wool-combers' jubilee, on occasion of the return of peace, which has necessa-

rily a great effect on this as well as on every other manufacturing town. The pageant of the golden fleece, or, as it is commonly called, the procession of bishop Blaize, was exhibited in a style far surpassing any thing of the kind ever before seen in this city; it consisted of several hundred persons, all of whom were employed or concerned in the trade of wool-combing. The characters were dressed with the greatest propriety, particularly the shepherds and shepherdesses, who were ornamented with all the embellishments that fancy could invent or ingenuity devise; and the characters of Jason and the venerable bishop Blaize were supported with a propriety which did their representatives great credit. At ten o'clock in the morning the procession set out from the public-house called the Cellar, in St. Martin's at Oak, preceded by trumpets and other musical instruments; forty argonauts rode on horseback, accompanying the golden fleece, which was preceded by Hercules, Peace, Plenty, and the banner of Britannia; the trophy was borne by four men on a grand palanquin, followed by Orpheus. Next came Jason, the hero of the day, drawn by four horses in a phaeton, attended by Castor and Pollux. Then followed bishop Blaize,* in an open chariot, drawn by six

* St. Blasius, or Blaze, bishop of Alexander and Martyr, under the emperor Dioclesian, in the time of the ge-

horses; he was dressed in the episcopal costume, crowned with a mitre, curiously contrived of wool, and attended by vergers, a band of music, the standard of the city, a chaplain, and several orators, who in every street delivered an appropriate oration, composed for the purpose. The rear of the procession was brought up by seven companies of wool-combers on foot, followed by five companies on horseback, with their proper attendants and insignia; and the whole procession, which extended above half a mile in length, was conducted with the greatest order and regularity. It passed through all the principal streets of the city; and so greatly were the public delighted with the spectacle, that it was represented at the theatre for several successive nights to crowded audiences, and the same persons employed on the stage who composed the public pageant.

1783. On Monday, the 1st of Dec. the new-erected bridge at Black Friars was opened for carriages.

1784. On Monday, Feb. 16, the first air balloon ever launched in the city ascended from Quantrell's garden, without St. Stephen's gate, and afforded great satisfaction to many hundreds of spectators, whom the novelty of the

neral persecution, A. D. 282. He was a liberal promoter of the woollen manufactory, and being afterwards canonized, the wool-combers have ever since honoured him with the appellation of their tutelar saint and patron.

sight had assembled. And on Monday, March 15, two air balloons were let off—the first from Quantrell's garden, at half-past twelve o'clock at noon, and the second from Bunn's garden, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

On the 26th of Aug. the tower of the parish church of St. John at Timberhill suddenly fell down. It had stood upwards of 700 years, and was built in the time of William the Conqueror.

1785. March 25. Mail coaches to London first established.

On Monday, June 1, Mr. James Deeker ascended in a car affixed to an air balloon, from Quantrell's garden, at ten minutes before four o'clock in the afternoon. He was carried to an height almost incredible, and continued near half an hour suspended in the air, and then safely descended at Sizeland, near Loddon, ten miles from Norwich.

On the 23d of the same month Mr. Deeker undertook another ascent in the car of a very elegant balloon, which left Quantrell's garden about five minutes past three in the afternoon. The weather was very favourable to the experiment. Mr. Deeker was carried much higher than in his former voyage, and remained longer in the air, being full three quarters of an hour, when he descended in a field in the parish of Topcroft, twelve miles distant from the city.

But the enterprize which terminated most hazardously was that by Major Money, of

Trowse Newton, made with the same balloon which had ascended with Count Zambecari and Sir Edward Vernon some time before. Lieutenant Blake, of the royal navy, and Mr. Lockwood, of London, were to have accompanied the major in this aerial excursion, but from some deficiency in preparing the apparatus, the balloon was not sufficiently inflated to be capable of ascending with more than one person; accordingly on Saturday, July 23, at twenty-five minutes past four in the afternoon, the major ascended from Quantrell's garden, in the presence of thousands of spectators, in a car something resembling a pleasure boat, attached to a balloon of great magnitude and beauty. At first it rose but slowly, but after the major had lightened it a little by throwing out his great coat, it ascended higher than any of the former balloons, having first passed over some part of the town, and returned again, so as to be nearly over the place of its first ascension; it then took a north-east direction, and after becoming a very diminished object, finally disappeared from the sight of the anxious spectators, having been about forty-five minutes in their view. The balloon continued its course towards Yarmouth, when the wind veering a little, it altered its direction, and was seen over Lowestoft. It then entered a cloud, and took a direction over the sea. About six o'clock, the air escaping too fast through the valve in the bal-

loon, it descended very rapidly till the boat touched the sea, and was filled with water; the air remaining in the balloon was however sufficient to keep it above the head of the major, who continued in this perilous situation till ten o'clock, when the night became dark and cloudy, and greatly augmented the horrors of his dreadful situation. During this time his immediate existence depended upon his keeping the balloon in such a state as to prevent the escape of the air, and it required all the exertions he was capable of making. He, however, so far succeeded, as to be able to manage the machine till half-past eleven o'clock, when he was taken up by the Argus revenue cutter, of Harwich, commanded by captain Haggis, and landed at Lowestoft at eight o'clock the next morning; from whence he proceeded to Norwich, where he arrived about two o'clock, to the inexpressible joy of his numerous friends, and to the satisfaction of the public, who were in the utmost anxiety for his safety.

1786. In May the water-house on Tombland was taken down, and the pyramidal pillar, which contains the aqueduct, was erected in its place.

In July a numeration of the inhabitants of the kingdom took place by order of government, when the number of the inhabitants of the city, with its liberties, was found to amount to 40,051, being 3882 souls more than at the

last census in 1752, and 11,170 more than at that which took place in 1693. This account did not include the precincts of the close, nor the soldiers quartered, supposed in the whole to amount to 1000.

Sept. 15. A contested election took place for a representative to serve in parliament for the city, in the room of Sir Harbord Harbord, who was created a peer. The candidates were, the Hon. Henry Hobart and Sir Thomas Beevor, bart. The contest was carried on with incredible zeal by the respective partizans of the candidates, which at last increased to a riot, and much damage was done at the King's Head inn, and many persons were knocked down. The sheriffs adjourned the poll till the next morning, when it was again opened and continued till six o'clock, at which time it was finally closed, although about half an hour before several electors who had not voted demanded a poll for Robert John Buxton, esq. On casting up the numbers at the close of the poll, they stood as follows :—For the Hon. Henry Hobart 1450—Sir Thomas Beevor 1383—Robert John Buxton, esq. 10.

Sir Thomas Beevor then demanded a scrutiny, which delayed the return for four days, when it was given up, and the sheriffs declared Mr. Hobart duly elected, and returned him accordingly.

Sir Thomas Beevor shortly afterwards pre-

sented a petition to the house of commons against the return, and prayed for a new election.

In October, the Sunday schools, for the instruction of the children of the poor inhabitants of the city, were first established.

1787. A committee of the house of commons having set the election aside, on the ground of treating, a new writ was issued for the city, and the election came on again on Thursday, March 15. The same two gentlemen stood the poll, which was carried on with great spirit and activity by the friends of both parties, till seven o'clock in the evening, when it was closed by mutual consent. On casting up the poll, the numbers were—For the Hon. Henry Hobart 1393—Sir Thomas Beevor 1313—majority 80; whereupon Mr. Hobart was declared duly elected. A scrutiny was then demanded by the friends of Sir T. Beevor, but was not long persisted in.

Mr. Hobart continued to represent Norwich to the day of his death; his attachment to the interests of the city in general, as well as the many acts of kindness to every individual whom it was in his power to serve or oblige, conciliated the esteem and respect of all who knew him. He died universally lamented, May 10, 1799.

1787. September 16. The benevolent and philanthropic Mr. Howard arrived here, and

visited the several prisons and hospitals ; he was pleased to express his entire satisfaction at the improvements suggested on his former visit, and which had since that time, through his recommendation, been carried into effect.

In the month of Sept. Mrs. Siddons performed eight nights at the theatre-royal, to the great satisfaction of all lovers of the drama ; and by her astonishing powers drew from the audience the fullest acknowledgment. The theatre was filled every night, at the London prices, with the first company in the city and county.

This year Mr. Woodrow, being elected sheriff, refused to serve the office or pay the fine of 80*l.* unless he could be thereby excused from the office for ever. This the corporation denied, conceiving that they had no power to grant such an exemption, and as Mr. Woodrow refused to appear on Michaelmas-day to be sworn into office, the case was referred to the court of king's bench, who confirmed the decision of the corporation, whereupon Mr. Woodrow consented to accept the office, and was sworn accordingly.

Sept. 24, 25, and 26, was a grand performance of sacred music in St. Peter's Mancroft church and St. Andrew's hall. The principal performers were—Madam Mara, Mrs. Ambrose, and Mr. Harrison, with a very numerous band of the first musicians. The festival was attended by all the county families.

Nov. 5, being the centenary of the glorious revolution of 1688, was observed with great demonstrations of joy; in the evening was an illumination, and a bonfire in the market-place.

1789. The beginning of the year was marked by the city, as well as in many other parts of the kingdom, with every manifestation of the most unfeigned sorrow, for the dangerous and long-continued indisposition of our beloved sovereign, which was only to be dispelled by that dispensation of Providence, his most unexpected recovery, which diffused joy into the hearts of his afflicted subjects, and which displayed itself in the most remote parts of the kingdom; but in no place with more splendour, gaiety, and festivity, than in Norwich. The citizens vied with each other in testifying their thankfulness, by ringing of bells, firing of guns, feasting, and illuminations, and which they most laudably crowned by hospitality, charity, and feasting and regaling their poor neighbours, not excepting the poor in the workhouses and the convicts in the prisons, so diffusive were the effects of the general joy.

The 23d day of April being set apart by royal proclamation for a general thanksgiving for this happy event, was observed with every religious solemnity: the corporation attended divine service at the cathedral, which, as well as the parish churches and other places of divine worship of every denomination, were

crowded with their respective congregations, who all seemed united in one grateful sentiment. After service the shops were kept shut, the bells rung, the magistrates dined in public, and the poor were regaled. This day was observed in a similar manner in every borough and market-town in Norfolk.

At Michaelmas, John Beevor, esq. M. D. being elected one of the sheriffs, refused to take upon himself the said office, being a doctor of physic, in extensive practice. Application was made to the court of king's bench for a rule to shew cause ; upon a hearing the rule was discharged, and the plea of the doctor admitted and confirmed.

1790. Sept. 8 was another grand musical festival at St. Peter's Mancroft church and St. Andrew's hall, which continued several days, when the public were highly gratified by the powers of Signora Storace, Miss Poole, Messrs. Kelly and Meredith, with other eminent musical performers from the metropolis.

1791. In this year it was proposed to erect a new bridge over the river near King-street gate, but the design was abandoned.

1792. Rochester-lane (now Orford-street) widened, and a good carriage road made across the castle ditches to the new opening in King-street, by public subscription.

The gentleman's walk, in the market, paved with Scotch granite.

Several of the city gates were taken down.

1793. Two openings made in the city wall, at the south-east corner of Chapel-field and near Ber-street gate, for the convenience of carriages.

Aug. 8 was a great rejoicing, occasioned by the surrender of Valenciennes to the British forces under the command of his royal highness the duke of York: it was celebrated by the ringing of bells and firing of guns. A bullock of fifty stone weight was roasted whole in Ber-street, and given to the populace, with four barrels of beer and upwards of 2000 loaves of bread. The festive scene was honoured with the presence of the mayor and some of the families of the first distinction in the city.

The new county gaol, adjoining to the castle, finished.

1794. Feb. The hay engine was taken down, and a weighing machine constructed on the castle ditches, adjoining to the guard-house.

On the 15th of May, Isaac Saint, a publican, in the parish of St. Mary, was apprehended on a charge of treasonable and seditious practices, he being secretary to the corresponding society; he and his books were conveyed to London, where he was detained till the heads of that society, who were then under indictments, were tried at the old bailey, and they being acquitted, he was liberated.

Nov. 6. Heigham-street was laid under water by a sudden and violent flood.

1795. Feb. A rapid thaw occasioned another, equally distressing to the inhabitants.

June 16, being guild-day, Jeremiah Ives, esq. was sworn mayor of the city a second time: this was the first instance of a gentleman serving the office, in rotation, a second time. The inhabitants of the parish of St. Clement, of which he was a parishioner, erected a grand triumphal arch at the east end of the church, out of their great respect to the worthy chief magistrate, and in the evening it was illuminated.

1796. Feb. Some workmen employed on the premises of James Crowe, esq. at Lakenham, discovered about 100 human skeletons, supposed to have been deposited there during the plague in 1665, of which 2251 persons died in the city in the same year.

April 25. Fine flour having risen to 70s. per sack, several bakers' shops were attacked by a mob, which was suppressed by the activity of the magistrates and their officers, and three persons taken into custody.

May 17. A dreadful affray took place in Bishopsgate-street, between the privates of the Northumberland and Warwickshire regiments of militia; several men were bruised, and two or three wounded with bayonets, before their officers could part them.

On the 25th of May was a contested election for the city; on casting up the numbers, after a very spirited poll, they stood as follows:—The hon. Henry Hobart 1622—the right hon. William Windham 1159—Bartlett Gurney, esq. 1076; whereupon the two former were declared duly elected.

July. A petition was presented to parliament, praying to have the lent assizes holden at Norwich instead of Thetford; upon which the magistracy of that borough presented, by their members, a counter petition, stating that the assizes had been held there for 562 years. The bill was much opposed in the house of commons, and lost.

1797. In the month of February the bank of England, by the advice of the privy council, suspended the issue of cash, and the Norfolk and Norwich bankers judged it expedient for a time to do the same. The joyful intelligence of the defeat of the Spanish fleet, by admiral St. John Jarvis (now earl St. Vincent), which was received on Saturday, the 4th day of March, had a great effect in dissipating the general gloom which at this time pervaded the public mind.

April 2. His royal highness major-general prince William Frederick of Gloucester arrived here, to take upon him the command of the troops in the eastern district. The mayor and corporation waited on him in due form, and at the assembly on the 3d of May, voted the free-

dom of the city to his royal highness and admiral Sir Horatio Nelson. His royal highness was initiated into the society of the ancient and honourable Gregorians, and was elected their Grand.

Various attempts were at this time made in the city, as well as in other parts of the kingdom, to seduce the military from their allegiance. On the 27th of May, Mr. Thelwall arrived in this city; he was one of the persons who were tried by a special commission, at the old bailey, for treasonable and seditious practices, and who were acquitted. On May 28 he opened his lecture in the great room at the King's Arms (since taken down), near Gurneys' bank; on the following day a party of the Inniskilling dragoons, then lying here, and amongst whom inflammatory hand-bills had been previously circulated, proceeded to his lecture room, dispersed the audience, and destroyed the tribune and seats. Thelwall fled to the Shakespear public-house, near adjoining, whither he was followed by the soldiers, and escaping by a back way, immediately went to London: the soldiers destroyed all the furniture and demolished part of the house, but retreated peaceably on the appearance of their officers. The master of the house, on being pursued by the soldiers, threw himself from the garret into the street, and received considerable injury. At the subsequent assizes Mr.

Luke Rice, a tailor, was indicted for aiding and encouraging the soldiers in the riot, but was acquitted.

June 20, being guild-day, James Crowe, esq. was sworn into the office of mayor the second time (although not in rotation); being indisposed, the court waited on him at his house at Lakenham, where he received his charge and the insignia of his office; there was no procession to the cathedral, nor any public feast, neither on this day nor during the year of his mayoralty.

Oct. 14. Intelligence was received of the defeat of the Dutch fleet by admiral (now lord) Duncan, on the 11th of this month, for which there were great rejoicings. Many of the wounded British seamen were brought here and admitted into the county hospital, and on their recovery were entertained with a feast at the public expence. Above 1700*l.* was raised for the relief of the sick and wounded.

Oct. 27. The prince of Orange visited the city.

Nov. 20. Major-general prince William (now duke) of Gloucester assumed the military command of the eastern district.

1798. Jan. The sword of the Spanish admiral, Don Xavier Winthuysen, presented to the corporation by admiral Nelson.

In February voluntary contributions were raised throughout the kingdom, for the support

of government, in repelling the threatened invasion of this country by the French nation. The subscription made by the inhabitants of the city amounted to more than 8000*l*.

At a special assembly of the corporation, holden in the month of February, alderman Benjamin Day resigned his seat and office of alderman, being the sixth who has resigned his gown since the commencement of the present century; viz.

1704. Christopher Gibbs, alderman of North Conisford ward.

1724. Daniel Meadows, East Wymer.

1773. Benjamin Hancock, Mancroft.

1779. Sir Harbord Harbord, bart. East Wymer.

1783. Thomas Rogers, Fyebridge.

1798. Benjamin Day, Coslany.

In the month of April many of the inhabitants came to the resolution of enrolling themselves as volunteers for the defence of the country.

In May several of the parishes received letters from the lord lieutenant of the county, signifying that his majesty had been pleased to accept their services.

The following is a list of the parochial corps, with their respective commanders:—

Mancroft Volunteers.—Capt. John Browne.

St. Stephen's.—Capt. Hardy.

East Norwich.—Capt. Thomas Blake, jun.

St. Peter's Permouthergate.—Capt. Herring.
St. Saviour's and St. Clement's.—Capt. Fisk.
St. Andrew's.—Capt. J. A. Murray.

The total number of the yeomanry cavalry in Norfolk and Norwich at this time was 632; in the kingdom, 19,190.

On Sunday, July 29, a sailor boy, of the name of Roberts, aged thirteen years, who came from Yarmouth, went to the cathedral church in the time of service, and having obtained permission of the subsacrist, went to the upper window of the spire; not thinking this elevation sufficient, he got out of the window, and climbing by the crochets, which are a yard distant from each other, he ascended to the top of the spire, which he walked twice round. After having amused himself as long as he pleased with turning the weathercock round, he descended in the same manner as he went up, in the presence of a great many spectators.

The concluding part of the year was marked in the annals of Great Britain by the most glorious triumph with which its arms were ever blessed. The splendid victory obtained by our immortal countryman, lord Nelson, over the French fleet, at Alexandria, in Egypt, on the 1st day of August, was so complete, and atchieved with so much magnanimity, as to place all former naval victories at a distance.

Oct. 2 was marked by a degree of enthusiasm never before excited; but no part of the king-

dom was more zealous and active in every demonstration of joy, than this the native county of the illustrious hero of the Nile.

The general satisfaction was greatly augmented by the joyful intelligence, which reached the city on the 22d of the same month, of the glorious capture of the Brest squadron, by Sir John Borlase Warren.

Thursday, the 29th day of December, was the day fixed by government for a general thanksgiving to Almighty God, for this great and glorious victory, and was observed with every mark of joy and festivity. The civil and military powers attended divine service at the cathedral, in the grandest possession ever witnessed; after which a feu-de-joie was fired, and the military and populace regaled with a bullock, roasted whole in the market-place, and six barrels of strong beer; in the evening was a grand bonfire, round which the corporation walked in procession, and an illumination extended to the most remote corners of the city, and displaying all the variety and taste that ingenuity could invent or fancy suggest.

This year the water was conveyed from the new mills into the reservoir in chapel-field, instead of the water-house; and on the former being completed with a tower on the north side, in which is an engine for carrying the water to the highest parts of the city, the water-house was taken down, and the ground cleared. The

water, however, on the morning of Sunday, Oct. 28, burst from its confines, through a *sand gall*, or vein of sand, which, unable to support the weight of above 50,000 barrels of water, suddenly gave way; the water forced a passage into the bowels of the earth with a noise resembling the roaring of the sea, and in three hours the basin was left empty, and the excavations occasioned by it were from six to twenty feet wide, and as much in depth, both within and without the embankment; they were soon after properly filled up and secured against future accidents of a like nature.

1799. On Monday, May 27, was a contested election for a representative in parliament for the city, occasioned by the death of the hon. Henry Hobart. The candidates were—John Frere, esq. and Robert Fellowes, esq. when the former was elected by a majority of 159.

In the first week in November 3746 soldiers of the guards and other regiments passed through the city, on their march from Yarmouth to London, having landed at the former place but a few days before from Holland. The populace seemed anxious to relieve the fatigue of the wearied soldiers, and to afford them all possible assistance; and the attention of the mayor (John Herring, esq.) to provide them every accommodation which their uncomfortable situation required, was returned by the most distinguished acknowledgments of the go-

vernment as well as of his majesty, to whom he was presented on the occasion, and offered the honour of knighthood, which he declined.

On Sunday, Nov. 3, his royal highness Frederick, duke of York, field marshal and commander in chief of his majesty's forces, honoured the city with his presence.

On Sunday, Dec. 29, the present archbishop of Canterbury, then bishop of Norwich, preached a sermon in the evening for the benefit of the humane society, for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, at the parish church of St. George at Colegate; a selection of sacred music was introduced in the course of divine service, at which sixty performers assisted; the mayor and corporation attended. Thirty-six persons, who had by the means recommended and encouraged by this laudable institution been rescued from a watery grave, were placed in the chancel, to whom his grace addressed part of his discourse, with that persuasive energy with which his eloquent style of preaching is so happily marked: 73*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* was collected.

1800. May 24. At a full assembly of the corporation, it was unanimously agreed to present a loyal address of congratulation to his majesty on his providential escape from assassination by Hadfield, who fired a pistol at the king whilst in his box at Drury-lane theatre. The address was presented by John Herring, esq. mayor, and Robert Harvey, esq. mayor

elect, both of whom were offered the honour of knighthood, which they declined. An address was likewise presented on the same occasion from the county of Norfolk, by Roger Kerrison, esq. high sheriff, who received the honour of knighthood on the occasion.

June 17, being guild-day, Robert Harvey, esq. was sworn into the office of mayor for the second time.

By an act of parliament passed in the beginning of the year 1801, a census was to be taken on the 10th day of March, in the same year, by the overseers of the poor of every parish in Great Britain, and a return made to the house of commons, stating the number of inhabited and uninhabited houses, and the number of souls, male and female, in their respective parishes. The return from Norwich stood as follows :—

| PARISHES. | HOUSES. | | | | | Souts. |
|----------------------|---------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Famil. | Inhab. | Unin. | Males. | Femal. | |
| All Saints | 199 | 172 | 4 | 292 | 408 | 701 |
| St. Andrew | 236 | 224 | 11 | 770 | 1088 | 1858 |
| St. Augustine | 338 | 327 | 75 | 537 | 695 | 1232 |
| St. Benedict | 205 | 200 | 29 | 364 | 474 | 835 |
| St. Clement | 173 | 135 | 11 | 851 | 502 | 853 |
| St. Edmund | 107 | 92 | 9 | 182 | 191 | 373 |
| St. Etheldred | 65 | 64 | 4 | 112 | 140 | 252 |
| St. George Tomb. | 130 | 108 | 7 | 299 | 453 | 752 |
| St. George Colegate | 293 | 246 | 37 | 462 | 670 | 1132 |
| St. Giles | 270 | 235 | 4 | 443 | 633 | 1076 |
| St. Gregory | 224 | 212 | 9 | 439 | 618 | 1057 |
| St. Helen | 74 | 74 | 6 | 195 | 198 | 393 |
| St. John Madderm. | 176 | 148 | 12 | 1435 | 1219 | 2654 |
| St. James | 149 | 128 | 23 | 280 | 290 | 520 |
| St. John Sepulchre | 303 | 292 | 20 | 481 | 663 | 1114 |
| St. John Timberhill | 237 | 228 | 3 | 406 | 482 | 975 |
| St. Julian | 197 | 190 | 20 | 297 | 365 | 846 |
| St. Lawrence | 248 | 245 | 24 | 375 | 524 | 1018 |
| St. Margaret | 185 | 151 | 22 | 262 | 400 | 859 |
| St. Martin at Oak | 413 | 336 | 34 | 754 | 993 | 2153 |
| St. Martin at Palace | 264 | 226 | 27 | 418 | 518 | 1109 |
| St. Mary | 303 | 277 | 29 | 404 | 573 | 1202 |
| St. Michael Coslany | 261 | 224 | 31 | 435 | 596 | 1185 |
| St. Michael Plea.. | 80 | 72 | 5 | 183 | 263 | 502 |
| St. Michael Thorn | 361 | 353 | 49 | 531 | 667 | 1442 |
| St. Paul | 375 | 323 | 55 | 609 | 786 | 1681 |
| St. Peter Hungate | 104 | 85 | 3 | 158 | 913 | 394 |
| St. Peter Mancroft | 493 | 441 | 19 | 893 | 1226 | 2229 |
| St. Peter Permound. | 311 | 298 | 18 | 519 | 831 | 1350 |
| St. Peter Southgate | 102 | 102 | 21 | 171 | 207 | 378 |
| St. Saviour | 235 | 203 | 22 | 410 | 574 | 984 |
| St. Simon and Jude | 83 | 77 | 6 | 151 | 182 | 333 |
| St. Stephen | 572 | 509 | 31 | 913 | 1298 | 2211 |
| St. Swithin | 138 | 113 | 7 | 225 | 278 | 503 |
| Pockthorpe | 255 | 214 | 27 | 398 | 581 | 979 |
| Heigham | 204 | 213 | 14 | 381 | 473 | 954 |
| Precs. of Cathedral | 136 | 118 | 3 | 255 | 361 | 616 |

36,375

In this year some of the members of the corporation thought proper to enforce the act of Charles II. called the corporation act, whereby several gentlemen chosen to be common councilmen at the usual time of election were objected to, as dissenters, and not qualified to be members of that body, they not having within one year then last past received the sacrament, according to the rites of the church of England, by the said act required; but the electors being still determined to support them, no return was then made. On reference of the case to the court of king's bench, the court set the election aside; upon which the mayor directed the town clerk to take the necessary steps for procuring a mandamus empowering him to proceed to a new election. A new election for common council took place in the month of May, and the same parties were again elected.

On Thursday, June 25, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a sudden and terrible fire broke out in the west end of the roof of the cathedral church, which at first seemed to threaten the destruction of that beautiful edifice. The conflagration was very rapid, and above forty yards of the wood roof, with its covering of lead, was destroyed before the fire was got under, and which was at last extinguished with extreme difficulty; fortunately the stone roof within side did not receive any injury. The accident was occasioned by the carelessness of the plumbers

employed to repair some breaches in the lead, who left their work to go to dinner, without securing their fire, which by some means communicated itself to the spars of the roof.

Oct. 3 the news of the preliminaries of peace being signed between this kingdom and France arrived, and was welcomed by the inhabitants with every expression of joy; and on Wednesday, the 21st of the same month, a general illumination took place.

Nov. 20. The son of alderman Patteson was baptized at St. Stephen's church. The ceremony was conducted in a style superior to any thing ever before witnessed here on such an occasion. The sacrament of baptism was performed by the lord bishop of Norwich; and a prince of the blood, his royal highness prince William, now duke of Gloucester, was one of the sponsors, who came to town expressly for that purpose.

1802. On Tuesday, May 4, peace was proclaimed here with great solemnity, on which occasion a general illumination took place.

July 5. A strong contested election for the city; the candidates, with the numbers respectively polled by them, were as follows:—for Robert Fellowes, esq. 1532—William Smith, esq. 1439—the right hon. William Windham 1356—John Frere, esq. 1328.

A contested election for the county of Norfolk was begun on Monday, the 19th of July.

which terminated on the Wednesday in the following week, when the state of the poll was—for Thomas William Coke, esq. 4317—Sir Jacob Henry Astley, bart. 3612—the hon. Col. Wodehouse 3517.

The two first were declared duly elected; but the colonel demanded a scrutiny, which continued open eight days, and at length terminated in favour of the sitting members.

A grand musical festival at St. Peter's Mancroft church, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday mornings, the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October; and on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, at St. Andrew's hall. Mr. Braham, Mr. Bartleman, Mrs. Billington, and Miss Sharp, were the principal singers.

1803. March 7. An address of the corporation, congratulating his majesty on his escape from the wicked conspiracy of Col. Despard, was presented to the king on Wednesday, March 16, by Sir Roger Kerrison, knt. mayor, Robert Fellowes, esq. and alderman John Harvey, and was very graciously received.

May 18. The corporation and inhabitants perambulated the boundary of the city and its county, according to the tenure of the charter dated 1555. The two last preceding times of marking the boundaries were May 31, 1753, and May 7, 1793.

On June 13 his royal highness the duke of

Cambridge visited the city, and was greeted by the inhabitants with those marks of loyalty and attachment which they have ever shewn to the illustrious family now on the throne.

July 6. Another address was presented to his majesty, at St. James's, by John Morse, esq. mayor, Sir Roger Kerrison, and J. Patteson, esq. on the momentous state of the public affairs of this kingdom, and a renewal of hostilities on the part of the French nation.

July 28. A meeting took place at the King's Head, in the market-place, to form a company of volunteer riflemen, to act in defence of the realm, Mr. Sheriff Black in the chair. Resolutions were entered into, and the Norwich riflemen formed; they afterwards increased to three companies, and were under the command of major Richard Mackenzie Bacon.

Aug. 15. A meeting of the inhabitants took place at guildhall, in order to establish a regiment of volunteers. A subscription of 6,200*l.* was raised, and the city of Norwich regiment, commanded by lieut.-col. Harvey, was immediately trained.

1804. Jan. 18. The city regiment of volunteers took the oath of allegiance, and received their colours. The ceremony, which was very impressive, was performed in the market-place. The Rev. Mr. Prebendary Thurlow performed the office of consecration, with suitable exhortations and devotions. The colours were then

presented by the mayor, attended by the court of aldermen.

In this year Norwich was appointed by government to be a garrison town, and the different volunteer regiments were brigaded, and did permanent duty at Yarmonth, Norwich and Lynn,

Nov. 14, the new cast-iron bridge, at St. Michael Coslany, was opened for the passage of the public.

1805. In this year was first set on foot the asylum for the indigent blind of the city, to which the benevolent projector, Thos. Tawell, esq. gave a house and ground in Magdalen-street, which he had recently purchased for the purpose of an hospital for their reception, at the expence of 1050*l*. and voluntary contributions soon enabled him to carry the design into effect.

Nov. 8, arrived the important news of the total defeat of the combined fleets of France and Spain by the British squadron under the command of admiral lord Nelson, who was killed in the moment of victory, in the glorious action. On this occasion the corporation moved in a special assembly, a loyal and dutiful address to the throne.

Dec. 5 was the day of the general thanksgiving for the victory at Trafalgar, which was observed with a degree of religious solemnity befitting the important occasion.

1806. June 13. The royal assent was given

to the act of parliament for better paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and otherwise improving the city; by which act two classes of commissioners were appointed for carrying the same into execution—the first consists of the magistrates and many of the principal inhabitants of the city, the succession of whom is to be kept up by the majority of the remaining commissioners, having a power to fill up vacancies on the demise of any of the persons named in the act, and as often as any vacancies shall happen, they are empowered to do so for ever. The second class are to be chosen by the parishioners in Easter week yearly, in the same manner as other parish officers, one or more for each parish, in proportion to its extent and population; the parish of St. Peter's Mancroft are to elect three commissioners, the parishes of St. Peter Permouthergate, St. Stephen, St. Giles, St. Andrew, St. George Tombland, and St. George Colegate, two commissioners each, and the rest of the parishes in the city one commissioner each, qualified as in and by the said act of parliament is directed. By this act the streets are to be new paved, on the same plan as London and other large places; all nuisances are to be removed, narrow passages widened, and the principal streets greatly improved; the expence to be levied upon the owners and occupiers of houses, &c. within the city, and to be collected by the parish officers, in the same manner as other parochial assessments.

This year the cathedral church was shut up, in order to undergo a thorough repair. The guild and assize sermons were preached in St. Peter's Mancroft church; the oratorio for the benefit of the Norfolk and Norwich hospital was also performed there, and the sermon preached by the lord bishop of Norwich.

Nov. 5 and 6. A strong contested election for the city, which continued two days: the numbers of the poll, on being cast up, stood as follows:—for John Patteson, esq. 1733—Robert Fellowes, esq. 1370—William Smith, esq. 1333; whereupon the two former were declared duly elected.

Nov. 13. A contested election for the county of Norfolk, which continued for seven successive days, when the numbers were—for Thomas William Coke, esq. 4118—right hon. William Windham 3722—hon. John Wodehouse 3365. The two former, of course, were returned; but a petition against the election was presented soon after the meeting of parliament.

1807. Sunday, Jan. 18, about one o'clock in the afternoon, near forty yards of the city wall, near Ber-street gate, fell into the ditch with a tremendous crash; five cows, in an adjoining shed, were killed, but no other injury was done.

March 4. The petition against the late return of members in parliament for the county

of Norfolk, having been heard in a committee of the house, after nearly two hundred witnesses had been examined on the charges of excessive treating, bribery, corruption, and ministerial influence, the election was set aside and a new writ issued, and this day Sir Jacob Henry Astley, bart. and Edward Coke, esq. were elected without opposition.

April 20. The new pavement begun under the authority of the act of parliament; the first stone was laid on the site where St. Stephen's gate formerly stood.

May 4. In consequence of the dissolution of parliament, came on a contested election for the city; at the close of the poll the numbers were, for John Patteson, esq. 1474—William Smith, esq. 1156—Robert Fellowes, esq. 546; whereupon the two former gentlemen were declared duly elected.

May 12. At the general election for the county of Norfolk, Sir Jacob Henry Astley, bart. and Thomas William Coke, esq. were returned without opposition.

June 16, being guild-day, the city maces were new gilt on the occasion. The mayor's feast was kept this year at chapel-field house for the third time; the first was in 1544 and the second in 1561.

July 1. Robert Herring, esq. mayor, presented to the city 100*l.* towards the expences of the new pavement.

October 6. The quarter sessions for the city first held on Tuesday, having always been held before on a Friday.

1808. Feb. 11. The greatest fall of snow which had been remembered for many years past; most of the roads were blocked up, and but few of the carriers could reach the city on the Saturday following. In the neighbourhood the snow was not completely wasted for eight weeks afterwards.

Coslany or St. Martin's gate, Magdalen, and Ber-street gates taken down.

April 6. The greatest contest ever known for common-council for Wymer ward; the expences to the day of election were computed at nearly 3000*l*.

July 29. At a special assembly of the corporation, it was agreed to present an address of thanks to his majesty, for his great, prompt, and liberal support of the Spanish patriots, in their resistance of French tyranny and oppression.

Dec. 13. A meeting was held to consider of the propriety of an application to parliament for an act to erect a bridge over the river at Carrow-abbey. This measure met with much opposition.

1809. Jan. 28. A very great flood, which laid the lower parts of the city under water. The waters overflowed Fyebridge quay and Bishopsgate-street, and boats were rowed in the street of St. Martin's at Oak.

Feb. 3. It was decided in the court of king's bench, that militia-men, while on actual service in any part of the united kingdom, whose families reside in Norwich, have a legal right to vote at elections for mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and common councilmen.

Feb. 13. A portion of lieut.-col. Patteson's and col. Harvey's volunteers having tendered their services to government, many were accepted under the local militia act, and some of the officers appointed who had held commissions under the volunteer establishment.

May 31. This day the act of parliament was passed for erecting a bridge over the river, from Carrow-abbey to the road leading to Yarmouth.

Oct. 25. This day his majesty commencing the fiftieth year of his reign, the same was observed as a jubilee throughout the united kingdom. In the morning divine service was performed in all the churches, and sermons on the occasion preached in the different places of religious worship. The corporation attended at the cathedral in great state, with the military, &c. who were liberally regaled. Several public dinners were given, and the day was observed with every demonstration of joy. Such a display of loyalty and liberality was never before witnessed, all parties striving to excel each other in demonstrations of affection to their sovereign and charity to the poor.

1810. April 26. The first stone of Carrow bridge laid by Thomas Back, esq. mayor, in the presence of the magistracy and commonalty of the city.

July 12. A new chapel, founded by the methodists in connection of the late John Wesley, in Calvert-street. The first stone was laid by the Rev. Mr. Gilpin, with appropriate religious solemnities.

August 6. The first stone of the Foundery bridge laid by Jonathan Davey, esq. alderman.

1811. Feb. 24. At the assembly held this day, it was agreed to extend the freedom of the city to foreigners, with the consent of the common council.

March 17. A terrible fire broke out early on a Sunday morning, in Upper Market-street, whereby the houses of Messrs. Culley and Freeman were consumed, and others damaged.

April. Contributions made in all the churches for the relief of the British prisoners in France.

May 1. A great contest for mayor, between aldermen Cole, Patteson, and Davey; the former of whom was chosen. The election continued two days.

27. The census of the population taken by act of parliament.

NUMBER OF SOULS.

| 1693. | 1752. | 1786. | 1801. | 1811. |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 28,881 | 36,169 | 40,051 | 36,832 | 37,263 |

June 20. The new methodists' chapel, in Calvert-street, opened by the Rev. Thomas Coke, LL. D. successor to the late Rev. John Wesley.

Sept. 11. A great meeting held in St. Andrew's hall, for the purpose of establishing an auxiliary bible society. The lord bishop of Norwich presided. There were present most of the distinguished characters in the city and neighbourhood, and the hall was filled with persons of all religious denominations, who so earnestly concurred in this undertaking, that upwards of 800*l.* was immediately subscribed, which has since been augmented to more than 2600*l.* besides annual subscriptions to the amount of 600*l.*

Oct. 8. At the quarter sessions, the city gaol was presented by the grand jury to be in a state of decay and insecurity.

A grand musical festival for three mornings at St. Peter's Mancroft church, and three evenings at St. Andrew's hall. The vocal parts were supported by Madame Catalani, from the king's theatre, and several other London performers of great musical eminence.

Dec. 9. The floor of a room at the Three Tuns tavern, St. Andrew's Steps, fell through with fifty persons, none of whom received any considerable injury.

1812. Jan. 19. A fire near Coslany bridge.

April 23. Several skeletons dug up on the

site of the demolished church of the Holy Cross, in Wymer-street, which had been buried before the year 1551.

June 16. No guild sermon nor feast. Alderman Davey entertained 700 freemen at his seat, at Eaton.

25. A new baptists' chapel, in St. Mary's, opened by the Rev. J. Kinghorne.

July 17. A meeting at the shirehall of the nobility and gentry of the city and county, for forming an auxiliary society, for educating the children of the poor in the principles of the church of England. 1500*l.* subscribed on the occasion.

19. A sermon preached at St. Peter's Mancroft church for that purpose, and 37*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* collected, which was followed by other liberal contributions.

August 1. The whole amounted to 2,388*l.* 10*s.* and the annual subscriptions to 305*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

17. Great rejoicings for the splendid victory obtained by Lord Wellington over the French army in Spain.

27. A new street built from the site of the King's Head, in the Market-place, to the Castle Ditches, and called Davey-place.

September 14. The first stone of the new baptists' chapel, St. Clement's, was laid by the Rev. Mark Wilks and ald. Davey.

October 7. A sharply contested election for members to represent the city in parliament:

the numbers were—for Wm. Smith, esq. 1544—Chas. Harvey, esq. 1137—John Patteson, esq. 1050. The two former were returned.

8. Another grand meeting of the bible society, at St. Andrew's hall.

14. The county election. Sir Jacob Henry Astley and Thos. Wm. Coke, esq. were unanimously elected.

20. A blanket society, for the comfort of the poor, first formed.

24. On account of the prevalence of the small pox, 1317 persons were vaccinated from the beginning of the year to this time.

November. A dispute took place between the right hon. lord Suffield, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Norfolk, and John Turner Hales, high sheriff, concerning the property of the shirehall, on the castle hill: on reference, however, to great legal authority, it did not appear to be vested in either, but in the justices for all public purposes.

13. His royal highness, George prince of Wales visited the city.

20. His royal highness the duke of Cambridge likewise honoured the city with his presence.

December. The season was marked by many charitable distributions.

22. Intelligence arrived of the total defeat of the French army in Russia, and the private escape of Bonaparte to Paris.

1813. Jan. 16. A plan proposed for having

evening service, on Sundays, at some of the parish churches.

30. The evening lectures commenced at the churches of St. Stephen, St. Andrew, and St. Lawrence.

Feb. 2. The charitable Mr. Webb visited the city and distributed a great deal of money among the poor in small donations.

March. A new charity school established: for the accommodation of the scholars it was proposed to erect a gallery in St. Andrew's church.

May 1. A great contest for mayor; the election continued two days, between John Harvey, esq. and Jonathan Davey, esq. who had a majority of thirty-seven votes, but the court did not return him.

22. The opinion of serjeant Lens was taken on the case, who decided that alderman Harvey was ineligible to the office, not being a resident inhabitant of the city. No return was made at this time.

28. The court of king's bench was moved for a mandamus to elect a mayor.

June 7. The election took place: a sharp contest between aldermen Leman, Davey, and Harvey, the former of whom was chosen to the office.

22. No guild-day sermon, procession, nor feast.

Sept. A large gallery erected in St. Andrew's church.

18. The first returns made under the act of parliament of corn and grain bought by the millers and bakers.

26. Sermons preached this day in aid of the church missionary society.

| | £. | S. | D. |
|----------------------------------|------|----|------------------|
| Morning—St. Gregory's church | 25 | 5 | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| St. Peter's Hungate | 19 | 1 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Afternoon—St. Lawrence | 21 | 11 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| St. George's Colegate | 22 | 8 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| St. Augustine's | 10 | 9 | 5 |
| Evening—St. Andrew's | 43 | 10 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| St. Lawrence | 30 | 15 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Total collections | £173 | 2 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

29. The society held another grand meeting at St. Andrew's hall; the first characters in the city and county, both clergy and laity, attending. In the evening a sermon was preached in St. Andrew's church, and the sum of 44*l.* 13*s.* 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* collected.

30. A great meeting of the auxiliary bible society at St. Andrew's hall.

Oct. 5, 6, 7. A grand musical festival, at St. Peter's Mancroft church in the mornings, and at St. Andrew's hall in the evenings.

Nov. 4. Intelligence received by a gazette extraordinary of the total defeat of the French under the command of Bonaparte, by the allied armies, and of the surrender of Leipsic and Bremen.

14. Great rejoicings for the successes of the British and allied armies; a bullock, weighing upwards of fifty-one stone, roasted in the market-place, and distributed with large quantities of bread and beer to the populace, followed by a bonfire in the evening. Many public and private dinners and other demonstrations of joy.

1814. Jan. 13. This day was observed as a public thanksgiving to God for the late great and splendid victories.

17. A great snow and very severe frost; the navigation to Yarmouth stopped by the river being completely frozen up.

21. Many of the roads wholly impassable from the snow, which in some places was upwards of twenty feet deep.

22. The portrait of Thos. Wm. Coke, esq. M. P. for the county, painted by public subscription, placed in the chamber of the grand jury in the shirehall.

26. A meeting took place at guildhall to consider of the best means of relieving the distressed inhabitants. Upwards of 800*l.* was subscribed.

Feb. 1, 4. The most intense cold and severe frost ever remembered. Liberal subscriptions made for the relief of the poor, and visitors of their distresses appointed in the several parishes.

April 5. Extraordinary rejoicings on account of the allied armies having entered Paris.

8. The ground observed to be clear from snow, having lain thirteen weeks and two days.

9. News arrived of the final overthrow of Bonaparte, and the prospect of an immediate restoration of the ancient government of France.

29. The newly-erected organ in St. Stephen's church opened with a performance of sacred music.

May 2. A scrutiny on the election of a mayor, between alderman Davey and alderman Robberds. No return made at this time.

3. Four thousand persons and upward assembled in the market on a report that the mayor had ordered it to be completely cleared, and all the stalls to be removed, as for some particular public purpose, which excited general curiosity, but which turned out to be a hoax.

5. The new Baptists' chapel opened in Colegate-street; said to have cost 3000*l.* in building.

14. Great dissatisfaction expressed among the lower classes of people, respecting the bill pending in parliament, to prohibit the importation of foreign corn.

16. The news confirmed of the complete restoration of the ancient royal family of France, the accession of Louis XVIII. to the throne, and the banishment of Bonaparte to the isle of Elba. The emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and other the allied powers, daily expected to arrive on a visit to this united kingdom.

June 16. Fresh mackerel were sold two for a penny.

A general and splendid illumination upon the

confirmation of the news of the general peace ; the greatest taste, ingenuity, and variety was displayed by the inhabitants, each vying to exceed others in splendour and expressions of joy and approbation of the unexpected termination of a war which had continued more than twenty-two years, and greatly injured the commercial interests of the city.

22, 23, 24. A grand musical festival (in commemoration of the late great and glorious events), at St. Peter's Mancroft church in the morning, and St. Andrew's hall in the evening. Several eminent performers from London attended on the occasion, among whom was Madame Catalani, of the king's theatre.

All parts of the kingdom expressing their joy for the restoration of peace : in every town and village festivals, public dinners, bonfires, illuminations, treating the poor, and other demonstrations of rejoicing, every town in Norfolk and Suffolk vying with each other in acts of liberality, hospitality, and public spirit.

27. Peace proclaimed with great solemnity, the whole corporation attending. The proclamation was first made in the market-place, and repeated at the following places, viz. St. Stephen's corner, Timber-hill, Upper Close, Tombland, Stump-cross, St Mary's plain, and Charing-cross.

July 7. A general thanksgiving, by proclamation, for the blessings of peace. The cor-

poration went in grand procession, to attend public worship at the cathedral; the poor children of the national school were regaled in St. Andrew's hall, many acts of public and private benevolence, several public and private dinners, ringing of bells, &c.

13. The clapper of St. Peter's tenor detached from its hold (occasioned by the slipping of the bolt), by which means that noble bell was broken in pieces.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Government of the City, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military, Trade, Population, Police, &c.

THE city of Norwich, with the county of the same, sends two representatives to the imperial parliament, and its civil government is vested by charter in a mayor, twenty-three aldermen, two sheriffs, a recorder, high steward, a chamberlain, a town clerk, who is clerk of the peace, and sixty common council.

The representatives are elected by a majority of the freemen; and the city and its liberty being a county of itself, the freeholders enjoy the same privilege, which greatly increases the number of voters; and there is no place in the kingdom where the elections have been carried on with more spirit, or more tenaciously disputed. The sheriffs are the returning officers.

The aldermen are elected by the resident freemen of the great ward (or fourth part of the city) in which the vacancy happens, and the election must take place within five days after death or resignation. The alderman so elected

is sworn into his office at the next court of mayoralty, which he holds for life, except the said court at any time should think proper to accept his resignation. The aldermen are justices of the peace in the wards for which they are chosen respectively, and have the style of worshipful.

The mayor is annually elected by the freemen at large on the first day of May, and sworn into his office on the guild-day (the Tuesday preceding midsummer eve); the mode of election is by nominating four of the aldermen who have served the office of sheriff, and have not been mayor for five preceding years; the two aldermen who stand the highest on the poll are returned to the remainder of the court of aldermen, who select one of them at their discretion, but it is more customary to appoint the senior alderman who has been sheriff and has not served the mayoralty; and if there be no alderman in the court below the chair so qualified (as has lately been several times the case), the senior alderman above the chair is appointed. The mayor is chief magistrate, has the style of right worshipful, is justice of the quorum, not only during his mayoralty, but ever afterwards; he is conservator of the peace of the city, county, and river, holds the quarter sessions (with the other aldermen), and is president of the court of mayoralty; the alderman who last served the office of mayor is his deputy, and sits in his ab-

sence. The mayor holds courts every Wednesday and Saturday at guild-hall, to hear complaints and superintend the preservation of the peace and government of the city. For the support of his dignity, he is attended by a sword bearer, two serjeants at mace, and four beadles (one of whom is bell-man or common crier), and a special constable to execute his warrants; he has likewise under him the police of the city, consisting of two coroners, a chief constable, twenty-four petty constables, and the governor or keeper of the city bridewell.

The two sheriffs are annually elected, one by the court of aldermen, at some court between midsummer and michaelmas, the other by the freemen on the last Tuesday in August; and they are sworn into the office on michaelmas-day. They hold courts in guild-hall, for trial of actions of debt and trespass, and have each an under sheriff, chosen by themselves, to assist them in the return of the king's writs, in impannelling juries, and other duty incidental to their office. They keep the quarter sessions, before the mayor and aldermen, on the Tuesday before the Norfolk sessions, and have eight serjeants or sheriff's officers, appointed by themselves, to execute their writs, and the gaoler or governor of the city gaol to take the custody of their prisoners.

The recorder (who is always a barrister at law) assists in the mayor's courts, and quarter

sessions, as chief judge. He is always a justice of the quorum, and one of the counsel for the city.

The high steward (who is also a barrister) assists in the sheriffs' court as chief judge, in the absence of the recorder; he is likewise justice of the quorum, and the other counsel for the city. The recorder and steward hold their offices for life.

The town clerk is clerk of the peace for the city and county, and attorney for the city.

The chamberlain is treasurer and solicitor for the city, and has an under chamberlain to assist him in the execution of his office.

The town clerk, chamberlain, and sub-chamberlain, hold their places for life.

The common council are elected by the resident freemen of the four great wards respectively, on the first four days of the week but one before easter (called cleansing week.) By the custom of the city, three nominees are elected by the freemen for each ward, who chuse the rest of their brethren; the elections of these nominees are usually contested with much vigour. The common council so chosen are sworn in on the 3d of May, and appoint one of their body their speaker; they are attended by a beadle, who serves the speaker's summons and keeps the door of the council-chamber.

The water bailiff is appointed by the mayor, and acts as constable in preserving the peace on

the river, and apprehending persons guilty of piracy, &c. thereon.

The chief constable is appointed by the court of mayoralty, and the twenty-four petty constables, two for each ward, are appointed one by the aldermen and the other by the common council of the ward respectively.

As it has been customary in all places and times to assign to magistrates and governors of large and populous towns certain appropriate habits, the better to distinguish them in their offices, and to excite a greater degree of respect and veneration towards their persons, the following habits are worn by the magistracy and officers of this corporation, according to the order of the court of mayoralty made in 1755.

The aldermen, on Sundays, great festivals, and holidays, wear gowns of fine scarlet cloth, faced with black velvet; at other times gowns of fine violet cloth, faced in the same manner.

The mayor, when he is sworn into office, has, besides his gown, a robe or mantle, worn over the left shoulder, composed of crimson silk, shot with blue, which is called the cloak of justice,* which he wears for life.† During his mayoralty

* I put on righteousness and it cloathed me; my judgment was a robe and a diadem. JOB xxix. v. 14.

† The mayor and justices wear the cloak of justice on the following days, viz. the guild-day, christmas-day, easter-day, whitsunday, the king's restoration, the king's birth-day, the king's coronation, the king's accession, and

he wears the gold chain and medal presented by Mr. Matthew Goss in 1757. The old city chain, purchased in 1715, is worn by the deputy mayor till the new mayor is elected, who then puts it on and wears it till the guild-day.

The sheriffs appear in gowns of fine purple cloth, faced with black velvet, except when the aldermen are in violet, and then the sheriffs appear in black; they likewise, during their shrievealty wear about their necks the gold chains given by Thos. Emerson, esq. in 1739; and at assizes and sessions bear white wands.

On fast days the mayor is in purple, the aldermen and sheriffs in black.

The recorder and steward, on such days as the cloaks of justice are worn, appear in gowns of rich black satin, tufted with silk; at other times in plain bar gowns.

The dress of the town clerk and chamberlain is a black silk gown, tufted with silk.

The sword-bearer wears a black silk tufted gown, and a hat of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold, with strings and tassels of the same, nearly of the form commonly worn in the time of queen Elizabeth. On days when the cloaks of justice are worn, he wears the cap of main-

gunpowder treason; likewise on all days of public thanks-giving. At the assize sermon the mayor only.

N. B. The crimson velvet gown, given to the mayor by lord Henry Howard in 1670, is, by length of time, fallen into decay, and therefore disused.

tenance, of grey fur, with gold strings and tassels, which is exactly similar to that worn by the sword-bearer of the city of London.

The common-council wear black gowns; such of them as have been sheriffs, violet; the speaker and coroner, black silk.

The sub-chamberlain and two serjeants at mace have black gowns; the beadles blue coats, of the fashion of queen Elizabeth's reign, and silver badges, with the city arms.

The beadle to the commons a blue coat, with gold lace.

The sheriffs' officers in liveries, according to the pleasure of the sheriffs.

The city regalia consists of the following particulars:—The sword of justice, borne before the mayor in all public processions.* King Henry IV. with the charter first appointing a mayor, gave the city a sword of state, and which, by the said charter, is authorised to be borne erect in the presence of the greatest men of the realm, even the royal blood, saving only the presence of the king's majesty.

The blade is of fine polished steel, the pomel and cross bar of silver gilt, the scabbard is of crimson velvet, chapped with silver, richly chased and gilt.† When the sword-bearer car-

* He beareth not the sword in vain, for he is the minister of God, a revenger, to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. ROMANS xiii. v. 4.

† There is a mourning scabbard, similar in its ornaments, but of black velvet instead of crimson.

ries the sword before the mayor, he wears the hat or cap of maintenance before described, and is permitted to ride in the same carriage. By this charter the mayor is authorised to have borne before him any maces or other insignia of authority, with the king's arms thereon, even in the royal presence. *

The mace or sceptre, given by queen Elizabeth, is of chrystal, set in silver gilt; and for the beauty its workmanship is considered as a great curiosity: it is designed as an emblem of government, and is borne by the chamberlain or sub-chamberlain, on such days only as the cloaks of justice are worn.

Two large maces of silver, doubly gilt, are borne in all public processions by the mayor's serjeants at mace; one was given to the city by lord Henry Howard, Jan. 5th, 1670; the other was the gift of sir Robert Walpole, in 1734.

Four beadles' staves, with the heads of silver, were given by St. George's company, A.D. 1704; the staff or mace, borne by the beadle before the commons, handsomely painted, instead of that given by king Henry V. to be carried before the aldermen of St. George's company, and now disused.

Twenty-four long painted staves, for the constables of the several wards.

The two city standards, used only on the

† The sword now used was presented by the guild of St. George's company, A. D. 1764.

guild-day, the first blue and silver, with the figure of Britannia on it, is borne before the commons; the second, of crimson and gold, with the city arms, before the mayor and aldermen, with proper habits and caps for the standard bearers, corresponding with the standards.

The snap-dragon is the last remains of St. George's company. This peculiarity to Norwich guild, from length of time, fell into decay; but a new one has been made, and was first exhibited on the guild-day, 1795.

The arms of the city are, ruby, a castle, triple towered pearl. below it, a lion of England passant-guardant. carb. first added by king Edward III. The supporters are two archangels, with their wings expanded, proper: and for the crest, the cap of maintenance. The lower part is usually embellished with the sword and maces, all proper.

The numerous poor of the city are governed by the corporation of guardians, first incorporated A. D. 1711, which is composed of a governor, deputy governor, treasurer, auditor, and clerk; the mayor, sheriffs, recorder, high steward, aldermen, and common council for the time being, and thirty-two guardians, annually elected out of the inhabitants of the several parishes of the city and hamlets, assisted by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the several parishes; they have under them a beadle, an assistant beadle, two visitors, the governor of

the infirmary, and the governor of the work-house. There are also four city surgeons and one man midwife, to attend the poor when necessary.

The ecclesiastical government of the city is under the lord bishop of Norwich, who holds his consistorial in the chapel of St. Mary the Less, within the cathedral church. The several parishes of the city and its liberty constitute the deanry of Norwich, subject to the archdeacon, who holds his court in the parish church of St. Michael at the Pleas for the said deanry, four parishes excepted,* which are the peculiars of the dean and chapter, who hold their court in Jesus' chapel, within the cathedral church. The arms of the see are, top. three mitres string. carb—of the deanry, arg. a cross. sab.

The military government is regulated by the lieutenant of the city and county of Norwich, which is in the appointment of the king, and is annexed to the lieutenancy of the county of Norfolk, who appoints the deputy lieutenants for the same. A great portion of the Norfolk militia are raised in the city, besides the substitutes procured for other places, whose good conduct and discipline have gained them much respect in his majesty's service.

* St. Mary in the Marsh, St. Paul, St. James, and the hamlet of Pockthorpe (i. e. Little Thorpe), formerly of the parish of St. William, and now united to St. James.

The trade of the city has for many years past been very extensive in the worstead manufactory, the staple commodities of which are crapes, bombasins, and camblets, besides which damasks, satins, and alopeens were made in great abundance. To these has lately been added the introduction of linen, cotton, woollen, and gauze manufactories, in a very extensive degree, as well as of shawls and a variety of fancy goods of the same kind, for dress and furniture, which give employment to a great number of ingenious mechanics, as do the iron founderies and strong beer and porter breweries, which are very extensive, and in which are brewed large quantities of that excellent beer called nog, not only for the consumption of the city, but of all the neighbouring country. The staple manufacture is exported to Holland, Russia, Ostend, Hamburgh, the Baltic, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the East and West Indies. In return, great quantities of foreign merchandise are imported at Yarmouth, to be sent to Norwich, the communication being by barges called keels and wherries, which navigate the river Wensum; and are from twenty to sixty tons burden. The importations are chiefly coals, Irish yarn, fish, oil, and foreign wine. It has been supposed, that within half a century last past, Norwich has supplied the recruiting service for the army and navy with ten thousand recruits, without feeling any present inconvenience from the loss

of such a number of the labouring hand; but the really industrious seldom enlist.

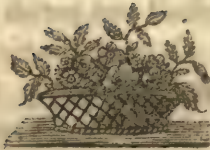
The city is pleasantly situated nearly in the centre of the county of Norfolk, in the latitude of 52 deg. 42 min. N. 112 miles North-east from London, in the midst of a fertile country, agreeably interspersed with delightful villas and gentlemen's seats. The roads are spacious and good, most of them being turnpikes, and the magistrates of the present day will be entitled to the thanks of posterity, for their attention to every thing which can improve the appearance, and contribute to the general welfare of the city. The inhabitants in general are remarked for their urbanity, hospitality, and the readiness with which they contribute to all public and private charitable institutions, the better classes for their taste and munificence; and greatly to the credit of the lower classes, much less of that inclination to dissoluteness of manners prevails among them than is usually found in large and populous cities. So strict is the attention of the magistrates, in checking in its earliest existence the progress of vice and immorality, that the execution of a criminal in the city does not occur for many years together; there have lately been instances both at assizes and sessions when not a single prisoner has appeared on the calendar for trial.

The city contains within its liberty one cathedral and thirty-eight parish churches, two

foreign churches, two Roman catholic chapels, three presbyterian, one independent, four anabaptist, three methodist, and two quaker's meeting houses, three public halls, three common prisons, eight public hospitals, eleven charity schools, one dispensary, seven common bridges, a theatre-royal and an assembly-house, horse and foot barracks, 8396 houses, and above 37,000 inhabitants.

For the better conservation of the peace, the city is divided into four great wards, called Conisford ward, Mancroft ward, Wymer ward, and the Northern ward: these are subdivided into three smaller divisions, each of which is under the jurisdiction of an alderman and two constables. The streets are lighted by lamps in the winter season. There are also firemen, who are always ready in case of any accident happening by fire; and there are several engines in the guildhall and parish churches, with fire buckets and plugs, belonging to the water-works, which likewise supply the inhabitants with water, brought to the houses by pipes laid under the streets, in the same manner as the new river water-works in London. The greatest extent of the city within the walls, from the north to the south, is about two miles; and from the west to the east, more than a mile. The walls are said to include a space of more than three miles in circumference, but the whole has never yet been built upon, large portions of

ground in the extremities next the walls being laid out in gardens and orchards, which gives the city a more rural appearance than many towns of not one quarter of its extent ; beside the large open spaces of chapel-field and the castle-ditches. The hamlets in the liberty without the walls are very thinly inhabited, and extend about a mile from the gates on the east and north sides of the city, and two miles on the sides of the south and west.



CHAP. V.

Conisford Ward, with its Churches and other Buildings, and its Hamlets, described.*

BY reason of its great antiquity, this ward claims the precedency, being the old burgh of the castle, where the inhabitants first settled themselves for the conveniency of fishing, and in which the first public buildings were erected. The street called King-street, next the river, extends the whole length of this ward, from south to north, and is a place of great resort for all persons who do business in the craft which navigate the river between Norwich and Yarmouth, and carry to that place great quantities of corn and other goods for exportation or

* Conisford: some have derived it from Conesford (i. e. Cowsford or Kinesford), being divided from Cowholm by a brook (now Stone-bridge), over which the cows forded to that pasture long before the conquest. Others have derived it from Coningsford (i. e. King's Ford), the lands on the south side of the brook being in the liberty of the castle, which was the king's royalty or manor, as that on the north side was the bishop's. If this be admitted, the modern name of King-street is certainly a very appropriate appellation.

the coasting trade, and return laden with coals for the supply of the city and the neighbouring country. All goods for exportation are brought here on carts, and put on board the keels or barges, the east side of the street having several convenient wharfs for that purpose. This great ward is sub-divided into three small wards, called South Conisford, North Conisford, and Berstreet.

SOUTH CONISFORD WARD

Contains three parishes, viz. St. Peter Southgate, St. Etheldred, and St. Julian.

1.*—ST. PETER† SOUTHGATE.

This church is a rectory, in the patronage of the bishop of Norwich, in right of the lordship of the abbey and convent of St. Benedict at the Holm. It was founded before the year 1217, and is a small building, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a square tower, but meanly fitted up. In the latter are three bells, and on the top is a tall shaft, with a vane resembling a dra-

* The churches now in use are numbered, in order to distinguish them from other religious buildings, the names of which will frequently occur in the course of this description.

† The first settlers here being fishermen, it is not wonderful that one of the first-built churches should be dedicated to their tutelar saint; and the gild of St. Peter, or the fishermen's gild, was anciently kept in it.

gon. On the north side of the church is a small transept or chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, formerly used as a vestry. The inside of the church contains nothing remarkable. The parish is small, and the revenues of the church so inconsiderable, that divine service is performed here only once a fortnight.

There is neither street nor lane in this parish, except a small part of King-street, on the east side of the church, and a steep winding passage leading from the church-yard to Ber-street gate.

Opposite this church, on the east side of the street, formerly stood St. Olave's chapel, which was parochial before the conquest; but being consolidated to St. Peter's in the reign of Edw. III. was pulled down before 1345, and the parishes united.

On the south-west side of the church lie Butler's-hill, corruptly called Butter-hills, from John le Boteler, who gave the hills to Carrow abbey, long before the year 1500. These hills are very steep and in some parts inaccessible. That side of the hill bounded in by the city wall is planted with trees, and was formerly called the Wilderness, but is now a public garden, under the name of Richmond-hill Gardens.

At the south end of King-street stood Conisford gate, a small mean building, taken down in 1793. The city wall, from the gate to the river, is in ruins: on the sides of the river stand the remains of two towers, between which was for-

merly the old boom or beam, which went across the river, and was placed there to stop vessels till they had paid the toll of the river. The tower on the west side of the river is in ruins, but that on the east is in better preservation; in the inside are the remains of a staircase, and on the summit three turrets, probably to fix fire beacons upon to give light in the night to the vessels coming up the river: the upper part is going to decay. The city wall adjoining to the gate is built upon on the outside, but it is probable the buildings will never be carried any further, as the wall runs up the steep hills before mentioned, and will for many years remain a specimen of the ancient manner of civil fortifications. On the wall ascending the hill is a tower, and on the summit stands the great black tower, or the governor's tower, as it has been sometimes called (and which might probably be the residence of the military commander in times when the city was besieged); from the top of it is an extensive view of the country and river, and the present proprietor has erected an observatory.

Just without Conisford gate is situated the hamlet of

CARROW,*

Or Carròw abbey, formerly a nunnery and a

* Carrow, or Carhoe, i. e. the hill by the carr's side; hoe signifying a hill and carr a watering place.

parish church, dedicated to St. James. The nunnery was dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, and was founded by two ladies named Seyna and Leftelina, A. D. 1146. It was richly endowed by king Stephen, who settled upon it all his then uncultivated lands lying in the city. At the general dissolution of monasteries, it shared the fate of other religious houses, and the parish was united to Lakenham. The site of the abbey, which contained ten acres within its walls, became private property, by grant from king Henry VIII. The church dedicated to St. James the apostle, and the hospital or nunnery dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, containing in the whole about ten acres, were disposed of by the crown, and became private property. King Stephen having annexed to this nunnery the patronage of the churches of St. Etheldred and All-Saints, the right of presentation to them still remains in the proprietor of this manor, of which little at present is remaining, except the house of the Rev. Mr. Walpole. It was several years in agitation to erect a bridge over the river at this place, but it was a measure which met with much opposition; it was at last however carried into effect. On the 31st of May, 1809, an act of parliament was passed for that purpose, and the foundation stone thereof was laid by Thomas Back, esq. mayor, the 26th of April, 1810. The bridge is neatly constructed of stone and cast iron, in one

arch, over the river, from whence a good carriage road has been made to communicate with the Yarmouth road at Thorpe; and it is probable the buildings will speedily increase, as the situation by means of the bridge is very convenient. The road here, turning to the west, falls into the turnpike on Bracondale-hill.

2.—ST. ETHELDRED'S* CHURCH

Is a small building, consisting only of a nave

* Saint Etheldred or Etheldreda, virgin, foundress and first abbess of the monastery and abbey of Ely, daughter of Anna or Annas, king of the East Angles, who kept his court in the castle of Norwich, where most probably she was born. Being solicited in marriage by Tombert, prince of the Girvii, a people who inhabited what is now called the Fens of Lincolnshire, her father settled on her the whole of the isle of Ely, which was from that time held by castle-guard service of him and his successors. The lady went to reside with her husband at Ely, but in consequence of a former vow of perpetual virginity, the marriage was never consummated; he therefore married another wife, and Etheldreda founded the conventual church of Ely, A. D. 673, of which she became the first abbess. These meritorious acts were so highly thought of by the church of Rome, that a few years afterwards she was canonized, and the day on which she died, October 17, set apart to her memory, as it stands at present in the calendar. In 1081, Simeon, the ninth abbot, founded the new conventual church, which Harvey, bishop of Bangor, converted into a cathedral (as it still continues), and of which he became the first bishop, A. D. 1109. King Henry I. released the bishop from the services due to the crown, and settled on him and his successors the government or lieu-

and chancel and a south porch. The tower at the west end is round at the bottom, but octangular in the upper part, and is no higher than the nave, though there is no doubt that it was formerly carried to a considerable height; at present it is quite plain, and contains only one small bell. The church withinside is neat and convenient, and is a rectory in the presentation of the corporation of the city. Divine service is performed only once in a fortnight. There is no account when or by whom this church was founded, although it may fairly be presumed to

tenancy of the whole isle of Ely, with the power of appointing all inferior magistrates and officers, and which jurisdiction the bishops of Ely continue to enjoy to this day. The shrine of the deceased St. Etheldreda attracted many of the devout from all parts on the day of her festival; and, as was the custom in those times, many chapmen brought different kinds of goods to dispose of, particularly ribands and other haberdashery wares, which gave rise to a large annual fair, still kept at Ely on the 17th of October. In the the broad provincial dialect of that time and country, it was usually called St. Audrey's fair. The insulated situation of the inhabitants made them glad of any opportunity of purchasing those kinds of goods, of which the merchants took advantage, and used to carry such as were inferior in quality, knowing they would there find a ready sale; and when any ribands or other articles of decoration were shewy and worthless, they used to say they were *t' Audrey*; that is, that they were fit only for St. Audrey's fair. The lordship of this fair was in the prior and monks till the dissolution, and is now in the dean and chapter of Ely.

be one of the most ancient date in the city, mention being made of it before the year 1272, and it belonged to the prior and convent of Norwich till the reign of Edward VI. by whom it was settled on the corporation, as part of the revenue of St. Giles's hospital. The parish is very small, containing only a part of King-street and the lane on the North side of the church. It is said that many families of distinction had formerly their city houses in this parish, viz. Goosehill Hall, the dwelling of Sir Thomas de Helgheton, knt. of Henry de Norwich, of the abbot of Wymondham, of Sir James Hobart, knt. of Sir Robert de Salle, killed by the rebels in the reign of Edward III. no remains of any of which are now existing. The ancient house, known by the name of the music-house, was built before the reign of king John, probably by Moses, one of the rich Jews who settled here in the reign of William Rufus; it afterwards became the property of his grandson Isaac, at whose death (probably on pretence of treason, for the sake of his wealth) it escheated to the crown. Henry III. gave it to Sir William de Valeres, knt. and in 1290 it was the residence of Alan de Freston, archdeacon of Norfolk, who had a public chapel there for divine service; but this being found prejudicial to the parish church, by diminishing the voluntary offerings, it was after his death quite disused. The house, in 1626, was the property of John Paston, esq. and

in 1633 the city house of lord chief justice Coke. It has for many years past been and still is a public-house.

3.—ST. JULIAN'S* CHURCH.

This is the smallest building of any of the churches in the city, and consists only of a nave and chancel, the inside of which is however decently furnished. To the west end adjoins the tower, which is round from the bottom to the top, battlemented, and adorned with a handsome vane. Within it hangs one small bell, and on the first floor is to be seen an empty coffin, without a lid, but there is no tradition how it came to be placed there. This church is a rectory, but the augmentation of the living is so small, that service is performed in it only once in a fortnight. The foundation is very ancient, supposed to have been before the conquest, from which time till the reign of king Stephen, it was in the patronage of the crown, but it was by that prince settled, with the church of All-Saints, on the abbey of Carrow, and the presentation to it is still in the lord of that manor. The parish is small, and contains no buildings worth notice. Part of King-street is comprehended in it, with some of the adjoining lanes, which are

* St. Julian was a monk and confessor of the church of Antioch, who most probably suffered martyrdom A.D. 358. He was commemorated in the ancient Latin calendar on the 9th day of January.

steep, narrow, and disagreeable ; it likewise includes the sites of the dissolved parish churches of St. Edward, St. Clement, and St. Ann, and Hildebrond's hospital, no remains of any of which are now extant, nor of an anchorage, formerly situated between the church-yard and King-street.

NORTH CONISFORD WARD.

4.—ST. PETER PERMOUNTERGATE

Received that name from its vicinity to the ancient outward gate of the castle, near the foot of the mount. It was originally built by Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk and governor of the castle, by whom it was given to the prior and convent of the cathedral church, and it is to this day a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the dean and chapter. In the year 1486 the prior and convent pulled down the old church, and on its site erected the present handsome and regular building, consisting of a spacious nave and chancel, with very fair windows ; there are no pillars within the building, but the pulpit and reading desk, with the pews, are regular and handsome ; the altar is very neatly fitted up, and in addition to the ten commandments, lord's prayer, and creed, the upper part is adorned with an historical picture, painted and presented by an inhabitant of this parish (not a professional man) in 1780—the subject is the crowing

of the cock and St. Peter weeping ; it has been allowed to be a good painting. The chapel of St. Mary, which adjoins the east end of the chancel, is now used as a vestry. The tower is a square regular building of stone, surrounded at the top with a battlement, and has a small vane. Within the tower are five bells and a clock, with the dial on the east side, commanding the street. Divine service is performed every Sunday, and there is an annual sermon in the afternoon of the Sunday next before the feast of St. Thomas, in commemoration of Thomas Codd, esq. mayor of Norwich in the reign of Edward VI. and a great benefactor to this parish, at which the corporation attend as the trustees of his several charities. Within the chancel are several ancient monuments. The parish is very extensive, and takes in all the north end of King-street, with the several streets or lanes called Common Pump-street (so named from a public pump for the use of the inhabitants, and to which adjoins the parish watch-house), St. Faith's-lane, Rose-lane, a great part of the Castle Meadow, and the two new-made openings, one at Griffin-corner and the other at Rose-corner ; at the former of which is the registry-office of the archdeaconries of Norfolk and Suffolk. Within this parish are also the sites of several religious buildings, long since dissolved, viz. St. Michael's church, Austin Friars, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Francis's

church, in the convent of the Grey Friars or Franciscans, no existing vestiges of any of which are now to be traced, the parishes being united to St. Peter's, as also that of St. Vedast or St. Faith, in Rose-lane, near the site of which now stands

COOKE'S HOSPITAL,

Founded and endowed by Robert and Thomas Cooke, esqrs. brothers, and aldermen of the city. It consists of two small ranges of alms-houses, five on each side, with a yard in the middle, inhabited by ten ancient women, either maids or widows, who are required by the will of the founders to have been for ten years previous to their nomination inhabitants of the city, and to have maintained a good character: they have each a small weekly allowance for their support. The lands eastward from this hospital, now chiefly gardens, were the site of the dissolved churches of St. Vedast, St. Cuthbert, and the Grey Friars. This last was said to have been a very noble building, 300 feet in length and 80 in breadth, with spacious cloisters and conventual buildings, not a stone of which is now remaining to mark out their situation. On the south side of St. Faith's-lane was situated the church and convent of the Augustine Friars, which has likewise shared the same fate. The premises are next the street, bounded by a wall, and extend eastward to the river: they formerly

went by the name of my Lord's Garden. The church, which was said to be very grand, was dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin and St. Augustine, and likewise a chapel to our lady, called *Scala Cœli*, or the Steps of Heaven, much resorted to in those times on account of the privileges it enjoyed, and of the pardons and indulgences granted to it. Between Rose-lane and the river are the premises [called Vinegar-yard, and also an extensive iron foundry ; adjoining to which is

THE FOUNDRY BRIDGE,

So named from its situation. This is a neat bridge over the main river, constructed chiefly of timber, and forming one large arch. It was founded by J. Davey, esq. alderman of the city, the 6th of August, 1810, and soon after opened for carriages, having a good road made to communicate with the Yarmouth road on the other side of the water.

Here is likewise a small brook, communicating with the river, which now terminates at Stone-bridge. This was the ancient boundary which separated the lands of the king to the south, and those of the bishop to the north of it. Eastward of Stone-bridge is the old horse-fair, or market for cattle, long since disused.

In this ward is also contained a part of the parishes of St. George's Tombland and St. Michael at Plea, which constituted the parishes of

St. Mary the Less, united to the latter, and which will afterwards be noticed, and the St. Cuthberts, at the north end of King-street, near Tombland, which has been demolished ever since the year 1530; likewise part of the parish of St. Albert, which will be spoken of when we treat of the precincts of the cathedral.— At the south end of Tombland formerly stood the water-house, a large building of red brick, having a spacious reservoir for water on the roof; it was taken down in 1786, and near the same was erected a pillar or obelisk, containing an hydraulic machine, which answers the same purpose, namely, that of forcing the water through the pipes to the highest part of the city. On this spot anciently stood the chapel of St. Michael, one of the first religious buildings erected in the city, founded by one of the earls of the East Angles, when Norwich was first inhabited. It appears to have been appropriated to the use of the bishops of the East Angles, who had a house on Tombland before the see was removed hither or the cathedral founded; soon after it was pulled down, and a stone cross erected on the spot; a chapel was also built on the summit of the hill without Bishopsgate, and dedicated to St. Michael, by bishop Herbert (who founded the cathedral), in recompense for this chapel, which he had demolished.

BER-STREET* WARD.

5.—ST. MICHAEL AT THORN

Received that name from being formerly surrounded with a hedge or fence of thorns, a large one still remaining near the west end of the church-yard to perpetuate the appellation. The building is ancient, being founded before the conquest. The tower was built in 1430: it is square, and contains three small bells; both it and the church, which is low and narrow, consisting only of a nave and south porch, are all very plain, and destitute of any ornament either within or without. It is only considered as a curacy, with a very small revenue; service is performed in it only once in a fortnight. The presentation is in the Right Hon. Lord Suffield, in right of Lady Caroline Harbord his wife, which she inherits from her father the late Earl of Buckinghamshire. This parish, owing to its union with St. Martin in the Baily, is rather extensive, as it takes in a great part of Ber-street; the lane by the church leading to King-street, called Sandgate, or St. Michael's-hill, being very steep in the descent. The triangular piece of

* Ber-street, a contraction of Burgh High-street. This being the principal street when Norwich was only a borough, and it has been said was the first street that was built; and the direct way leading from the castle to the Roman camp or military station at Caister.

ground, bounded by the Rising Sun-lanes, was the site of the church of St. Martin, in the bailiwick of the castle, to which it was the parish church, and was entirely exempt from all episcopal and archdeacon jurisdiction; all persons dying in the castle had a right of burial here. In the year 1562 it was totally demolished, and the lead of the roof, with two bells in the steeple, were sold by licence from Queen Elizabeth. The parish was united to St. Michael's, and ever since the right of burial of persons dying in the castle, and of criminals executed there, has been conveyed to St. Michael's; and upon these melancholy occasions the bell of this church is tolled. St. Martin's church had a priory or house of friars attached to it, and also a school, the scholars of which used to play upon the little green adjoining, and which still retains the name of Scole's (school) Green.

6.—ST. JOHN OF TIMBERHILL,

So called from the timber market anciently kept on the plain on the south side of the church, consists of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, with chapels at their ends; that on the north was called our Lady's Chapel, part of which now forms the vestry. The tower was square, and had five bells; it appeared to be in a state of decay, and before any order was made for its reparation, suddenly fell down on the 26th of Aug. 1784, damaging the west end of the

church; several of the bells were broken with the fall: it has not been rebuilt, but the west end of the church was repaired in a very proper manner, with a new west window, over which rises a neat turret, surmounted with a dome and weathercock; within is one small bell. The inside of the church is neatly fitted up—a brass branch hanging in the centre; the altar has the commandments, &c. with Moses and Aaron. The plate is valuable and handsome. This church was founded before the year 1494, and is a perpetual curacy in the nomination of the dean and chapter. Service is performed every Sunday, and the sermon called Hall's Lecture,* in the afternoon on the Friday before the first Sunday in the months of February, June, and October.—This parish comprehends the Golden Ball-lane, lately opened and made a good street; Timber-hill, properly so called; Hog-hill, (which was the cattle market till it was removed to the Castle-ditches; and Rochester-lane, the principal entrance to the Castle-ditches, which was

* This lecture was founded in 1715 by Thomas Hall, esq. late of London, merchant, who was buried in the church of St. George at Colegate. He left the interest of 200*l.* yearly for its support: it is to be preached monthly in that church, and any three others which the corporation, who are the trustees, may think proper to fix. The preacher is to be appointed by them. The subject of the lectures is the sacraments of the church of England; and the preacher is changed every year.

opened and enlarged, and a good road made cross the ditches to the new opening at the Griffin corner, in 1792. This work was accomplished by public subscriptions. The late George Earl of Orford very liberally contributed, which occasioned the new street to be called Orford-street; and this compliment has since been extended to the whole hill, now called Orford-hill.

The Castle-ditches were confirmed to the city by Edward III. in 1344. This was the site of the two outward moats of the castle; the principal or first gate of entrance being where Golden Ball-street now is: here was situated the barbican with the watch-tower, and a bridge over the outward ditch, within which was the second; here was also a bridge and a gate, the foundations of which are still discernible: this afterwards was the site of the ancient shirehouse, which continued to be used till the old shirehouse on the Castle-hill was first erected. It is now the place of executing the city criminals: here also stands the guard-house, formerly appropriated as a depository for military stores. At the North end a steelyard for weighing hay, on the new principle, was erected when the hay-market was removed hither in 1794. Here likewise was kept the city ordnance, consisting of five large iron cannon, which used to be fired four times on the guild-day, also five small brass pieces, which were discharged four times every

guild, and on all state and holidays; but these customs have now been discontinued for nearly thirty years, and the guns have since been removed and sold. The hay-market is kept every day in the week (except Sunday); and there is a great weekly market on Saturdays for cattle, horses, sheep, swine, &c. and a fair yearly for the same kind of stock on the Thursday before Easter.

7.—ST. JOHN SEPULCHRE,

As it is commonly called, being dedicated to St. John the Baptist; the holy sepulchre was built in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and continued private property till the year 1136, when Eborard, bishop of Norwich, purchased the advowson, and appropriated it to the cathedral, as it to this day remains, being a perpetual curacy in the nomination of the dean and chapter, which, together with the other churches in their gifts, are attached to the minor canonries. Divine service is performed every Sunday. The church is built in the form of a cross, with two transepts, one of which is converted into a family seat and the other into a vestry. The tower is lofty, and has within it a clock and five bells; on the summit is a plain battlement, with a vane at one of the corners, and at another a small lanthorn, containing the clock bell. The dial is on the north side of the tower. This parish is chiefly inhabited by butchers, the killing of

beasts for the market being restricted to Ber-street, the whole south part of which lies therein. Finket-street, as it was anciently named, is now called Church-street. Holgate and Skeygate lead to King-street, but they are both steep, devious, and disagreeable; in the former is the burying-ground belonging to the Jews, in which is a head-stone with an Hebrew inscription. St. Bartholomew's church stood on the east side of Ber-street, at the south corner of Skeygate, and was appropriated to the priory of Wymondham, on the dissolution of which, in 1549, it was desecrated, and the parish was united to St. John Sepulchre, to which two bells and all the other moveables were carried. Part of it is still standing, being converted into an out-house; the site of the church-yard is wholly built upon. In the centre of the street was formerly a large pit of water and a common draw-well; the first has been filled up and paved over, and a pump erected in the place of the latter. The street terminated southward by

BER-STREET GATE,

One of the first which was erected. It consisted of a strong arch, with a chamber over it for the porter, and was placed between two lofty towers. The whole was grown so ruinous, that in the year 1726 it was taken down, and rebuilt with red brick in a very neat manner. Over the arch, in the inside, the city arms were

placed, the south tower was entirely removed, and that on the north converted into a residence for the keeper. When the gates were no longer kept closed in the night, the office of keepers of the several gates was discontinued. The tower was then used for depositing military stores.—The arch was pulled down in 1807, and not long after the north tower was demolished, and the way laid open.

In the city wall, on the south side of the church, were two towers. One of them, called the Watch Tower, was loftier than any of the others, and used anciently to exhibit lights. It had been for many years in a state of decay, when on Sunday, January 18, 1807, about noon, it fell down, and also a great part of the wall, with a tremendous crash, beating down with it all the out-houses adjoining, by which four cows were killed, but fortunately no person received any injury. The ground has been since cleared and built upon. From Ber-street gate is the way to the following places:—

Trowse road.—Claxton 7 miles, Carlton 8, Ashby 8, Chedgrave 10, Loddon 10, Heckingham 13, Norton Subcourse 14, Kirby Cane 13, Beccles 18; Bixley 3, Great Poringland 4, Little Poringland 5, Brooke 6, Kirstead 7, Woodton 10, Bedingham 12, Hedingham 12, Bungay 14, Halesworth 23.

Caister road.—Caister St. Edmund 3, Stoke Holy Cross 5, Shottishams 6, Hempnall 9, Pul-

ham St. Mary Magdalen 16, Pulham St. Mary the Virgin 17, Starston 18, Harleston 20, Alburgh 15.

Immediately without the gate is situated the pleasant hamlet of

BRACONDALE,*

Which consists of a row of well-built houses, one of which was honoured by the residence of his royal highness William duke of Gloucester, during the time he had the command of the eastern district. Adjoining to one of the principal houses is a square tower of red brick, with a very handsome dial; on the summit is a large turret, wherein hangs a bell, on which the clock strikes. Opposite, at the corner of the road leading to Carrow bridge, formerly stood the parochial chapel of St. Nicholas, of which not a single stone remains. The parish has long been united to Lakenham.

A little further lies the hamlet of Trowse Millgate, the bridge at the extremity of which is the boundary of the liberty of the city. To this bridge the river is navigable for barges, and about a mile to the east it unites with the principal stream. Here formerly stood a stone tower, to mark the limits of the city's jurisdic-

* Bracondale, anciently Brakendon, the brakey down or hills, so called from the brakes with which the hills were formerly covered.

tion, but it has long since been destroyed. Near the bridge is a water-mill called Trowse Mill,* the river continuing to be the city boundary from hence to

8.—LAKENHAM,†

A vicarage in the nomination of the dean and chapter. The church stands on the hill, not far from the river, and is dedicated to St. James the apostle. It consists of a nave and chancel, has a square tower, containing three small bells, and is ornamented with a vane. Divine service is performed in it every Sunday. Near the church is a bridge over the river, built of stone, with three arches, and a water-mill. The parish is extensive, comprehending all the lands formerly called Tuck's Wood. Here was a charter for a fair yearly on Lamma's day, but it has for many years been discontinued. A small street of mean houses, near the church, constitutes the inhabited part of the parish. The manor-house

* The rest of the parish, called Trowse Newton, lies in the county of Norfolk. The church stands just over the bridge, on the right hand; the tower is square, with a clock and one bell. The organ was built and erected by Mr. Edward Whetstone, parish clerk, at his own expence, about the year 1794. The church is a vicarage, in the presentation of the dean and chapter, and has service every Sunday.

† The hamlet by the side of the lake.

is an elegant modern building. In the extremity of the parish, at the intersection of the two great roads, are situated Hertford bridges, where the river divides the liberty of the city from the county. These were formerly only foot-bridges; the cattle fording through the water, occasioned the place being called Herdford. The bridges are now substantially built of stone. North of the bridges are two cottages, fronted with stone in the gothic taste, which have a good effect; but the greatest improvement to the road was that of easing the sharp descent of the hill, by taking away the steepest part of it. This work of public utility was effected by voluntary subscription about the year 1804, by the exertions of Mr. D'Oyley, a clergyman, who solicited donations over a very large tract of country for this and similar improvements.

Returning to Ber-street, we next notice another improvement, made in 1793, by taking down a part of the city wall near St. John's church, and making a good passage for carriages. Here begins the New Buckenham turnpike, communicating with the following towns: Mulbarton 5 miles, Bracon Ash 6, Hethel 7, Ashwellthorpe 9, Tacolneston 10, Carlton Rode 12, Fornsett 11, New Buckenham 15, Old Buckenham 16, Winfarthing 18, Shelfanger 19, Diss 22, Kenninghall 19, Harling 20.

Immediately within this opening formerly

stood the church of St. Catherine* or St. Wine-waloy.† This parish being depopulated in the great pestilence, 1349, the church was dissolved, and the parish has ever since remained united to St. Stephen. In the city wall adjoining was a tower called the Broad, which might probably, in the times of defence, have been used for an arsenal. The remains of it are scarcely visible, the wall on the outside being wholly built upon. The way on the north side was called St. Catherine's-street, and now St. Catherine's-hill. Here are two passages leading into Ber-street, in one of which is situated

THE NEW METHODISTS' CHAPEL.

The congregation are seceders from the connection of the late Rev. John Wesley, but use the same forms of worship. This chapel is a neat building of about twenty years standing, and is open three times every Sunday and several evenings in the week.

9.—ALL SAINTS' CHURCH

Was a rectory in the patronage of the crown till king Stephen settled it with St. Julian's upon Carrow-abbey; it is now in the gift of Samuel

* St. Catherine, princess of Alexandria, and martyr A. D. 205. Her festival is still marked in the calendar, Nov. 25.

† Commonly called Winal, who was formerly commemorated March 3.

Thornton Astell, esq. in the right of his lordship of the said manor. The church consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and south porch. The tower is square and plain, with a vane: it contains three bells. The inside is neatly fitted up, and has a branch of brass, and some good communion plate, particularly a cup, given by alderman Atkinson, who was mayor in 1702. West of the church is All-Saints'-lane; and on the south a wide plain called All-Saints'-green, formerly the swine-market, and the most ancient market for cattle in the city: here was a large piece of water called Jack's-pit, long since filled up, and now partly built upon. Southward the street was called Newgate-street, from its leading to the new gate, which was the last erected of any of the city gates, the distance between Ber-street and St. Stephen's gates being found too long; this gate afterwards obtained the name of Brazen-doors; at first only a postern, afterwards a large red building, battlemented at the top, having a wide arch with a chamber over it for the keeper. In 1793 it was pulled down. The street has received the name of Rodney-street. Part of the city wall, a little to the east of this gate, in 1770, suddenly fell down, involving two newly-erected houses in the ruins, but no person received any hurt. Without the gate is a road, which at a little distance falls into the great London road. Here is a private asylum for lunatics. The way

under the wall leading to St. Stephen's gate is called the Mews.

Having thus concluded our survey of Conisford ward, we have only to remark, that it returns twelve members to the common council chamber, annually elected on the Monday in the fifth week in Lent.

MANCROFT WARD.

This ward is not subdivided, as the rest, into small wards, but into three large parishes, being the most extensive and populous of any within the city, viz. St. Stephen, St. Peter, and St. Giles.

ST. STEPHEN,

Anciently called Needham, from an infirmary or poor-house founded here for all the sick and needy within the fee of the castle, long before the conquest, and to which the original church served as a chapel. The patronage being then in the crown, it was given by Henry I. and confirmed by Henry II. to the prior and convent of the cathedral; and about that time it may be presumed the present regular and elegant church was erected. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the dean and chapter. The church consists of a nave, with two side aisles, much admired for the lightness of its construction and the slenderness of its pillars. The best view of the outside is from the

south-west corner of the church-yard, which was enlarged and consecrated by the present archbishop of Canterbury, then bishop of Norwich, in 1793. On the summit of the west end was a beautiful gothic lanthorn of stone, in which the saint's bell hung, but falling into decay, it has lately been taken down. The inside of the church is pewed with the utmost regularity; a brass branch hangs in the centre; the pulpit, reading-desk, and the altar, are modern and elegant. The ten commandments are of marble, neatly carved and gilt; and the east window has been repaired with painted glass; in the centre is a figure of St. Stephen. In the large west window are coats of arms. The organ is neat and fine toned; it was erected, together with the gallery it stands on, by a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants of this parish, in the year 1814. Here are several good monuments, particularly one on the south side of the altar, to the memory of the lady of ald. Robert Harvey, jun. At the east end of the south aisle is the chapel of St. John and St. Mary Magdalen, now used as a vestry. The east end of the north aisle was called Brazier's Chantry, or our Lady's Chapel. On the north side of the north aisle is a small chantry or chapel, now converted into pews; the upper part is a gallery, on the front of which is an elegant dial. In the lower part of this chapel were formerly held the courts of the chancellors of Nor-

wich and of the archdeacons of Norfolk. On the same side of the church stands the tower, which is square, and much inferior to the other parts of the building; it is without any ornament, except an upright shaft with a vane. There were formerly within it six bells, at present there is only one and the saint's bell. Divine service is performed twice every Sunday, and prayers on Wednesdays, Fridays, and holidays.

This large and populous parish extends from the city wall by the west side of Chapel Field-house, taking in Chapel Field-lane, Rampant Horse-street, Gun-lane, Briggs's*-lane, Wastlegate, Red Lion-street, St. Stephen's-street, Surrey-street, and the London road without the gate; also several particular buildings, among we shall notice—

CHAPEL FIELD-HOUSE,

Originally an hospital, and perhaps the principal of several in this part of the town, from which this parish obtained the name of Needham. It was founded before the year 1250, by

* Briggs's-lane took its name from Augustine Briggs, esq. mayor in 1670, who was proprietor of the greatest part of it, and by whom it probably was rebuilt. It is intended to take one side of it down in order to make a wide street; an improvement greatly to be desired. More than 700*l.* has already been subscribed for that purpose, through the efforts of Mr. D'Oyley.

John Le Brun, a priest, one of the Normans, who were settled here at the conquest. By numerous liberal benefactions it became a noble college, consisting of a dean and ten dignitaries, beside a great number of inferior priests and lay brethren. The dean was collated by the bishop of the diocese. The founder was the first dean, and his successors uninterruptedly enjoyed that dignity till the general dissolution of religious houses. The liberties of the college, which were very extensive, were at that time granted to the city. The church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by the name of St. Mary in the Fields; it was a noble structure, adorned with all the pomp of monkish magnificence; but not a single trace of it can now be discovered. At the dissolution it was granted by Henry VIII. to Miles Spencer, the last dean; and for some years it continued in his family, by whom it descended to the Cornwallis's, and was afterwards purchased by the noble family of Hobart, created earls of Buckinghamshire, in the reign of George II. The present proprietors purchased it of the earl, and on its site is erected

THE ASSEMBLY-HOUSE;

An elegant modern building of red brick, 200 feet in length, consisting of two handsome rooms, fitted up in a style of much elegance as well as convenience; the partition between them

is so contrived that it may be occasionally removed, and the two rooms laid into one, thereby forming a ball-room exceeded by few in the kingdom. The cieling is of very neat stucco work, from which are suspended several chandeliers of cut glass, with corresponding lustres on the sides of the room. The other parts of the house are disposed into smaller rooms for card parties, &c. In the front is a spacious vestibule, and on the back part of the building a recess, in which is a refectory, where wines, tea, coffee, &c. are distributed to the company. Here are assemblies on the guild-day, in the assize and sessions' weeks, &c. which are honoured with the presence of the families of the first distinction in Norwich and Norfolk, likewise monthly assemblies, balls, concerts, &c. Public dinners are sometimes given in this house, and the guild feasts have occasionally been kept here.

A fair for horses was anciently held in the street by the church, where is now the inn called the Rampant-horse, from which the street receives its name.

A triangular pile of buildings, by the common sewer, near Briggs's-lane, were called Wastlegate.* This was the most ancient brewery in

* Some have derived Wastlegate from the white bread market; others from strong drink, probably on account of the brew-house, when first erected here.

"The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouze;

"Keeps *Wassail*."

SHAKESPEARE.

the city; it was afterwards a workhouse for the poor of this parish, and continued so till the whole city was united by the act of the 9th of queen Anne.

Surrey-street is one of the best in the city, and received its name from the palace of the earls of Surrey, which formerly stood on the north side of it, and was called Surrey-house. Some of the best private buildings in the city are in this street. Here is kept the register office of the archdeacon of Norfolk.

The principal street, formerly called Needham and now St. Stephen's-street, is a place of the greatest traffic in the whole city, being the entrance from London, &c. This street has lately been very much improved.

On the 20th of April, 1807, the first stone of the new pavement of the city was laid on the spot where formerly stood

ST. STEPHEN'S GATE,

The principal of all the city gates, which was a large building, in the most gloomy style of ancient fortification; it consisted of a gothic arch of stone; over it was a chamber, which had formerly been an hermitage, and afterwards a chapel; on the sides were two lofty towers, square on the inside next the street, and round on the outside towards the country; the western tower had a postern, used as a footway for passengers. The whole was surrounded with battlements and enlightened with embrasures; the crown

of the arch, on the side next the city, was ornamented with the city arms, sword, maces, &c. In the reign of Henry VI. an order of court was made, that every new mayor, within one month after his taking upon him the said office, shall publicly ride round the city walls, both within and without, and carefully inspect the gates and towers, and where any part shall be found defective, shall give orders for its immediate reparation, and shall take care that the pomærium, or way under the wall, be kept clean and open, and no buildings be suffered to be erected on or near the walls or gates. The latter were closed in the night by strong doors and a portcullis.

In Henry VIIIth's reign the toll at this gate was let for the yearly rent of 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* The gate was kept in good repair till the year 1793, when (with several others) it was pulled down and the way laid open.

The outside of the walls was surrounded with a wide ditch or fosse, which is still remaining in some places; from the inequality of the situation there never could be much water in it; the only part now containing any is on the west side of this gate, where there is a pit, called St. Stephen's-pit; but this is considered as a nuisance, and it is intended that it should be filled up. The outside of the wall from hence to St. Giles's gate is but little built upon, and is the most perfect of any part now remaining.

Immediately without the gate, on the east side of the road, is a public-house and rural garden, called Ranelagh; it contains several acres of ground, and is laid out in long gravel walks, shaded by lofty trees, to which lamps of different colours are affixed, and when lighted in the evening; they produce a pleasing effect. The walks are terminated by different devices, transparencies, &c. The first entrance of the garden is laid out in grass plats, surrounded by covered boxes for the accommodation of the company. In the front is a raised orchestra, very tastefully decorated; likewise a mount, with an artificial grotto, from whence fire-works are displayed on gala nights, and a large room for dancing, &c. also a spacious building, on an octangular plan, called the Pantheon, where concerts are performed. The public nights are the king's birth-night, the guild-night, and every evening in the assize-week, with public breakfasting, music, and singing in the morning, when there is usually a great deal of company, the price of admission being very moderate.

The street without the gate is composed of modern well-built houses. On the west side is situated

THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL.

This great ornament of the city and county, founded in the year 1771, was begun, completed, and is still supported by voluntary contribu-

tions: since its opening above 30,000 patients have been admitted, of which number more than 20,000 have been cured, and upwards of 4000 otherwise relieved. The government of this hospital is vested in a committee of the subscribers, who meet every Saturday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to transact the necessary business: they have the appointment of a treasurer, three physicians, three surgeons, an assistant, a secretary, an apothecary, who resides in and rules the house, with the assistance of a matron. The average number of patients is about 300. Days of admission for recommended cases are Saturdays, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, but accidents and casualties are received at all times. Here is likewise a dispensary, open every Tuesday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for such out-door patients as are recommended by the subscribers. The public day is the Thursday in the assize week, when the annual sermon is preached at the cathedral, and the new stewards are appointed. This hospital is built of red brick, in the form of the Roman letter H, the rooms are spacious, and well enlightened by large sash windows. Over the hall or entrance is a large room where the committee meet, and which also serves as a chapel. On the west side is a spacious garden, the whole surrounded by a brick wall. On the front or east side is an open court, with palisades and two gates of cast iron.

A little to the south of the hospital is situated the Town Close: this was the ancient fee-farm and common pasture of the city, and for many years was open from this place to Hertford bridges, but is now inclosed, and a handsome house and premises erected upon it. It is let by the corporation, and the rent is annually distributed among the freemen. Here the road is divided into two branches; that to the east leads directly to Hertford bridges, and has of late years been greatly improved, particularly by levelling a very sharp descent, about half a mile from the bridges. Opposite the Town Close is a beautiful house, in the cottage style, with extensive gardens; next to which is a public-house and pleasure garden, known by the sign of the King of Prussia; adjoining are very extensive nursery grounds, bounded on the south by a cross road leading to Lakenham; opposite to which is another cross road leading to Mile-end; a large farm occupies all the rest of the land, as far as the boundary. Here the river, being parted into two streams, forms a small island, through which the road passing, occasions a necessity for two bridges; that to the south being the extent of the boundary, which is continued with the river from hence to Eaton. From Hertford bridge the road is turnpike the whole way to London, which it enters by way of Stratford Bow and Whitechapel at Aldgate.

To Long Stratton 10 miles, Dickleburgh 17, Osmondeston otherwise Scole 20, Stonham 32, Ipswich 43, Needham Market 40, Copdock 45, Stratford 52, Colchester 59, Kelvedon 69, Witham 73, Chelmsford 81, London 112.

The road on the west side of the Town Close is also a turnpike to London, entering at Bishopgate. That part of it which lies in the county of Norfolk is said to have been the first turnpike road ever made by an act of parliament. Mile-end is a single house, built in a modern and genteel style. A little more than a mile farther is situated the village and hamlet of

EATON ;*

Which consists of a small street of houses, on the east side of which, in a low meadow, is situated the parish church, dedicated to St. Andrew ; it is of very ancient foundation, and was a rectory in the gift of the bishop of Norwich till the year 1204, when bishop De Gray appropriated it to the sacrist of the cathedral, with whom it remained till the reformation, and it has ever since been a perpetual curacy, in the nomination of the dean and chapter. The church and chancel are very mean buildings ; the tower is square, surrounded with a battlement, with a shaft and vane ; it formerly con-

* Sometimes formerly wrote Aietune, or Ettune (probably for Eantune, Norman French), the town by the water.

tained three bells, but now only one. Divine service is performed here weekly. Eaton hall, a large handsome modern building, is the seat of Jonathan Davey, esq. an alderman of the city. On the descent of the hill leading into the town, the city and county assizes always commence, by the sheriffs of the county and city, with all their retinue, receiving the judges, and escorting them in a grand cavalcade from this place to the several courts of judicature.

The southern boundary of this parish terminates the liberty of the city at Eaton bridges,* the first of which is of stone, with two arches, the second is of brick; the river continuing the boundary of the city from this place to Earlham.

On this great road to London are situated the following towns:—Hetherset 5 miles, Wymondham 8, Attleburgh 16, Thetford 29, Barton Mills 39, Newmarket 50, Cambridge 62, Bourn Bridge 63, Hockeril 81, Epping 94, and London 109.

12.—ST. PETER'S MANCROFT CHURCH

Is the largest and best parish church in the city, of which this is the principal parish. In the beginning of the reign of Edward the Confessor, this parish was a wide open field, called

* To Eaton bridges joins the parish of Cringleford, containing a large water-mill on the stream and several good houses; the church stands on the brow of the hill, and is a small neat building, with a plain square tower.

Mancroft,* which soon afterwards began to be inhabited, probably by the attendants belonging to the castle, to which it then appertained, being in the conqueror's survey owned and held by Ralpho de Waiet, or Guader, earl of Norfolk, then constable of the castle, who surrendered it into the king's hands, to make the new burgh, which contained the parishes of St. Peter and St. Giles. The said Waiet founded a church, and dedicated it to St. Peter and St. Paul, as a place of worship for the inhabitants newly settled here, and gave the same to his chaplains; on his rebellion, it was forfeited to the king, who gave it to one of his own chaplains, of the name of Wala, it being then worth 3*l.* per annum.†

By Wala it was (with the approbation of the king) given to the abbot and monks of the cathedral church of St. Peter, at Gloucester, of whom Wala became one, but William Turbus, bishop of Norwich, would not consent to its being appropriated to a distant monastery; it however continued a rectory in the presentation

* Mancroft, q. d. Magna Crofta, the great croft belonging to the castle, on the outward western ditch of which it abutted. Crofta, or croft, signified a close adjoining to a mansion-house, from the old English word craeast, skill, because such grounds were cultivated for the use and ornament of the domain, while the lands lying more remote were not so much attended to.

† Before this gift, the chaplain paid an ounce of gold yearly to the sheriff, of which tax it may now be supposed to have been discharged.

of the said abbot and monks till 1383, when it was appropriated to the college of St Mary in the Fields; on the dissolution of which house in 1545 it fell into the king's hands. In 1552 Edward VI. gave it to the manor of East Greenwich, in Kent, and it continued in the presentation of the lords of that manor till 1581, when the presentation was purchased by the parishioners, and it has ever since remained an elective perpetual curacy in the nomination of the inhabitants of the parish, or the majority of them.

Besides the minister, there is also a lecturer or assistant minister, who was first appointed by the parish in 1595, and ever since continued, so that there are two sermons preached every Sunday. Originally the minister performed service every Sunday morning, and the lecturer in the afternoon, as in London; but at present the two ministers officiate morning and afternoon alternately. The upper minister reads prayers on the festivals and fasts, and takes the parochial duty and surplice fees during the two first months, and the assistant minister during the last month of each quarter. There is likewise a reader of daily prayers, first established in 1680, and supported by subscription of the inhabitants of the parish. Here is also a sermon preached every Tuesday morning by the upper minister, and a sermon on the feast of St. John the Evangelist, in the afternoon, founded by

Mr. John Blackhead, in 1651. Mr. Hall's lecture is likewise preached once in four months, viz. in March, July, and November.

In 1430 the old church was pulled down, and the present regular and beautiful structure erected, which was finished and consecrated in 1455; it is built of white stone, in the form of a cross, and consists of a nave 150 feet in length and 60 feet in height, with north and south aisles, each 120 feet long, and the two transepts 13 feet by 15, besides two porches, and a large building adjoining to the east end of the church, called the old vestry, with a chamber over it called the treasury, and under it an arch, now used as a wine vault.

The inside of this beautiful church is much admired for the lightness of its construction, the slenderness of its pillars, and the number and size of its windows. The pews are regular and uniform, being mostly of wainscot, and the pulpit, which stands on the south side, is remarkably handsome. Opposite the pulpit is a seat for the corporation when they attend divine service here, with sword and mace-irons, decorated with arms, inscriptions, &c. The high altar is very advantageously situated on an eminence, under which is a large arch, formerly a common passage, but now stopped up. The altar is ascended by several steps, and surrounded by a handsome painted skreen, ornamented with the ten commandments, &c. In the cen-

tre is a large historical painting, presented to this parish by ald. Starling, in the year 1768, painted by Mr. Catton, of London, a native of the city; the subject of which is, the angel delivering St. Peter out of prison;* above this is a smaller painting of the Holy Ghost, surrounded by cherubim. The whole east end of the church is one large gothic window, which has lately been set with curious stained glass, taken out of the two side windows, containing historical subjects from the New Testament, &c. The altar is covered with crimson velvet, fringed and embroidered with gold. The plate is of silver, all of which, except one cup, is doubly gilt; viz. an old cup and patin, a small cup with a cover, three flagons, a round offering plate, an octagonal patin, a large spoon, a large silver cup not gilt, and a beautiful large standing cup and cover, on which is curiously represented the history of Abigail bringing presents to David, presented to this church by Sir Peter Gleane, knt. A. D. 1633. At the west end of the church stands the organ; the loft or gallery is of very curious workmanship, with a neat time-piece in front, and is supported by four Corinthian pillars, with gilt capitals. Behind the organ is a

* The old painting which was taken down represented a perspective view of the inside of a building; probably designed for Solomon's porch, or the beautiful gate of the temple at Jerusalem, where St. Peter and St. John wrought their first miracle.

representation of a window of stained glass, added in the year 1811. The organ (erected in 1707) is large, elegant, and much admired for its tone: on the summit stands a fine gilt statue of St. Peter. The organ is used on Sundays, at morning prayer, and on all festivals, which is not the custom in any other parish church in England. In the centre of the church hangs a large branch, with twenty-four sockets of brass doubly gilt. The east end of the north aisle was formerly a chapel, dedicated to the name of Jesus and St. John the Baptist: the north transept was a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, the south transept was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the east end of the south aisle was a chapel dedicated to St. Anne, which is now the vestry: on the east side of it is a tapestry hanging, which probably belonged to the altar, representing the resurrection of Christ: there is likewise a good old painting of the apostle Paul, and another of the resurrection. In this vestry is also a portrait of that eminent physician Sir Thomas Browne, knt. given by Dr. Howman, one of his descendants, with a neat old painted carving in alabaster, of nine female saints, the principal of which are said to represent St. Margaret, St. Hildas, St. Barbary, &c. He likewise gave several scarce books to the church. Here is an iron chest, in which are deposited the evidences of the parish, and a fair octavo manuscript bible, written in 1340, and a folio manuscript, much

more ancient, containing the epistles of St. Paul, with a commentary, beautifully illumined, and which formerly belonged to Robert de Nowell.

In this church are a great many monuments and inscriptions, which would far exceed the limits of this work to particularise. The inquisitive stranger will be gratified by examining the following, which are the most remarkable: Sir Thomas Browne, Lady Browne, Mingay Osborne, Isaac Fransham, John Osborne, several belonging to the family of Starling, Curtis, Addey, Patteson, Coleburne, Briggess, Mackarell, &c. this last has a very long Latin inscription, and at the bottom are three lines of Hebrew, being the 6th verse of the 112th psalm; also a monument on the north side of the altar for the much-esteemed Dr. Harington, assistant minister of this church; and on the south side a large and beautiful monument, lately erected by a subscription of the inhabitants of the parish, as a testimony of their respect to the memory of their late minister, the Rev. John Peele, esteemed the best preacher in Norwich in his time.

The font (formerly enclosed with rails) stands at the west end of the north aisle; it is large and heavy, though painted and gilt, with many appropriate inscriptions, but it seems out of repair; two old paintings, one of which represents the resurrection, the other the last supper,

have been lately removed. At the upper end of this aisle is a large monument, much defaced, which does not appear ever to have had any date or inscription; it has the bust of a judge in his robes, and the arms of Windham. Blomfield says it was erected for Francis Windham, esq. one of the judges of the court of common pleas, who died at his house in this parish in 1592. The inhabitants of this parish having the privilege of electing their own minister, have ever reflected on themselves the greatest credit in the exercise of this right, by the choice of divines of the greatest ability, and no church has been more fortunate in a succession of the best preachers: Archbishop Jennison was minister here in 1674, and since that time Dr. Jeffery, archdeacon of Norwich, Mr. Whitefoot, Dr. Camel, Mr. Manlove, Dr. Francis, Dr. Bates, Mr. Peele, and Dr. Harington, whose names will long be remembered with that respect and veneration which is so justly their due. On the demise of the upper minister, it has been customary to choose the under minister as his successor.

The outside of this noble church corresponds with the inside, being cased with freestone, in complete repair, and the lower parts of the building are ornamented with flints, curiously squared and faced. The two transepts have each a front, with a door ascended to by several steps. The grand entrance is immediately un-

der the tower; the view of the inside of the church from thence is very fine. The tower is large, strong, and ornamented with arches on its four sides, with double buttresses at the corners, reaching to the top, which is upwards of 100 feet, and a noble west window. It has a clock with a dial on the north side. From the top, which is plain, rises a spire, covered with lead, with a weathercock, both of which are much too small for the noble building they are designed to ornament. Within the tower are twelve large and musical bells, put up by a voluntary subscription of the parishioners and the inhabitants of the city in general, in the year 1775; the exact weight of which are as follows:

| | <i>cwt. qrs. lbs.</i> | | | | <i>cwt. qrs. lbs.</i> | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---|----|---------------|-----------------------|---|----|
| Treble | 6 | 3 | 5 | Seventh . . | 11 | 2 | 7 |
| Second | 6 | 2 | 15 | Eighth . . . | 14 | 0 | 18 |
| Third | 6 | 3 | 20 | Ninth | 19 | 1 | 27 |
| Fourth | 7 | 3 | 8 | Tenth | 21 | 3 | 6 |
| Fifth | 9 | 9 | 5 | Eleventh . . | 28 | 2 | 2 |
| Sixth | 9 | 3 | 19 | Tenor . . . | 41 | 1 | 4 |

Total weight of metal, 9 tons, 4 cwt. and 24 lbs.

The expence of casting and hanging this harmonious peal of bells amounted to more than 800*l.* exclusive of the value of the old peal of ten large bells. Within the tower are two belfries, the lowest having been deemed too far from the bells; here the lovers of campanology are entertained with several painted inscriptions, relative to some famous performances of the ringers

of this steeple, who are said to be equal (if not superior) to any company in the kingdom: these bells are constantly rung on all state holidays and civic festivals. The curfew or evening bell is rung every night throughout the year (except on Sundays), at eight o'clock, and the morning bell at four, in the winter half year only. These bells were established by Peter Reade, gent. who died in 1658, and settled an estate near St. Giles's church upon this parish for that purpose. The great bell was broken on the 13th of July, 1814, by the clapper in its revolution catching upon a part of the frame; an order of vestry was however soon after made by the parishioners for its being re-cast. In the grand entrance under the tower are kept two large and one small engines, with pipes and fire buckets. At the east end of the church are two turrets of stone work. There is a common passage leading through the north side of the church-yard; the handsome iron gate at the west end of which was presented to the parishioners by John Browne, esq. ald. in the year 1800.

This extensive parish, which forms a small ward of itself, contains the whole of the Market-place, part of Cockey-lane, including part of the Castle-ditches, the Back of the Inns, part of Orford-hill, the Old Hay-market, part of Chapel-field and Lane, Lady's-lane, and part of Bethel-street, with a newly-opened street from thence into Chapel-field.

THE MARKET-PLACE

Is a large oblong open square, said to be the finest in England, and the most plentifully supplied with all kinds of provisions: there is a charter for three weekly markets, viz. on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, the latter being the principal market day; but the Friday market has for some years past been discontinued. In the centre of the market formerly stood the market cross, first erected in the reign of Edward III. it was an elegant gothic structure, but falling into decay, it was taken down in 1732, and the ground paved over.

The centre of the market is appropriated to persons from the country, who on market days sit here with stalls, hampers, and pads, for the sale of butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, and butcher's meat; there are three large pairs of scales, with weights, provided by the committee, which all persons may freely use; and there is no toll demanded for any of the before-mentioned articles. The east side of the market-place is for the sale of garden stuff, the north end for fish, and the south end is the fruit market. Herbage and fruit pay a small toll, collected by the clerk of the market; these last articles are sold here every day of the week, and on Sundays all stalls, &c. are taken away. The upper market is situated on the west side of the great market, near the north entrance of St.

Peter's church ; to the west of which is the butchery and the shambles ; between these lies the fish-market. At the north-west corner of the great market stands

THE GUILDHALL,

A large handsome building, constructed of black flint ; the cornices, window frames, and battlements are of white Portland stone, and the porch, with the room over it, are of red brick. Here are kept the several courts of justice, and it was formerly the common gaol of the city. It was originally a small mean building, covered with thatch, erected for a toll-house to the market. The present building was erected in 1407, at the public expence, and afterwards in 1435 the porch and tower on the north side, called the Treasury, were built, with the prison under it, called Little Ease ; and in 1440 all the city records were deposited there. The stalls which joined to the hall were the ancient scriptories, or places where the writers sat at elections ; but they have long since been taken down. In 1511 the roof of the council chamber (at the east end of the hall) and the treasury fell down ; the council chamber was repaired in 1523, but the treasury tower was never rebuilt. In 1635 the hall was greatly damaged by the servants of the deputies for salt petre undermining the council chamber more than three feet below the foundation, and would not be persuaded to

forbear till some of the aldermen attended the king's council at London, and obtained an order for them to desist. In 1660 the lower room at the west end was set apart for a cloth hall, and the chamber over it for the sale of foreign wool and yarn; every pack paid 4d. to the city, and each cloth 2d. The uppermost chamber of the west part of the hall was the old magazine and armoury. In 1597 the gaol was removed from hence to the place where it is now kept.

The sheriffs' office was on the north side of the hall till 1625, when it was removed into the guildhall chapel, which stood adjoining to the south side of the hall; it was dedicated to St. Barbara,* and served for a chapel for the prisoners, as well as for the court to attend divine service at when they assemble on public business. It has long since been pulled down, and the present porch erected, which is the principal entrance into the hall, and in the chamber over it is kept the sheriffs' office. Adjoining to the east side of the porch is the engine-house, where the city engines are kept: over which is the grand jury chamber, the roof of which is flat and covered with lead, surrounded with an iron

* St. Barbara, virgin and martyr, A. D. 283, under Dioclesian and Maximian. She was shut up in a tower and starved to death; on which account she was looked upon as the patroness of prisoners, and is always represented holding a figure of a tower in her hand. Her festival was celebrated in the Latin church, Dec. 4.

balustrade, which serves as a balcony, and commands a view of the market. At the west end is an arched pavilion, and at the east a statue of Justice of gilt bronze. The east end of the hall is ornamented with neat chequer work of black and white stone, the king's arms, the arms of the city, &c. are now quite defaced. The great court on the ground floor in the western part of the hall is the common place of judgment for the city, and is conveniently fitted up with a tribunal; over which is the king's arms and appropriate texts of scripture. On each side of the chair are the benches for the magistrates, the seats for the sheriffs being in the extremities. The bail dock is moveable, and is placed in the centre of the court at such times only as there are prisoners to take their trial. The assizes for the city and county of the city of Norwich are held here, and the quarter sessions for the same, which are always on the Tuesday in the same week in which the sessions for the county of Norfolk are held. In this court likewise the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs are publicly sworn into their respective offices. Here are likewise kept all elections of magistrates, common council, and public officers, and the election of representatives in parliament; on which occasion, if there be a contested election, hustings or poll-booths are erected—one at the east end of the hall, and the other at the south end of the market, for the conveniency

of taking the polls; and the candidates are chaired round the inside of the market-place. On the east side of the hall is a flight of steps leading to the apartments above. The room at the east end of the hall is called the sword-bearer's office; here the mayor and some of the aldermen daily sit to administer justice and preserve the peace of the city. The upper part of the stairs leads to a large vestibule, supported by fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, and ornamented with a representation of the city regalia. On the east side of this is the mayor's council chamber, the inside of which is elegantly fitted up: the seats for the mayor and aldermen are ancient, and have been preserved with great care; and the large window and two small ones are of beautiful stained glass.* This room is adorned with pictures of many of the ancient members of the corporation and other benefac-

* These windows were formerly painted with allegorical subjects relating to the administration of justice. One of them contained the story of the corrupt judge, who was flayed alive for false judgment; the next had a representation of the execution of the law by a king surrounded by his guards, who were placing a person before him on his knees; on the other side sat a man in a winding sheet, and the soldiers preparing to shoot him to death with arrows; the third window contained the judgment of king Solomon between the two harlots; all of which were illustrated by English verses; but the windows have been so much altered by repairing, that no part of the original designs are now to be discovered.

tors of the city, among whom are William and Mary, Thomas White (alderman of London), Sir Peter Reade, Alderman Holmes, Sir Francis Southwell, Alderman Laver, Alderman Briggs, Alderman Carver (who died mayor elect), Alderman Parmenter, Alderman Norman, William Doughty, gent. (the founder of Doughty's hospital), Lord Chief Justice Coke, Sir Benjamin Wrenche, Recorder Hobart, Alderman Arnham, Sérjeant Windham (recorder), &c. &c. But the greatest curiosity in this room is the elegant naval trophy in honour of the illustrious lord Nelson, in which is placed the sword of the Spanish admiral, presented by his lordship to the corporation of the city, inclosed, with a glass before it, and supported by a device representing an anchor, to the ring of which is suspended a yard and sail, which appears to be torn in action, having on it the following inscription:—
 “The sword of the Spanish admiral, Don Xavier Winthuysen, who died of the wounds he received in an engagement with the British fleet under the command of admiral earl St. Vincent, 14th of February, 1797, which ended in the most brilliant victory ever obtained by this country over the enemy at sea, wherein the heroic valour and cool determined courage of rear-admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. had ample scope. He being a native of Norfolk, honoured the city by presenting this sword, surrendered to him in that action.”—Under the inscription is the arms

of lord Nelson. Within the glass is likewise placed (enveloping the sword) the letter which accompanied this present, which is the more valuable as it is all in his lordship's handwriting.

The large room to the west is the common council chamber, which is elegantly fitted up in a very modern style, and has lately been much enlarged, repaired, and beautified. Here are also kept the town clerk's and chamberlain's offices.

In a covered frame, on the roof of the hall, hangs a small bell, which is sometimes rung when the corporation assemble here.* Opposite the north door of the hall stands

THE CITY GAOL,

Originally the Lamb inn, but it has been the common prison for the city ever since the year 1597. In the reign of Henry VII. it was purchased by St. George's company, and used for their guildhall. It was by them assigned to the city: it has at different times been enlarged, and has lately received considerable improvements. The northern side of it is in the parish of St.

* From Guildhall to the extremity of the liberties of the city, the distances by measure are said to be as follows:—To Mile Cross, north, 1 mile, 6 furlongs; to Thorpe bounds, east, 1 mile, 4 furlongs; to Hertford bridges, south, 2 miles, 2 furlongs; and to Earlsdon bridge, west, 2 miles, 4 furlongs.

John's Maddermarket, in which part is a convenient chapel, where divine service is performed to the prisoners once a fortnight. On the upper part of the front of the gaol, next the street, hangs a small bell. This street was the ancient pillaria, or hatter's-row.

At the corner of Dove-lane, leading from the north end of the Market-place, formerly stood the hol tor, or old tower (from which the lane was called Holtor-lane), built by the Jews in the reign of William Rufus for a synagogue: it was afterwards a public-house, called the Dove; but being burnt down in the great fire, there are now no remains of it, the site being built upon.

From Dove-lane to Smiths'-row was the ancient Aurifabria, or Goldsmiths'-row, and the lane obtained the appellation of Smiths'-row, from the working goldsmiths who inhabited it. The house formerly the Tuns tavern was originally the mansion of John le Brun, founder of the chapel in the fields, and was afterwards the goldsmiths' hall, having been re-built by that company. The lane is now called Cockey-lane, from the water falling that way in the cockey or common sewer, which was formerly an open ditch.

At the north end of the Market-place is now the printing-office of Messrs. Stevenson, Matchett, and Stevenson, where the paper called the Norfolk Chronicle and Norwich Gazette is published every Saturday.

The houses which surround the Market-place are lofty and elegant; many of them have been lately new fronted, and some re-built: they are in general shops, and where the principal tradesmen in the city inhabit.*

At the north end of the Market-place stood a common well, and near it a corn exchange, pillory, cage, and stocks, all of which were taken away more than a century ago.

The northern corner of the market was formerly called Jenny's-corner, from its original proprietor, John Jenny, who was one of the bailiffs in the years 1368 and 1373. Cockey-lane, as far as the Back of the Inns, has at different times been called by the several names of Latoner, or Tinman's-row, and Hosier-gate.

On the east side of the market was formerly an inn called the King's Head, being the principal inn in the city, which was taken down in 1813, and a beautiful street of modern buildings erected on its site, giving a view of the castle by an opening continued on the east side of the Back of the Inns. The whole of these improvements were begun and completed by Jonathan Davey, esq. and is now called Davey-place.

* Prior to the reign of Edw. III. all dealers of different denominations lived near each other, and the rows of houses which they inhabited were called by the name of the commodity they dealt in or the trade they followed; after which time they intermixed, and many of the original names of the rows are since lost.

Behind the south-west corner of White Lion-lane was the Fons de Sellaria, or Saddlegate Common Well, but how long it has been disused there is no account of.

The whole premises bounded by the Market-place, west, White Lion-lane, north, Orford-hill, east, and Wastlegate, south, was aciently appropriated to the residence of the Jews, and was called the Jewry.* In the centre of this was their synagogue and school, to which were three entrances—one from the Market-place, one from Wastlegate, and another from Hog-hill. The high priest had a house adjoining, where Ald. Anguish afterwards dwelt. It was purchased by the learned Sir Thomas Browne, who rebuilt it, and from whom it descended to Dr. Howman. After the Jews were expelled from hence, the synagogue and school were pulled down, and part of the premises were settled on the mass of Jesus in St. Peter's church, and made a common inn by the sign of the Holy Lamb, as it now remains, being called the Lamb Inn.

The whole row from Cockey-lane to Wastlegate is now called the Gentleman's Walk.†

* When the foreign Jews were first permitted to settle in England, and for many years afterwards, they dwelt all together in some place contiguous to their synagogue; the places obtained the scriptural name of Jewry, as in London the Old Jewry and the New Jewry, now called Jewin-street.

† Northward from Davey-place it was anciently called

Here are several large inns, the principal of which is the Angel. The King's Head was the first in the city, and had the honor of entertaining his royal highness the duke of York. A little to the north of it is situated the Post-office. From the Angel two royal mail coaches set out every day, and a coach by Bury and Sudbury three times a week. The Angel inn had the honor of entertaining his royal highness the Prince Regent, on his visit to the city, Nov. 13th, 1812. The other inns are the Star (where the York waggon comes in every Tuesday and goes out every Friday) and the Lamb. On the Gentleman's Walk is also Skeele's coffee-house; and the bank of Messrs. Bignold and Son is situated at the south extremity of the market, where also is kept the Union Fire and Life-office.

White Lion-lane was anciently known by several different names: in the time of Edward I. it was called Sellaria or Saddle-gate; in Edward II. Sadler-row or Lorimer's-row; in Edward III. Bridlesmith's-row; in Henry IV. Spooner's-row; and in Edward IV. Sporow-lane. It has since obtained its present name from the White Lion, a well-known inn on the north side of it.

The Back of the Inns (which received its Caligaria, or Hosiers'-row; and southward from thence it was called Cordwaineria and Calceria, Cordwainer's, Cordiuer's, or Shoemaker's-row.

name from its situation with respect to the public inns which front the market) was anciently part of the second and outward castle ditches, and though but a narrow lane is a place of great traffic.

On the east side of Orford-hill is the Norwich Fire-office, and opposite to it is the bank of Messrs. Kett and Back.

At the south end of the Market-place formerly stood Abraham's-hall, which derived its name from Abraham, the son of Deulecresse, a Jew, who about the year 1277 was burnt for blasphemy, and his estates forfeited to the crown. From the time of Edward I. to that of Edward III. it was held by grant from the crown by the family of De Kirby; it afterwards became the property of the city, and was converted to public uses; for about the year 1400 the assizes used to be held in it; subsequently it was a public inn, which it continued to be for many years, and was still called Abraham's-hall; the sign was Abraham offering up his son Isaac. About forty years ago it was pulled down, and a handsome court and row of houses erected on its site. The back part of the premises lie in the parish of St. Stephen. To the west side of it adjoins the George inn, from which the Bury waggon goes every week; facing it stands a common pump and a row of houses, which if they were taken away, would be a great improvement to

this part of the market,* where is now held a market for raw skins. A little to the east formerly stood an engine for weighing hay, which was taken down in 1794, when the haymarket was removed to the castle ditches. At the east end of the church is a lane called Weavers'-lane,† from being composed of shops, occupied by dealers in Suffolk and Norfolk hempen cloth. Near the end of this is a narrow row, called Pudding-lane, having been formerly inhabited by cooks, who sold victuals ready dressed. The middle row, between the fish-market on the west and the great market on the east, is composed of butchers' stalls, built upon. Here was anciently the Murage-house, called also the Murage-loft, and toller, where the murage‡ and market toll used to be collected.

The corner house, opposite the south porch of the church, is the charity school of this parish, founded by Mr. John Risebrow, in 1721. At the south-west corner is the White Hart inn.

Opposite the west door of the church is a large inn, called the White Swan. Here the society of Gregorians used to hold their chapters, but their meetings are now discontinued; and from this inn the Expedition (a double-bo-

* This was anciently called the Cheese-market.

† Anciently called Cobler's-row.

‡ Murage was a tax or toll paid upon all commodities sold in the market, towards the expence of keeping the city walls, gates, and towers in repair.

died coach) to London comes in and goes out every day, also a Lynn coach, except on Sundays. At the west end of the yard is a building, which was formerly the theatre, and is now used as the office for the Expedition and Lynn coaches. The way to the south is the site of old Lady's-lane.

The south part of Upper Market-street was formerly called the Linen Drapery. Many of the houses have of late years been rebuilt, in a good style. Behind these premises was formerly the barley-market, which had two entrances, one from Bethel-street and the other (which was the principal) from Barley-market-lane, formerly called Herlewyn's-lane, and now Wounded Heart-lane, from the inn of that name adjoining it.

Opposite the west end of the hall is the Pope's Head inn, and the bank of Messrs. Westons, the original banking-house in the city.

On the south side of Chapel-field-lane, on the western part of the premises formerly Chapel-field-house, now stands

THE THEATRE-ROYAL,

A handsome building, erected in the year 1757, and opened on Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1758, with the comedy called "The Way of the World." It was then called Concert-hall, by which name it went till 1764, when it was licensed by his majesty's letters patent. The inside was built

after the model of the old theatre-royal, in Drury-lane.* In 1800 the whole house underwent a thorough alteration; a colonade was erected at the east end and additional buildings to the sides, by which the passages were rendered more commodious; the boxes and gallery were entirely rebuilt, decorated, and ornamented. The present appearance of the house is nearly that of the segment of an oval, the front of the stage forming the cross line. The boxes of the two upper circles are lined with painted canvas, and aired by proper ventilators; at the division of each is a gilt pilaster, apparently intended both for ornament and support. The pannels are painted with emblematical devices and arabesques. Four private boxes, richly decorated with treillis in gold, are placed on the extremity of the front of the stage, the whole being lighted by patent chandeliers. The stage was at the same time rebuilt, and the scenes are worked upon an improved principle, by which all the wings are moved at once. Within the first entrance are inward wings, which hide the actors from the view of the spectators in the boxes till they make their appearance on the stage.†

* The architect who superintended the building of the theatre and assembly-house was Mr. Ivory, who was said to have been assisted by Sir James Burroughs, LL. D. Master of Gonville and Caius-college, Cambridge, one of the best designers in his time.

† The theatre was again improved in 1813.

By the tenour of the patent this theatre is open from the 1st day of January till the 1st day of June in every year, and in the assize week. The patentee and performers are styled his majesty's servants, and perform at the circuit theatres, in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridge, when this theatre is shut.* Prices of admission—upper boxes 4s.—lower ditto 3s.—pit 2s. 6d.—gallery 1s. At the entrance of the theatre is a bar, where refreshments are sold to the company. The site of the theatre is the property of the proprietors of chapelfield-house, but the theatre, with its fixed and travelling scenery and wardrobe, belongs to a company, who usually dispose of the patent by demise, for a term of years, with the appurtenance of the stage and the management of the theatre. Besides the profits of the lease, each proprietor has a free ticket, which entitles one person to admission, every night of performing, to any part of the house; there are also appendant to the theatre a certain number of silver tickets, issued when it was first built, and the profit applied towards the expences; they are transferable, and admit one person each to any part of the house before the curtain.

* The theatrical circuit is as follows:—June, Yarmouth; July, Ipswich; August, Yarmouth; September, Cambridge; October, Bury; November, Colchester; and December, Ipswich.

The eastern part of the premises, not now belonging to the proprietors of chapel-field-house, is converted into a large and commodious bowling-green and tavern.

In this parish also lies the greater part of Chapel-field,* corruptly called Chaply-field, which has long been the property of the corporation, and let by them to different persons. In 1668 it was used as the city artillery ground, and the militia were mustered and annually reviewed here. In 1707 it was railed in and laid out into pleasant walks, being planted with trees, which now remain. In 1792 the field was leased to the proprietors of the water-works, by whom a large reservoir was constructed in the centre, which is strongly banked and paled round; on the northside is a large circular tower, containing the machinery for raising the water, erected instead of the old water-house at the north-east corner of the field. The water is conveyed hither from the New Mills. The south-west side of the field is bounded by the city wall from the new opening, in which there has lately been a good road made to the bowling-green corner. The wall from the opening to St. Giles's gate, with part of three towers, is in tolerable preservation, and is not built upon within side and very little without; being but weak, in order to

* From its adjoining to the chapel of St. Mary in the Fields, and to which it formerly appertained.

prevent accidents, the battlements and upper part of it were taken down in 1807.

Bethel-street was formerly called Over or Upper Newport,* and that part lying within this parish was called the Ropery, because the cord and rope makers anciently dwelt there. It takes its present name from the principal building in it, called

BETHEL HOSPITAL,

Which stands on part of the site of the ancient Committee-house, which was blown up by 98 barrels of gunpowder, in a tumult, in 1648. This hospital was founded by Mrs. Mary Chapman, A. D. 1713, for the reception of poor lunatics, where those unfortunate objects are maintained and taken care of at a very trifling expence, paid by their friends, or the parish to which they belong. The charity is not limited to any place or county, and has been greatly augmented by subsequent benefactions. The building is of red brick, and has two fronts, one on the north side next the street, and the other on the south side towards the garden. A very handsome committee-room has been erected, adorned with portaits of the foundress and other benefactors, and several convenient additions have lately been made on the premises. The

* From its leading to the port or gate of the New Burgh, since called St. Giles's gate.

government of this hospital is vested in a president, six governors, a treasurer, and two physicians, who appoint a surgeon, an apothecary, a clerk, a steward, and a master or keeper. By the will of the foundress, the master is required to be of a good, religious, and moral character. The committee day is the first Monday in every month. Strangers are admitted to view the hospital from ten in the morning till five in the afternoon, Sundays excepted.

On the west side of Bethel is the new street or opening into Chapelfield, the buildings of which make a very neat appearance. A handsome row of houses on the east side of Bethel were erected on the remainder of the site of the ruins of the ancient committee-house.

Lady's-lane lies something more to the east, and was so called because it led directly to the chapel of Our Lady in the Fields.

13.—ST. GILES'S CHURCH

Is a handsome building, containing a nave and two side aisles; the chancel (which appears to have been as long as the church) has been demolished ever since the year 1581. The inside is handsomely fitted up, and is much admired for its slender pillars and large windows. The altar is very elegant, and the communion plate is handsome and valuable; it was given by Robert Snell, gent. in 1738, and consists of a large offering dish, a patin, two large flaggons, and two

chalices, with covers, all of silver, doubly gilt. From the old plate which was sold was purchased a handsome branch of polished brass, which hangs in the nave. In this church are many ancient inscriptions in high preservation, and several handsome modern monuments, among which those of Dr. Offley and Sir Thos. Churchman deserve notice, particularly the latter. At the west end of the church is a large and elegant gallery, erected by the parishioners in 1807. Adjoining to the west end of the church stands a large square tower, upwards of an 100 feet high; the top is crowned with a battlement, and in the middle is a large cupola, in which hangs the clock bell, and over it rises a dome, which is seen to a great distance; the whole is surmounted by a golden ball and weathercock. The dial is on the east side, and is large and handsome, being newly gilt in 1808. Within the tower are the clock and eight musical bells; there is also a curfew, or evening bell, founded by John Colton, in 1457. It is rung the summer half year at nine o'clock, and in the winter at eight; the morning bell is tolled at five o'clock in the summer and six in the winter, at the expence of the parish. The church was first founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Elwyn, a priest. The triangular piece of land on which it stands, being his own estate, he gave to the monks of the cathedral church, with whom it always remained; and it

is now a perpetual curacy in the donation of the dean and chapter. The church and tower were rebuilt in the reign of Richard II. Divine service is performed twice every Sunday, and a sermon preached once. Prayers are also read on a Friday. The numerous benefactors have made the annual gifts to the poor inhabitants very considerable.

This parish was originally part of the new burgh; it constitutes a small ward, and is esteemed the pleasantest part of the city. The church-yard is large, and stands on an eminence; it commands a very extensive view. The houses are for the most part modern and handsome. This parish is extensive, and contains part of Bethel-street, Pit-lane, part of Chapel-field, High-street, part of Pottergate-street, Willow-lane, Broad-street, and part of Fishers'-lane. The boundary of the parish passes across Chapel-field through the reservoir. In High-street formerly lived Henry Crossgrove, printer, who published the first Norwich newspaper in 1706. The elegant house opposite the south door of the church was built by Sir Thomas Churchman, knt. who served his mayoralty there in 1761. Broad-street is esteemed the best street in the city; the houses are modern and regular. On the south side of this street is kept the general stamp-office; near which is the office of Mack's London waggons, which go and return to and from London every week: and

the Lynn waggon sets out from the Black Horse, in the same street.

At the north-east corner of Fishers'-lane, formerly stood a small hospital, called God's House, founded by John le Grant, in the reign of Edward I. but it was dissolved with all other religious houses. The remains of the gateway were pulled down many years since, and its site built upon.

At the end of High-street formerly stood

ST. GILES'S GATE,

Which was a plain square building; the upper part surrounded with battlements; but falling into decay, it was taken down in 1792, and the passage laid open. The wall from St. Giles's gate to Pottergate tower is built upon the descent of a hill, and had one tower not far from the gate, where the wall is now built upon within and without. Potter gate, from which the long street to the east of it took its name, was formerly a postern, but it has been stopped up some time; it is a large tower, and now converted into a habitable house. The wall from hence to St. Benedict's gate is partly built upon both within and without.

From St. Giles's gate is a turnpike road to Brandon, through the following places;—Barford 7 miles, Kimberley 10, Hingham 14, Shipdham 19, Watton 21, Brandon 33; from whence there is a great road to Mildenhall, Ely, Cam-

bridge, March, Chatteris, Huntingdon, Northampton, Peterborough, &c.

There is also another road leading from St. Giles's gate, which falls into the London road near Eaton hall.

Near the gates formerly stood an hospital or sick-house. It was originally a leper-house.

About two miles from St. Giles's gate is situated the village and hamlet of

14.—EARLHAM.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a small mean building; the tower is low, plain, and square, and contains two small bells; on the north side is a small chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Divine service is performed once in a fortnight. This church is a vicarage in the presentation of the heirs of the late Richard Lubbock, M. D. Earlham hall adjoins the north side of the church.*

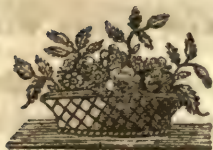
Earlham bridge is the boundary of the liberty of the city, and was first built of stone by Thomas Bachcroft, of Little Melton, 1502; it was re-

* About a mile to the north lies the township of Bowthorpe, which had a parochial chapel; but there being no inhabitants except at the hall, it was desecrated and consolidated to this parish about twenty years ago, although it is still in the county of Norfolk. The chapel was a neat building, standing at the extremity of a large burying ground, and had a turret of stone at the west end, in which hung one small bell.

built in 1579, and again in 1744. The village consists of only a few scattered houses and a handsome seat, the residence of J. J. Gurney, esq.

At Earlham bridge the river ceases, its course being from the westward, to be the boundary of the liberty of the city, which runs in nearly a straight direction northward from hence to Hellesdon bridge, about two miles to the west of the city.

Mancroft ward elects sixteen common councilmen annually on the Tuesday of the election week.



CHAP. VII.

A Description of Wymer Ward, with the Churches and other Public Buildings.

THIS ward runs through the whole extent of the city from west to east, and is said to take its name from Wymer, who lived in the time of the Conqueror's survey, and probably built or possessed some part of it, he being one of the most considerable persons in the city at that time. This ward is subdivided into three small wards, called West Wymer, Middle Wymer, and East Wymer wards, each of which contains several parishes.

WEST WYMER WARD

Contains the parishes of St. Benedict, with the hamlet of Heigham, St. Swithin, St. Margaret, St. Lawrence, and St. Gregory.

15.—ST. BENEDICT'S* CHURCH

Stands in the most westerly part of the city, and is said to be of ancient foundation, but the pre-

* St. Benedict, a famous abbot, founder and principal of the order of Benedictines, lived in the time of Justinian I.

sent building has a modern appearance; it contains a nave and chancel, with an aisle on the north side. The tower is round in the lower part, and octangular towards the top, from which rises a lofty shaft, with a vane: within it are three bells. This church is a rectory, and was anciently appropriated to the priory of Buckenham, in Norfolk, and at the dissolution it fell into the king's hands, of whom it was purchased by the parish, and is now in the gift of the parishioners. Divine service is performed in it only once a fortnight. The inside is very neat, but has no monumental inscriptions. The communion plate is of silver, and is modern and elegant. Instead of a communion table, the east end is fitted up with an altar. Within this parish is a small part of Pottergate-street, the west end of Upper Westwick, now called St. Benedict's-street, and the south side of Heigham-street without the walls. St. Benedict's-street is a place of great resort in the corn trade, and has several inns; the principal of which are the White Lion, the Crown, and the Bee-hive. In Pottergate-street is the bank of Messrs. Days. At the west end of this street stood

WESTWICK, OR ST. BENEDICT'S GATE,

A large heavy building, taken down in 1793, which greatly improved the appearance of the

A. D. 534. After his death he was canonized, and his festival was celebrated yearly on the 21st of March.

street. From this gate is a great turnpike road leading as follows:—To Easton 6 miles, Honingham 7, Hockering 10, Mattishall 12, East Dereham 16, Swaffham 28, and King's Lynn 42; from whence lies the road leading to Boston, Grantham, Lincoln, Hull, York, Durham, Newcastle, Berwick-upon-Tweed, &c. to Edinburgh.

The wall from St. Benedict to Heigham gate is but little visible, being built upon within and without.* At the northern extremity formerly stood

HEIGHAM GATE,

Anciently called Hell Gate.† It was an ancient mean building, and never a passage of much traffic, being originally only a postern. In the beginning of the last century it fell down, and was never rebuilt, the way being laid open for carriages.

The city wall reaches from the site of this gate to the small stream called the Old River, where it was terminated by a tower, now in ruins; and all the upper part of the wall is

* The row of houses next the site of the gate, on the north side, are said to have been chiefly built with the stone brought from the cathedral church, when the west front was new built in the beginning of the last century.

† In old evidences, *Portea Inferni*, from the low dismal appearance of the street which communicated with it, the deep descent of which, when viewed from Charing-cross, was thought to resemble the limbus of the ancient poets.

going fast to decay. Just without St. Benedict's, at the south-east corner of the great road, formerly stood the ancient leper-house, called St. Benedict's hospital, the site of which is now a garden. On the south side of Heigham-street is a small public-house, called the Crocodile, where there is an exhibition of natural curiosities.

About a mile distant from St. Benedict's and Heigham gates stands the parish church of

16.—HEIGHAM,*

Dedicated to St. Bartholomew; it is of ancient foundation, and was appendant to the abbey of St. Benedict at the Holm, at the time of the conquest, and has so continued ever since. That abbey being temporal barony of the lord bishop of Norwich, it still continues a rectory in his gift. The parish being very extensive and subject to tithes, renders it the most valuable living within the liberties of the city.† The church stands by itself in the fields, and is a very decent building, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a wide aisle on the south side; the tower is small and square, with a battlement at the top; within it are three small bells. The pulpit, reading desk, and skreen of the altar, are

* Ea.ham, i. e. the hamlet by the water, it being situated adjoining to the south side of the river.

† Though this church is within the liberty of the city, it is not in Norwich, but in Humbleyard deanery.

handsome, the former being newly erected at the expence of the Rev. Mr. Parr, the late rector. In this church are several monuments, particularly a very curious one to the memory of the pious and unfortunate bishop Hall. Divine service is performed once a week. This large parish comprehends all the lands lying between the London road on the east, Eaton on the south, Earlham on the west, and the river on the north, with the north side of Heigham-street on the old stream, adjoining to which formerly stood the old mills, called Chase's, Bumpstede's, Appleyard's, or Westwick Mills, of which there are now no remains. Heigham hall was an old building, but has lately been rebuilt in a modern style. Opposite the hall is another handsome mansion. A little more to the west is an ancient house, formerly the property of the pious bishop Hall, to which he retired on being deprived of his bishoprick by the fanatics in the time of the great rebellion, and ended his life in obscurity. It has for many years past been a public-house and garden, known by the sign of the Dolphin. About a mile more to the westward is situated the hamlet and village of

HELLEDON,

Which consists of one small street of houses and a large water mill standing across the river Wensum. A little to the east of the mill is Helledon bridge, which is built of timber, and is passable

for carriages. The whole river from hence is in the jurisdiction of the city as far as Hardley-cross; where it is joined by the river Waveney, an extent of more than twenty miles. The boundary of the liberty of the city passes between the street and the church,* and from thence it leads north to Mile-cross; where compassing the north side of the city about a mile distant, it leads by Magdalen-chapel to Mousehold-heath; where bounding the eastern limits, it turns suddenly to the southward, parting the liberty of Pockthorpe from the village of Thorpe, in which direction it meets the river Wensum opposite Trowse Hythe, where the boundary tower anciently stood.

Eastward from St. Benedict's church, in Upper Westwick, on the opposite side of the street, stands

17.—ST. SWITHIN'S† CHURCH,

A rectory, in the presentation of the bishop, but

* Hellesdon church is not within the liberty of the city, though the parish is. It is a small building, with a chancel; the tower is plain and square, and has three bells; from the summit rises a small spire. This church is a rectory, in the presentation of the dean and chapter, and has divine service weekly. The living is valuable.

† St. Swithin's festival is the 15th of July. He was bishop of Winchester, to which he was promoted A. D. 852, and was a prelate of great learning and piety, but of so melancholy a constitution, that he is memorable for lamenting with tears the licentiousness of the age in which

the value of it is so small, that there is service only once in a fortnight. The church is a neat building, containing a nave, with two aisles; the inside is commodious and handsome; at the altar, which is a building and not a table, is a good painting of Moses and Aaron. The communion plate is valuable, consisting of a basin, flaggon, patin, chalice and cover, all of silver; within the church are several good monuments. The tower is square and small, surrounded at the top by a plain battlement, and has within it three small bells and a saint's bell. There is an annual sermon on new-year's day, with a new-year's gift to the poor inhabitants of the parish, founded by Mr. Edward Temple in 1701.

Within this parish lie part of Upper Westwick, St. Swithin's-lane, the whole of Nether Westwick, now called St. Swithin's-street, and Church-lane. On the west side of St. Swithin's-lane is situated

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL,

A small neat building of brick, the inside of which is adorned in the manner of the church of Rome. The altar is at the west end, the carved work of which is very elegant, and it has a good old painting of the crucifixion, and six candlesticks of silver gilt; at the east end is a

he lived, for which he has by some been denominated the Christian Heraclitus.

gallery, supported by pillars. The service of the church of Rome is performed here twice every Sunday, and a sermon preached in English; there is likewise service in the morning of all festivals and fasts, and also at other times. Between the east end of the chapel and the lane is a good dwelling-house for the residence of the priest.

In the north-west part of this parish, on the river Wensum, is situated

THE NEW MILLS,

So called in distinction from the old mills, of which there were several on the different branches of the river more to the westward. The mills were first erected when the old mills were demolished, about the year 1459, and were afterwards greatly improved when the water works were added to them. They are the property of the corporation, and formerly all the bakers in the city were obliged to grind their corn here. In 1706 they were leased for eighty-seven years, which term expiring in 1793, they were let to Messrs. White and Crane, the present lessees, for the term of ninety-nine years. Besides the corn mills, here are mills for fulling cloth and cutting logwood, and also the water works for supplying the city with water, which is raised by an engine, constructed with great ingenuity and expence by the proprietors, and by which the water is carried to the reservoir in

Chapel-field, from whence the highest parts of the city are plentifully supplied, and there are fire plugs for filling the engines in case of fire. There has also been lately established a gauze manufactory, of great extent, by the Messrs. Grout. This beautiful fabric employs a very large number of hands, and promises to be highly advantageous to the city. On the east side of the mills is a commodious bridge for carriages, which forms a communication between the parishes of St. Swithin and St. Martin at Oak ; and from this bridge the river is navigable for keels or barges of fifty or sixty tons burthen to the port of Yarmouth.

A little to the east of St. Swithin's stands

18.—ST. MARGARET'S* CHURCH,

A plain building, consisting of a nave and chancel, with an aisle on the south side. The tower is plain and square, with a battlement of brickwork on the top ; within it are five bells, and a small saint's bell, now disused. The inside is commodiously fitted up, and at the altar is a good painting of Moses and Aaron ; but there are no monuments which deserve notice. This church (which appears to have been founded before the year 1226) is a rectory in the pre-

* St. Margaret was a virgin and martyr of Antioch, who suffered under Decius, by order of Olibius, his lieutenant, A. D. 278. Her festival is marked in the calendar the 20th of July.

sentation of the bishop of Norwich, but its value is so inconsiderable that divine service is performed only once a fortnight. In this parish lie part of Upper Westwick, St. Margaret's-lane, part of Pottergate-street, Church-street, St. Margaret's-plain, and a small part of Nether Westwick. On the north side of the plain is situated

THE NORWICH DISPENSARY,

For relieving the sick poor with medical assistance. This truly benevolent institution was first opened in the year 1804, and is supported by voluntary contributions. It is under the direction of a patron, president, fourteen vice-presidents, and two physicians, who appoint a treasurer, an apothecary, and a secretary. The dispensary is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at nine in the morning, when one of the physicians always attends. So beneficial has this charity proved to the poor, and so highly has it answered the purpose of the subscribers, that in the last year no less than 801 persons were admitted and benefited, of which number 167 were attended at their own habitations. At the south-west corner of St. Margaret's-lane, next Pottergate-street, is

THE BAPTISTS' MEETING-HOUSE,

A small neat building of brick, erected about twenty-four years ago, the inside of which is well

fitted up, and there is a brass branch hanging in the middle; there is preaching twice every Sunday. More eastward from St. Margaret's stands

19.—ST. LAWRENCE'S* CHURCH,

Upon the very spot of ground which in ancient days, before the retreat of the sea, when Norwich was a great fishing town, was the quay where all the fish were landed. It belonged to the bishops of the East Angles, who, in the time of Edward the Confessor, founded a small church here, which he settled on the abbey of Bury St. Edmund's, about the year 1038. In 1460 the old church was pulled down, and the present noble and regular structure began to be erected, which was finished in 1472. The tower is a handsome square building, 112 feet high, with a door and window on the west side; and over the corners of the arch of the door are two curious pieces of ancient carved work; that on the north part represents the martyrdom of the saint to whom the church is dedicated, who is here to

* St. Lawrence was much celebrated in the church of Rome (though only a deacon) for the sanctity of his life, his powerful preaching, and the miracles which he is said to have performed, but more especially for his unparelled patience and constancy in suffering martyrdom for the truths which he preached; being condemned by the Emperor Decian, A. D. 259, to suffer a most cruel death. He was laid on a gridiron or frame, and broiled alive over a slow fire. His festival was celebrated August 10

be seen broiling on the gridiron, and the soldiers tending the fire ; near them stands the emperor Decian, at whose command this cruelty was executed, and behind him is a figure of the Almighty, with a crown on his head, and a sword in his hand striking at the emperor, who is seen falling under the stroke. The carving on the south part represents the martyrdom of St. Edmund, the king of the East Angles, who is seen tied to a tree, and the Danish soldiers are shooting him to death with their arrows. The upper part of the tower is ornamented with pinnacles and a handsome battlement, having in the centre a lofty shaft, supporting a vane resembling a gridiron, on which is seen the body of St. Lawrence. Within the tower are a clock (the dial of which is on the east side) and six large and musical bells ; the tenor, weighing upwards of 15 cwt. is rung as a curfew bell every evening at eight o'clock. This church being built upon the spot which, before the retreat of the sea, was a quay or landing place, appears, when viewed on the north side, to stand on an eminence, and on the contrary, when seen on the south, to be so much sunk that the street lies much above it, and the approach is by a descent of several steps, of which there is also a double flight both at the east and west ends of the church ; the former being very spacious and convenient, it is a place of great traffic. The inside of the church is lofty and regular, the windows are

large, and the pillars slender. The pulpit and altar-piece* are modern and elegant; but there are no monuments within the church. Before the dissolution this church and rectory were in the gift of the abbot and convent of Bury St. Edmund's; afterwards it became private property, but in 1639 it fell to the crown, by which it has since been presented, or else held in sequestration, as it now is. Divine service is performed once every Sunday.

Within this parish lie the eastern part of Upper Westwick (now better known by the name of Upper St. Lawrence-street), St. Lawrence-lane, part of Pottergate-street, Fishers'-lane, a part of the north side of Broad-street, the whole east end of Nether Westwick (now called Lower St. Lawrence-street), and Bridge-street.

In Lower St. Lawrence-street is a common pump, the water of which was brought from St. Lawrence well (several yards more to the northward behind the houses), by Robert Gybson, in 1576; it is now called St. Lawrence Pump, and is in the front of the north side of the street,

* The old altar-piece falling into decay, about thirty years ago the present was erected at the expence of the parish. On the summit of the pediment the architect placed a small cross of wood, which gave offence to the archdeacon's visitors, as being contrary to the canon, who ordered it to be taken down. The vacancy was supplied by a metallic ornament, now remaining.

with curious inscriptions, which were revived when the pump was repaired and beautified about six years since.

At the north end of Bridge-street is situated

COSLANY BRIDGE,

The oldest in the city, uniting this parish with that of St. Michael's Coslany. It was re-built in 1805, in a strong and substantial manner, of cast iron. The old bridge having two small arches, was a great obstruction to the free passage of the water in the event of a flood, to remedy which there was a cut or channel from the river, beginning about 400 yards west of the bridge, which (forming an island) fell into the river again about 200 yards east of the bridge; and another cut began at the bridge, and joined with the former about 180 yards eastward, over which were bridges; and these channels were designed to carry the water from that part of the river above the bridge to that part below it. From the construction of the present bridge they were no longer necessary, and are now filled up.

20.—ST. GREGORY'S* CHURCH

Is a large handsome building, the inside of which deserves notice. The high altar is so ad-

* Probably Pope Gregory I. surnamed the Great, A. D. 590. His festival was March 12.

vantageously situated as to have a wide common passage under it; it is adorned with curious carved work, and the paintings of Moses and Aaron; the carpet or covering of the altar is ancient and curiously embroidered; the plate is handsome and valuable. The font is the finest in England: in 1626 it was adorned and beautified, being surrounded with a rail and ornamented with curious carvings; in 1776 it was again put into thorough repair, painted, and gilt: it stands in the centre of the western part of the church, and is so large, that the pews are contracted to afford a passage round it. This church has a light appearance, having large windows and slender pillars. The pews are regular and the pulpit handsome. Before it stands a noble brass eagle, with its wings expanded, at which the service was formerly read. In the middle of the nave is a brass branch of sixteen sockets, presented by Mrs. Eliz. Goose, in 1703. Within the church are several ancient and curious monuments; particularly that of Sir Francis Bacon, one of the judges in the court of king's bench during the reign of Charles II. it is adorned with curious carvings, and has the longest inscription that is to be seen on any monument, ancient or modern, in this kingdom. There is also an ancient monument of Sir Joseph Payne, knt. A. D. 1668; and another of Sir Peter Seaman, knt. A. D. 1715; besides several handsome modern ones. Over the front

of the south porch is a clock with a dial, which has a device to show the phases of the moon. The tower is square, and has five bells within it; the top is surrounded with a battlement, from which rises a lofty spire, covered with lead, bearing date 1597. The upper part of it was blown down in 1806, but has since been repaired by the parish, and a lanthorn or turret placed thereon, covered with a dome, from which rises a vane, and within it is the bell on which the clock strikes. This church is of ancient foundation, consisting of a nave and two side aisles, and was probably built in the 12th or 13th century. It was at first a rectory, in the advowson of the family of the Valoine, who were foreigners (probably Normans who came over with the Conqueror), and by whom the church was, most likely, in great part built or endowed. In 1276 John Fitz Bernard, one of the last of that family, appropriated it to the cathedral church, to which it has ever since been appendant, and is now a perpetual curacy in the nomination of the dean and chapter. Divine service is performed once every Sunday; and here are three annual sermons, one on the feast of the Epiphany, the others are on the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, and the feast of St. John the Evangelist; the two last were founded by John Weaver, a London carrier, who died in 1625. The commemoration sermon of Sir Joseph Payne is preached on the 19th day of August, in

the afternoon, or the Sunday after, when the corporation attends.

The parish extends to the river on the north, and takes in Charing-cross, part of Pottergate-street, and the two lanes called Goat-lanes. The shearmen or cloth-cutters formerly dwelt together in the north-east part of this parish, called Shearer's-hill; and at the meeting of the three streets formerly stood a neat stone cross, called Shearers'-cross, which name the street still retains, though custom has corrupted the sound to Charing-cross. The cross was taken down in 1732. On the north side of the street is a lane which leads to the river, called Nailors'-lane, being formerly inhabited by nail-makers. Stonegate Magna, in this parish, now called Upper Goat-lane, is a street of great traffic, as it leads directly to the market-place. Stonegate Parva is now called Lower Goat-lane, on the west side of which stands

THE QUAKERS' MEETING-HOUSE,

A small building, distinguished by that peculiar plainness and neatness which characterises the society to which it belongs. The friends meet here every Sunday and Tuesday in the forenoon.

MIDDLE WYMER WARD

Contains the parishes of St. John's Maddermar-ket, St. Andrew, St. Michael at Plea, and the

dissolved parishes of Holy Cross and St. Christopher.

21.—ST. JOHN'S MADDERMARKE*

Consists of a nave and two aisles; the inside is commodious, and at the west end is a small gallery. This church abounds in ancient inscriptions and monuments, and it has a very handsome modern one, erected in the year 1792, to the memory of Lady Margaret, duchess of Norfolk, (daughter of Thomas Lord Audley, of Walden, in Essex, lord chancellor of England, who died in February, 1563, aged twenty-three years) by her descendant, John Lord Howard, of Walden. She was second wife to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and lies interred in the parish church of Fersfield, in Norfolk. The tower is lofty and handsome, and has a common passage under it, with a carved stone arch; it is crowned with a battlement and the symbols of the four evangelists, in the middle of which rises a shaft with a vane; within it are six musical bells, which were new cast in 1766. This church is a rectory, in the presentation of the custos and fellows of Winchester-college, commonly called

* St. John Baptist in Maddermarket took its name from a market, kept on the north side of the church-yard, for the sale of madder, a plant much used by the dyers. Though the market has been discontinued for several centuries, the place still retains the name.

New-college, Oxford; and divine service is performed in it every Sunday. Here is an annual sermon upon the feast of St. Andrew, founded by Mr. Francis Gillians, worsted-weaver, who died in 1719; he also founded a lecture, to be preached on the Sunday evening, by the minister who preaches on the morning of the same day at the cathedral church, from the first to the sixth Sunday after Easter, and from the first to the last Sunday after Trinity.

This parish contains Maddermarket, properly so called, part of Pottergate-street, Dove-lane, formerly called Holtor-lane, the site of the late duke's palace, and the west end of Wymer-street, now more commonly called St. Andrew's Broad-street.

On the north side of the church-yard is a common pump, called St. John's pump, kept in repair by the parish; and on the west side stands

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL,

A large handsome building of brick, erected in the year 1794. The inside is very commodiously fitted up; the pulpit is extremely neat, and stands against a pillar on the east side; the roof is supported by two rows of slender pillars; ranging with them are galleries on the sides, and an organ-loft at the south end, on which is a neat organ. At the north end is

the altar,* which is elevated by several steps, and beautifully adorned with pillars of plaster work; in the middle is a fine painting of the crucifixion, and in the extremities are curious carvings of the three theological virtues. On the altar are a crucifix and six candlesticks of silver gilt. There is a sermon preached in English every Sunday morning; after which high mass is sung, accompanied by the organ; and in the afternoon vespers are sung. Service is likewise performed on all the festivals and fasts of the church of Rome.

In the most northerly part of this parish, bounded by the river, is the site of

THE DUKE'S PALACE,

Anciently the seat of the dukes of Norfolk, being purchased by Henry, duke of Norfolk, in the reign of Henry VIII. In 1602 the duke of Norfolk pulled down the old house and began to build a most magnificent palace; which his grandson Thomas, duke of Norfolk, had scarcely finished, when a great dispute arose between the duke and the mayor, Thomas Havers, esq. the latter not permitting the duke's company of

* The church of Rome appears to have of late dispensed with the position of due east and west, to which such particular attention was paid in the structure of all the ancient churches. In the catholic chapel in St. Swithin's lane the altar is at the west end; in the old chapel at the Duke's palace it stood north.

comedians (who had a theatre in the palace) to enter the city with trumpets, banners, &c. as they had always before done, which the duke so much resented, that he pulled the greatest part of it down, and left the city; from which time it has been entirely neglected till the beginning of the present century. That part of the building which remained was hired by the corporation of guardians for a workhouse for the city poor; but their lease expiring in 1801, the poor were soon afterwards removed to the new workhouse, and the premises being sold by the noble proprietor, the building late the workhouse has since been pulled down, the ground cleared, and granaries, coal bins, &c. built thereon. On part of the site stands a public-house, known by the sign of the Duke's Palace; and on the south part, next Wymer-street, is situated

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY,

A very neat building, formerly a chapel for the Roman catholic religion, under the patronage of the duke of Norfolk. When the chapel in St. John's church-yard was erected, this building was leased of the duke, for the purpose to which it is now applied, and for which it is very convenient. In October, 1794, the library was removed hither from the city library-room, in St. Andrew's-hall, where it had been kept from the time of its first institution in the year 1784.

The terms of admission are two guineas and a half; after which the subscription is twelve shillings annually. The collection of books consists of upwards of 6000 volumes, which increases. There are at present more than 500 subscribers, twenty-four of whom constitute a committee, exclusive of the president, vice-president, and ex-president. Twelve of the committee are chosen annually, and each member sits two years. The librarian takes care of and delivers out the books every day between the hours of eleven and two, and seven and nine in the evening from the first of September to the last day in April, Sundays and some particular festivals excepted. The committee meets on the second Monday in every month, and an annual meeting of the subscribers is held in the first week in September, when the subscriptions become due.

On the south side of this street formerly stood

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS,*

Which was built before the year 1272; and from the time of Richard I. the advowson of it

* It was dedicated to the invention or finding of the holy cross (A. D. 316, by Helena, mother to Constantine the Great, to the memory of which was a yearly festival May 3d), and was commonly denominated St. Crowches; and from the brethren of the holy cross, the site of their monastery in the city of London still retains the name of Crutched Friars.

belonged to the prior and convent of the cathedral, who settled it on the infirmary; but it was afterwards confirmed to St. Giles's hospital, to which the site now belongs. On the 14th of Oct. 1551, it was desecrated and demolished, and the parish was from thenceforth united to St. John's. A part of the building is still standing, being converted into a public-house, known by the sign of the Hole in the Wall.

22.—ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Is of ancient foundation, being built before the conquest, and belonged to John le Brun, who gave it to his college of St. Mary in the Fields, which it remained with till the dissolution, when it fell to the crown. In 1552, Edward VI. granted the advowson to William Mingay and William Necton, and their heirs, of whom in 1559 it was purchased by the parish, so that it remains to this day a donative in the gift of the parishioners, the majority of whom elect the minister.

In 1478 the tower was rebuilt; it is large, lofty, and very handsome; the upper part has lately been repaired, ornamented, and crowned with a vane; within it are a clock and eight large bells,* and on the north side of the steeple is a handsome dial,

* The great bell has on it this curious distich:—

Let us sound and tune together,
England's sweet peace for ever,

In 1500 the old church was pulled down, and the present regular and beautiful structure erected; it was finished and opened in 1506, and is now the best parish church in the city (except St. Peter's Mancroft), containing a nave and two side aisles, which are spacious; the roof is supported by slender gothic pillars, and the whole enlightened by large windows; that at the east end being the remains of an old painting intended to represent the brazen serpent in the wilderness.* The altar is handsome but heavy, and is adorned with Moses and Aaron larger than life. The plate belonging to it is ancient, but handsome and valuable. The church is regularly pewed, and in the centre stands the pulpit and reading desk, after the manner of some of the new churches in London, erected by Dr. Ben. Joseph Ellis, rector, in 1741; before it hangs a brass branch of sixteen sockets. At the West end is a neat organ, erected by the parishioners in 1808, and below a handsome dial. In this church are many fine ancient monuments in high preservation, particularly that of Sir John Suckling, knt. (father of Sir John Suckling, the poet) who died March 27, 1627, and was buried here. There are also some good modern monuments; and in the vestry are several old books. Divine service is performed

* The painter was injudicious in the choice of his colours, as he has made the brazen serpent blue. Below is a group of figures illustrative of the subject.

here twice every Sunday, and a sermon in the afternoon; prayers are read on all festivals and fasts, and a lecture preached every Thursday in the forenoon. The commemoration sermon for Lady Suckling is on the Friday next after the feast of St. Simon and Jude, and that of Sir John Suckling on the first Sunday in November, both in the afternoon, and at which the corporation attend. Mr. Hall's sacramental lecture is preached here once every four months.* At the north-east corner of the church-yard is a common pump.

The parish contains the east end of Wymer or St. Andrew's Broad-street, Bridge-street, St. Andrew's-hill, the east end of Pottergate-street, St. Andrew's-steps, Bridewell-alley, London-lane, part of Cockey-lane, part of the Back of the Inns, Swan-lane, formerly called Rackey-lane, and Great Cockey-lane, formerly called Smithy-lane or Smith's-row.

In Wymer-street, at the corner of the church-yard, is kept the office belonging to the Sun Fire Insurance, London; near which is the parsonage-house and a house for the parish clerk.

Bridge-street extends from the church to

BLACK FRIARS' BRIDGE,

So called from its adjoining the ancient convent

* On the Friday before the first Sunday in the months of April, August, and December.

of the black friars. It was built of timber, in the time of Henry V. rebuilt in the same manner in the reign of Edward IV. and first built of stone in the year 1586. In 1783 it was taken down and re-erected on an elegant plan, consisting of one large arch of Portland stone, with an iron balustrade on each side, and a descent of stone steps to the river at the south-east corner. The expence of taking down and re-building it amounted to 1290*l*. On the east side of Bridge-street is situated

ST. ANDREW'S HALL,*

Formerly the convent of the Friars de Sacco, or Brethren of the Sac. The whole premises bounded by Bridge-street on the west, by the river north, by Elm-hill east, and the street leading to Hungate south, was settled on them about the year 1250, where they built a church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and which stood where the hall now stands. The Friar Preachers, Dominicans, or Black Friars,† were united

* The whole of the east side of Bridge-street lies in East Wymer ward, but having long been taken for a part of St. Andrew's parish, I have continued the description in this place.

† They were called Friar Preachers from their public preaching, and many of them possessed great eloquence; they were also called Dominicans, from St. Dominic, their founder, who died in 1221, and was canonized in 1223; and Black Friars from their habit.

to them before the year 1308, being removed hither from the other side of the water. They enlarged this convent, which they continued to inhabit till May 4, 1413, when the church and convent were burnt down by an accidental fire, by which they were obliged to return to their old habitation, while this convent and church were rebuilding; they were however compelled to return before it was completed, being burnt out there also in 1449.

The noble fabric now standing was erected by Sir Thomas Erpingham, knt. who died in 1428, before it was completely finished, which was effected by his son, Sir Robert Erpingham, rector of Bracon Ash, a friar of this convent, whose arms are on many parts of the outside of the building. The church was built in the form of a cathedral, with the tower between the nave and the chancel, but it does not appear that there ever were any transepts. The whole building is in a very perfect state, except the tower, which was of stone, the upper part sex-angular, but being in decay, it fell down, through neglect, Nov. 6, 1712, the weather being then very calm, and much damaged the nave and chancel, which were afterwards effectually repaired. The present building was dedicated to St. John the Baptist by the black friars, as the church of their old convent was; the burying-ground was on the south side of it, and all persons who died of the plague in St. Andrew's

parish were buried there. In the time of the great rebellion, it was made a depot for the arms of the artillery company. The most westerly part was the preaching yard of the friars; at the south-west extremity stood the gate or grand entrance, built by Sir Thos. Kemp, chaplain, in 1542. The building was afterwards used for the sword-bearer's office, &c. In 1608 it was made a public city library, and continued so till 1774, when the gate, buildings, and wall were taken down, the library was removed to the new porch adjoining the hall, and the ground laid open to the street, as it now appears; the east part of it was enclosed with a wall and palisade, and converted into a neat garden.

The church and convent, at the general dissolution, fell into the king's hands, who granted it (through the interest of the duke of Norfolk) to the mayor and corporation for the use of the city for ever; accordingly the whole of the conventual buildings were converted to different purposes; these were situated on the north side of the church, between it and the river, and contained the cloister and common hall, with the dormitories of the friars, since used for a workhouse, and other parts of it were let to different persons. The chancel was used as a public chapel, and the before-mentioned Mr. John Kemp appointed chaplain; but after his death the daily service ceased, no other chaplain being appointed; and the Dutch or Walloon

congregation petitioned to have it for a place of public worship, which was granted, and they enjoyed it till 1650, when the corporation had the forenoon service in it on Sundays, instead of the cathedral, and the sermons which used to be preached at the cross in the green yard there, were then preached in the old preaching-yard of the friars; and the Dutch were permitted to assemble in St. Peter of Hungate. In 1661 the pulpit and seats were removed from hence to the cathedral again, where the corporation have ever since attended, and the Dutch have had possession of the chancel. In 1687 the Roman catholics petitioned to have it for the exercise of their religious worship, but the Dutch kept possession of it, and the catholics were permitted the use of the west granary on the north side of the church, which had lately been used by the Independents, as the east granary had been by the Presbyterians, but which they had then quitted, having been permitted to erect meeting-houses for themselves in other parts of the city. The Roman catholics used this place till they were provided with a chapel at the duke's palace. The hall was afterwards used as an exchange for the merchants and tradesmen to meet in; but it has long been discontinued. Formerly the assizes for the city were held in it, but were afterwards removed to guildhall, where they are now kept. Here were likewise kept the feasts

of the several companies of tradesmen, all of which are now abolished; but the mayor's feast,* on the guild-day, is usually held here, and it is the grandest corporation dinner in this kingdom, out of the city of London.

The building in its present state is a regular and beautiful structure, consisting of a nave and two side aisles, more than fifty yards in length and thirty in breadth. The roof, which is very lofty, is supported by twelve slender gothic pillars; the whole is enlightened by spacious windows, which were anciently of painted glass, but none of them are now remaining. The pavement was new laid in 1646. Between the nave and chancel, where the tower formerly stood, the stone mullions only of the windows remain, the glass being demolished. The chancel is of only one roof, without pillars, and is above forty yards long. In the place where the tower formerly stood is erected a neat sexangular turret, crowned with a dome, from which rises a gilt ball: within it is a small bell; it is rung when the corporation meet here to attend divine service in procession.†

* The first mayor's feast held here was in the year 1544. This feast was then a part of the guild of St. George's company, which will be particularly described hereafter.

† The guild-day is an exception to this, when the corporation meet at guildhall; and also the assize sermon, when they always assemble at the free-school.

In the centre of the east end of the nave is a handsome clock (which strikes on the bell in the turret), over which is placed a fine gilt figure of justice; her eyes blinded by a bandage; in her right hand is a sword, in her left a pair of scales, suspended in equilibrio. Under the clock is the royal arms, richly emblazoned, carved, painted, and gilt. The rest of this fine front view is covered with paintings of several royal and noble benefactors to the city and other distinguished personages, drawn at full length, large as life, and set in elegant frames, carved in great variety, and superbly gilt. In like manner on the walls under the windows of the north and south aisles are placed, elegantly framed, portraits of many gentlemen who have filled the different offices of magistracy in the city with dignity and honour to themselves and advantage to their fellow citizens; and serve as a public testimony of the great esteem in which they were held, as well as of the ability and ingenuity of the artists by whom they were executed.

There is a large window at the west end of the nave, under which is a gallery, supported by pillars; over the upper part of the window is placed an ensign, sixty feet in length, supported by a staff, at the north end of the gallery. At the bottom of the west window is fixed an ornamented shield, on which is the arms of Sir Edward Berry, knt. and the following inscription:

“ The ensign of the French ship *Genereux*, taken in the Mediterranean, Feb. 18, 1800, by his majesty's ship *Foudroyant* and squadron, commanded by Lord Nelson. The *Genereux*, with the *Guillaume Tell*, since taken by the *Foudroyant*, *Lion*, and *Penelope*, were the only ships which escaped the memorable victory obtained by Lord Nelson over the French at the Nile, Aug. 1st, 1798. In testimony of his gratitude for the honours conferred on him by the city of Norwich, this trophy is presented in the second mayoralty of Robert Harvey, esq. by Sir Edward Berry, knt. captain of his majesty's ship *Foudroyant*, 1800.”

Under this is placed the arms of the city of Norwich.

On the north side of the trophy is placed the joiner's arms, and under it the carpenter's arms, both neatly carved and painted; and on the south side, the plumber's and baker's, executed in the same manner.

At the west end of the north aisle is fixed up a table of benefactions to the charity schools in the city.*

In the north aisle are placed seventeen portraits, which, beginning from the west end, are ranged as follows:

1. Benjamin Hancock, esq. mayor in 1764.
2. Jeremy Harcourt, esq. mayor in 1762.

* An account of these schools will be hereafter given.

3. Sir Thomas Churchman, knt. mayor in 1761.

4. Nockold Tompson, esq. speaker of the common council, by whom this picture was presented, mayor 1759.

5. Robert Rogers, esq. mayor in 1758.

6. John Goodman, esq. mayor in 1757.

7. Jeremiah Ives, esq. (presented by the gregorians) mayor in 1756.

8. Peter Colombine, esq. mayor 1755.

9. John Gay, esq. mayor 1754.

10. John Press, esq. mayor in 1753.

11. Thomas Hurnard, esq. mayor in 1752.

12. Thomas Harvey, esq. mayor in 1748.

13. William Crowe, esq. mayor in 1747; in the costume of the artillery company, of which he was captain; his fusil rests against a tree—at his feet lie the robes of magistracy.

14. Simeon Waller, esq. mayor in 1745.

15. William Wiggett, esq. mayor in 1742.

16. William Clarke, esq. mayor in 1739.

17. Robert Harvey, esq. mayor in 1738.

A table of the subscription to the boys' hospital.

At the north-east corner of this aisle is fixed the weaver's arms.

At the east end of the aisle are two pictures—

1. Charles Harvey, esq. recorder of the city.

2. The right honourable William Windham, formerly one of the members in parliament for the city.

At the east end of the nave, on the north side of the clock, her majesty queen Anne;* presented by St. George's company; in her full royal robes, with the crown on her head, holding the sceptre and ball.

On the south side of the clock, his royal highness Prince George of Denmark.

On the north side of the king's arms—

1. Horatio Walpole, esq. formerly member for the city; presented by himself in 1741.

2. The right hon. Robert, earl of Orford.

On the south side of the king's arms—

1. The right hon. John Lord Hobart, lord lieutenant of the county.

2. Thomas Vere, Esq. member for the city, and mayor in 1735.

Immediately under the king's arms is a fine picture of Lord Nelson, presented by the corporation in 1804; the frame of which is in a style of superior elegance, with his lordship's arms emblazoned at the top. He is represented in the full dress uniform of a British admiral, standing on the quarter deck of a man of war, the rigging of which is finely represented. In his left hand is a drawn sword, and he appears in the act of giving the command; on the carriage of a gun lies his hat, ornamented with

* Queen Anne ought to be considered as a great benefactress to the city, most of the small livings having been augmented by her bounty.

the aigrette presented to him by the Turkish emperor; he likewise wears the star and garter of the order of the bath, the insignia of the order of St. Joachim, &c. It is a striking likeness, and was painted by Sir Wm. Beechey.

On the north and south sides of the last-mentioned picture are placed two very fine historical paintings, each measuring 12 feet by 11, in handsome gilt frames; presented to the city by Mr. Martin, an eminent painter of London and a native of the city, June, 1787. That on the north side is the story of Edward and Eleonora, and that on the south the execution of Lady Jane Grey.

At the east end of the south aisle are two pictures—

1. Sir Harbord Harbord, bart. (lord Suffield) one of the city members and alderman.

2. The hon. Henry Hobart, member in parliament for the city in 1802.

At the south-east corner is the arms of St. George's company; over which is a neatly-carved figure of St. George encountering the dragon.*

In the south aisle is a table of the benefactions to the great hospital, and seventeen portraits, arranged as follows:—

* Here formerly stood the stone tomb of Robert Barnard, esq. at which St. George's company used to hold their meetings.

1. Thomas Back, esq. mayor in 1809.
2. John Patteson, esq. mayor in 1788, lieutenant-col. of the first regiment of Norwich volunteers; in the uniform of the corps.
3. Thomas Harwood, esq. mayor in 1728, treasurer of the charity schools.
4. Jeremiah Ives, esq. chairman of the company of the yarn-makers, who presented this picture in 1781; twice mayor, viz. 1756 and 1795.
5. John Spurrell, esq. mayor in 1737.
6. Timothy Balderston, esq. captain of the honourable artillery company—mayor in 1736; in the full uniform of that corps.
7. Francis Arnam, esq. mayor in 1732.
8. Robert Marsh, esq. mayor in 1731.
9. Benjamin Nuthall, esq. mayor in 1721 and 1749.
10. John Herring, esq. mayor in 1799, who received the thanks of the government, communicated by the duke of Portland, for his kind attention to the troops on their return from the continent, in their march through the city in the time of his mayoralty; in the back ground a view of the street leading to Tombland, in which the soldiers are seen filing off to their quarters in parties—some through weariness resting on the ground; on a table by the side of the mayor is spread a letter, signed Portland.
11. John Harvey, esq. major of the Norwich

light horse volunteers, 1797—mayor in 1794; in the uniform of the corps.

12. Robert Partridge, esq. mayor in 1784.

13. Elisha De Hague, esq. speaker of the common council, by whom this picture was presented, 1764.

14. Samuel Harmer, esq. speaker of the common council.

15. Thomas Starling, esq. mayor in 1767.

16. James Poole, esq. mayor in 1765.

17. John Dersley, esq. mayor in 1764.

At the west end of this aisle is a table of the benefactions to the charity schools.

The principal entrance into the hall is through the great south porch, rebuilt in the year 1774, which is of white brick, in the gothic taste; in the chamber of which is

THE CITY LIBRARY,

First established in the year 1608, and which has been much increased by subsequent benefactions. In this room the corporation assemble before they go publicly to church; and in this porch is also kept the court of conscience, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings, first established by act of parliament in 1701, the commissioners of which sit here every Monday. On the north side of the hall is the court of the guardians of the poor, who sit every Tuesday and Friday. The hall is used (by permission of the mayor) on Saturdays for a corn exchange

from eleven to two o'clock. The chancel or choir is now called

THE DUTCH CHURCH,

That congregation having still a right of meeting here for divine worship (though not an exclusive one), for ever. Since the year 1769 it has been ordered by the court of guardians, that the poor in the workhouse should attend divine service here, a chaplain being appointed for that purpose by the court of mayoralty to perform it once on every Sunday, so that the service is alternate between the two congregations. Though large, it is very meanly fitted up, and no bell is rung for service. The east end is raised high, and fronted with a balustrade, containing a large table, with seats surrounding it, for receiving the Lord's supper according to the practice of the church of Geneva, whose discipline the Dutch congregation professes to follow. At the west end are seats raised in the form of a gallery for the poor children belonging to the workhouse. In the centre is a commodious seat for the gentlemen of the committee, some of whom always attend. From the north side of the hall to the river, the whole premises are now

THE CITY WORKHOUSE.

The remainder of the convent of the black friars not before noticed, was made one of the city

workhouses when the act passed for incorporating the several parishes in the city and hamlets in the year 1711. The other workhouse was at the duke's palace (before mentioned), and so continued till 1804, when the new buildings next the river were completed, to which the poor were removed. These buildings are spacious and commodious; the front is of red brick, and extends from the old workhouse to the bridge. On the east side of St. Andrew's-hill, anciently stood

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S CHURCH,*

One of the oldest in the city, but being burnt down in the great fire during the reign of Henry III. was never rebuilt. The greatest part of the parish was united to St. Andrew's, and the remainder to St. Michael at Plea.

On the east side of St. Andrew's church (ranging the whole length of it) is situated

THE CITY BRIDEWELL,

A noted building of flint, the north wall of which (next the church-yard) is esteemed one of the greatest curiosities of the kind in England. It extends seventy-six feet in length, and is about

* St. Christopher was a saint famous in the Romish church by the story of his carrying our Saviour over the water, who appeared to him in the form of a little child. He suffered in 354, under Julian the Apostate, and had a festival to his memory, in the Latin calendar, July 26th.

twenty-five feet high. The flints are so neatly cut and squared, that the edge of a knife cannot be inserted between the joints; most of them are about three inches square; the surface is smooth, and no mortar appears.

This house was anciently the property of Bartholomew Appilyard, bailiff of the city in 1372; but the present building was erected by William Appilyard, his eldest son, who was the first mayor of Norwich, and kept his mayoralty therein in the year 1403. It extended at that time to Pottergate-street on the south, and afterwards falling into the hands of the corporation, it was converted into the house of correction for the city, as it has ever since continued. A great addition was made to the buildings in 1782 by erecting several ranges of new cells on the west side of the yard next Bridewell-alley. It is now a very convenient penitentiary-house, and has within it a chapel for the prisoners, the chaplain being appointed by the corporation.

In Cockey-lane, at the corner of the Back of the Inns, is the printing-office of Bacon, Kinnebrook, and Co. printers of the paper called the *Norwich Mercury*, first published by Mr. Wm. Chase in 1730.

23.—ST. MICHAEL AT. PLEA.

This church derives its name from the pleas or courts of the archdeacon of Norwich, which have been and still are kept in it, for which reason it has been called in some old evidences St.

Michael at Motstow, and had the precedence of all the parish churches in the city ; it has also been called St. Michael at Muspool (i. e. Muchpool), there having been a large pool, where the red well afterwards stood. This church is built in the form of a cross, having a nave, chancel, and two transepts ; that on the north is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and the south to the Virgin Mary. The inside is neatly fitted up, and between the nave and the chancel are some curious old paintings, representing the Salutation, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, our Lady of Pity,* Judas betraying Christ, St. John, St. Margaret, St. Benedict, and St. Augustine. In the nave is a brass branch, presented by Mr. Gibbs. The communion plate is handsome, consisting of an offering dish, two flagons, a cup with a cover, and a patin. The tower is square, and had five bells, but the upper part of it falling into decay, was taken down and the bells sold. It was repaired, as it now appears, with a large handsome gothic turret, (crowned with a vane) in which hangs a small bell. In the tower is a clock, with a dial on the south side. In this church are many curious monuments and inscriptions ;† it appears

* Represented by the Virgin Mary, surveying the dead body of our Saviour.

† On a stone in the church wall is this laconic inscription :

Here lieth the body of honest Tho. Page,
Who died in the 25th year of his age.

1705.

to have been founded before the year 1147, and is a rectory in the patronage of the lords of the manors of Horsford and Sprowston,* who present it alternately. Divine service is performed in it every Sunday. In this parish is Queen-street, Bank-street, Bank-place (formerly called Red Well and anciently Muspool†), King's Arms-lane, part of London-lane, and Mermaid-lane.

The house on the north side of Queen-street, adjoining the church-yard, is the rectory-house of the parish.

In Bank-place is the bank of Messrs. Gurneys, from which the street takes its present name. In this place the first printing-office in the city was opened by Francis Burgess in 1701. King's Arms-lane was so called from an inn of that name, where was formerly the old assembly-room, the whole of which has lately been taken down, the street widened, and made passable for carriages. At the end of this street is a very neat row of houses, called Paragon Buildings.

Mermaid-lane is so called from a well-known tavern of that name.

To this parish is united the principal part of the dissolved parish of St. Mary the Less, though the whole is still considered as part of the ward

* The first is John Morse the younger, esq. the latter the right hon. Lady Dacre.

† The pool was filled up, and the red well and pump first made in 1629.

of North Conisford. The church stands on the north side of Queen-street; it is supposed to have been first erected about the beginning of the thirteenth century, and it was called St. Mary's at the Monastery Gate, from its situation with respect to the cathedral church, to which it was appropriated, and it continued parochial till after the reformation, when the parish being consolidated to St. George at Tombland and to St. Michael at Plea, the building was sold by the dean and chapter to the corporation for 20*l.* who fitted it up for a cloth exchange in 1564. In the year 1623 it was made a hall for the sale of worsted yarn, and so continued till 1631, when it was suffered to fall into decay.

In 1637 it was granted to the congregation of French protestants, called the Walloon Company, who completely fitted it up for divine worship in the manner in which it now appears. It is commonly called the French Church, and is composed of a tower, nave, and chancel. It is regularly pewed; and over the communion table are placed the ten commandments, &c. in the French language. The tower is square, but has no bell in it. The minister is chosen by the congregation, and performs divine worship every Sunday.

Several eminent divines of different dissenting persuasions have occasionally preached in it.

EAST WYMER WARD

Contains five parish churches, viz. St. Peter of Hungate, St. George at Tombland, St. Simon and Jude, St. Martin at the Palace, and St. Helen; besides the site of the black friars (which has been already described) and the dissolved parish church of St. Matthew.

24.—ST. PETER OF HUNGATE,

Or Houndsgate (so called because the bishop's hounds were anciently kept near it), is a church of very ancient foundation, having been presented by the dean and chapter of the college of St. Mary in the Fields, before the year 1271. The dean and chapter, in 1458, conveyed the advowson to John Paston, esq. and Margaret his wife, who pulled down the old church and erected the present small but neat building, in the form of a cross, that is, a nave, two transepts, and the chancel. The tower is square and plain, and contains three small bells. The church is very neat within side, with a handsome altar, the plate belonging to which, consisting of a curious wrought cup and cover, a large patin, two flagons, and an offering dish, are, for their weight and antiquity, very valuable, also a modern cup, the gift of Mr. Matthew Goss. The church is a rectory in the appointment of the lord bishop of Norwich, as it has been ever since the year 1638, and divine service is performed in it every

Sunday. This parish contains Hungate-street and Elm-hill, with a part of Elm-lane, which are all contained within a very small compass; part of the site of the black friars was originally within it, but was severed from it when they were settled there, and which has continued extra-parochial ever since.

Elm-hill takes its name from a large elm tree still growing there, near which is a common pump, kept in repair by the parish.

25.—ST. GEORGE* AT TOMBLAND,†

Anciently called St. George at the Monastery Gate, was a rectory belonging to the college of St. Mary in the Fields before the year 1290, at the dissolution of which it fell to the crown, and was by queen Elizabeth granted to the bishop of Ely, in whose presentation it still remains. It is a good building, the upper part of the nave

* St. George, martyr of Cappadocia, suffered crucifixion under Dioclesian in 283. The story of his encountering the dragon was probably taken from some fabulous legend. He has been accounted the tutelar saint of England ever since he appeared (according to the story) to Robert, duke of Normandy, son to William the Conqueror, when besieging the city of Antioch, and occasioned his obtaining a complete victory over the Saracens

See Wheatley on the Common Prayer, p. 64.

† Tombland was an ancient common burying-place when the city was first inhabited, which name it has ever since retained.

being rebuilt with brick, and it has a chancel and two side aisles. The inside is handsomely fitted up, and has spacious galleries. The pulpit and altar are remarkably neat. The communion plate, which consists of a large offering dish, patin, two large flagons, and two cups with covers, all of silver, doubly gilt, were the gift of Stephen Gardiner, esq. In the church are several handsome monuments. The tower, rebuilt by the parish in 1445, is handsome and regular; it is square, and crowned at the top with a battlement and a shaft with a vane, besides a small turret, in which the clock bell hangs; within it are five bells and a clock, the dial of which is on the south side. Divine service is performed here every Sunday.

This parish contains Tombland, the east end of Hungate, and the north end of King-street.

The corner house at the east end of the church is the registry-office of the lord bishop of Norwich.

On the west side of Tombland, opposite the cathedral gate, is a large house, commonly called Sampson and Hercules, the portico of which was formerly supported by two large figures of those heroes, in wood encrusted with a rough kind of stucco; the first held in one hand a jaw-bone, in the other a fox; the latter was enveloped in a lion's skin, and held a club; but the front of the house having been altered, the figures are removed to the sides of the door

within the court, and have been said to be the best gigantic statues in the kingdom, next to those in guildhall, London. This house was formerly the domain of Sir John Fastolf, knight, afterwards of the Countess of Lincoln, and then of the duchess of Suffolk, in the time of Henry VII.

On the east side of Tombland are the warehouses of Mr. S. Marsh, from whence go the London and Cambridge waggons twice a week; also Hadfield's old York waggon, which conveys goods to Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, York, and all the manufacturing towns in Yorkshire.

There is a charter for three yearly fairs to be kept on Tombland, viz. on Thursday before Easter,* on Whitsun eve, and on Trinity eve.† The first of these fairs is very considerable for cattle and horses, but this part of the fair has been kept on the castle ditches ever since the market for cattle has been held there. The shew of lambs used to be on the north end of

* Anciently kept on Good Friday.

† Originally these two fairs were but one, beginning on Whitsun eve, in the morning, and continuing from that time till the day after Trinity Sunday at night. These fairs at first belonged to the convent of the cathedral church; in the reign of Edward I. they were divided between the monks and the citizens, and at the dissolution they fell into the hands of the corporation, who are still lords of the fair.

Tombland, but it has ceased of late years. The fair now kept on the south part of Tombland is a mart for wicker and turnery wares, toys, hardware, and gingerbread. The two last fairs are entirely discontinued. There was formerly a common pump on the north part of Tombland, which now stands on the east side against the wall, near the cathedral gate. The south end of Tombland and part of King-street, within this parish, lie in Conisford ward, as have been already described.

26.—THE CHURCH OF ST. SIMON AND JUDE

Is of very ancient foundation, and belonged to the bishops of the East Angles before the see was settled at Norwich. From the year 1329 it was united with the rectories of St. Swithin, in Norwich and Crostweyt, now Crostwick, in Norfolk, and so continued till 1546, when they were severed, and have remained so ever since, this church being still a rectory in the presentation of the lord bishop of Norwich; it has a nave and chancel, with a plain square tower, in which are five bells. The inside is commodious, and has several old monuments, particularly those belonging to the family of Pettus, remarkable for the length of the Latin inscriptions. Their commemoration sermon is on the first Sunday in August. Divine service is performed here every Sunday. This parish adjoins the river, and con-

tains Cook-row, which is the principal street, part of Elm-lane, part of Elm-street, and Fye-bridge quay. On the east side of Cook-row, behind the site of the houses, next the street, formerly stood the chapel of St. Simon and Jude, which was probably founded before the church, and served as a chapel to the bishop's house, which joined the south side of it, and was the ancient city residence of the bishops of the East Angles till the see was removed to Norwich and the present palace built. The bishop's house was converted to other purposes, but the chapel was appropriated by the bishop to St. Giles's hospital, although it continued to be used for a place of divine worship till after the year 1314, being kept in repair by the said hospital. In the year 1400 it was called the hospital house, (being then desecrated) and the site still remains the property of that foundation. The site of the bishop's house afterwards became the Molde Fish or Murtle Fish tavern, but has for many years been called the Maid's Head, being one of the principal inns in the city, and the public office of the chancellor of Norwich is still opened here for the clergy and churchwardens at the time of the bishop's general visitations.

The north end of Cook-row* joins to

* Cook-row, or Coke row, took its name from Coke-stool, or Cutke-stool adjoining to Fye-bridge. This

FYE-BRIDGE,*

At first a bridge of timber, but rebuilt of stone in the reign of Henry IV. It fell into decay in the time of Henry VIII. was broken down by a flood in 1570, and was strongly rebuilt of stone in 1573, with a great arch and a small one, as it now remains; the large arch is twenty-six feet wide. This bridge is the most frequented of any in the city, being the principal passage from the northern parts of the county. There is a strong brick wall along the side of the river, extending the whole length of Fye-bridge quay, at the end of which is Fye-bridge staithe. This was formerly a great fishmarket, and there were likewise several butchers' stalls as well as fish stalls, all of which were taken down in 1662:

Cucke-stool was the ordinary punishment of prostitutes, strumpets, and common scolds, who by clamorous brawling were a nuisance to their neighbours. By the regulations made by the court in 1562 it was ordered that women of the above descriptions were to ride in a cart, holding in her hand a paper, on which her accusation was inscribed; a brass basin tinkling before her, and at one o'clock to be taken to the cucke-stool and there ducked in the river. Margaret Grove, a common scold, was the last that underwent this whimsical punishment, who in 1597 was sentenced to be carried with a basin rung before her to the cucke-stool at Fye-bridge, and there three times ducked.

* Fye-bridge, i. e. Five-bridge, being the fifth bridge that was erected in the city.

27.—ST. MARTIN* AT THE PALACE†

Belonged to the bishops of the East Angles till bishop Herbert gave it to the cathedral, then newly founded by him, with which it has since remained, and is now a donative in the presentation of the dean and chapter. The church contains a nave and chancel, with two side aisles and a square tower at the west end, the upper part of which fell down through decay in 1783, and was repaired, as it now appears, with four pinacles and a vane, and one small bell within it.

In 1300 mention is made of a school being kept in the parvice‡ for teaching children to read and sing, and probably the children of the choir were taught here.

* St. Martin, bishop of Tours, in France. He died in 400; his festival is in the calendar, Nov. 11th.

† So called from its situation opposite the gate of the episcopal palace, sometimes called St. Martin on the Plain, from standing in the middle of a large open piece of ground, and this must have been its original name, as it was founded long before the palace was built.

‡ The parvice was in the most westerly part of the church, and in many places the school for children was kept there, and whence it derived the name, “a Parvis Pueris ibidem edoctis,” and here the catechumens were anciently placed, for which reason the font stands in this part of the church. Courts, both spiritual and temporal, were sometimes held in the parvice, and the leet of the hundred kept in them, but this was afterwards prohibited by the canons.

Divine service is performed here every Sunday. The North side of this parish is bounded by the river, and in it we find the following places:—The great plain on which the church stands, St. Martin's-street, Norman's or Pig-lane, another lane leading to Fye-bridge quay, called Badding's-lane, Bridge-street, World's-end-lane, and Tabernacle-lane, with the lane or way leading from the Tabernacle to Bishops-gate-street, which has not a dwelling-house in it. St. Martin's street leads from Tombland to the church; the south side of it is in the liberty of the precincts of the cathedral, from which the wall is continued which surrounds the precincts and the bishop's palace.

At the north end of Bridge-street is

WHITE FRIARS' BRIDGE,

Which took its name from the monastery of the white friars near it. It is strongly built of white stone, with one large arch, and had formerly two turrets to keep the passage, which were taken down in the reign of James I. At the north-east corner of St. Martin's-plain is the World's-end-lane, so called from a public-house known by the sign of the world's End, representing the day of judgment; the unwary stranger take this lane for a street of common passage, but coming to the east end of it finds his mistake, and is obliged to return by the same way which he came.

At the other corner, opposite the east end of the church, there is a public-house, with the sign of Cupid and his Bow: near this place was the scene of the bloody engagement between the citizens and the rebels, in the time of Kett's rebellion, which continued from morning till noon, when the gallant lord Sheffield was most barbarously massacred by a cruel wretch, named Fulke, a butcher, when he was thrown from his horse and called for quarter. The spot where this melancholy catastrophe happened was marked by a flat stone in the pavement, near the before mentioned public-house, and it is remembered to have been there by persons now living, but it is not still to be seen.

At the south-east corner of this street, abutting on the bishop's garden, formerly stood

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

This was a rectory in the presentation of the Archdeacon of Norwich. It was small, and fell into decay about the year 1300, when it was suffered to go to ruin, and the parish was united to St. Martin's.

Opposite to St. Matthew's church, at the north-east corner of the same street, formerly stood the old grammar school, which was under the patronage of the bishop, and by whom the masters were appointed; the same foundation included the singing school for the choristers, and which was probably that kept in St. Mar-

tin's church by some person appointed by the master of this school to educate the choristers and other children in English, while he confined himself to the superior scholars, there being generally an inhibition published by the bishop, prohibiting all persons from teaching grammar or singing in the city except the master of this school or his assistants. At the reformation, when the new grammar school was founded, this was dissolved, and the building was let out into tenements. It went by the name of Rome Hall, and some part of it was standing in 1760, when (having become private property) it was sold and pulled down and on its site was erected and now stands

THE METHODIST'S MEETING-HOUSE,

Belonging to the followers of the Rev. George Whitfield. This house was opened by him, and he afterwards preached several times in it. It was erected by subscription, and for some time it belonged to Mr. James Wheatley, and was called the Tabernacle. It was afterwards sold to the right honourable Selina, countess of Huntington, then patroness of the methodists of the Calvinistic persuasion, and was denominated Lady Huntington's Chapel. It was served by her own chaplains, who sometimes read the service of the church in it; after her death it became the property of the congregation, as it still continues, and who hold the Cal-

vinistic doctrines. It is a uniform handsome building, erected and fitted up on the plan of the tabernacle in Tottenham Court Road, London. It has a large gallery on all the four sides; the pulpit is large, and stands on four pillars near the west-end; in the front of it is the communion table. There is a dial in the front of the east gallery, and a large branch hangs in the centre. On the south side, next the street, is an inclosed court, at the east end of which is a good house for the minister. There are three sermons preached in it every Sunday, and two lectures in the evening on the week days.

28.—ST. HELEN'S PARISH

Is situated in the most easterly part of the city, bounded by the river on the north and east, and by the precincts of the cathedral church on the south and part of the west side, where the latter, as well as this parish, joins St. Martin's. It has only one street, or row of houses, namely Bishopsgate-street*, on the south side of which anciently stood

ST. HELEN'S CHURCH,

Which belonged to the monks of the cathedral, on whose liberty it was situated. It has been

* Called in all old evidences Holm-street—Holm signifying a marsh; this being part of Cowholm. It took the name of Bishopsgate from being anciently the liberty of the bishops, and the gate was always repaired by them.

pulled down since the year 1256, and the church and parish united to

ST. GILES'S* HOSPITAL,

Commonly called the Great Hospital, or Old People's Hospital, which was founded by Walter de Suffield, or Calthorpe, bishop of Norwich, in 1249, for maintaining four chaplains to celebrate divine service and to pray for his soul for ever, and also to be an asylum for the aged, decrepit, and infirm clergy in the diocese of Norwich, as well as to support thirteen poor old people, who were to have their lodging and one meal in a day for life. When the building was completed it was made parochial for the parish of St. Helen's, the old church being pulled down; and that part of the hospital which is now used as a chapel to the house has ever since been and still is the parish church.

In 1253 the hospital was put upon a more ample footing; the statutes were confirmed by

* St. Giles, a holy man and hermit, whose festival is in the calendar on the first of September. He was accidentally wounded by the servants of the king of France as they were hunting, so that he was lame the remainder of his life, and for this reason esteemed the patron of the decrepit, maimed, and wounded. Hospitals for such objects were in old time generally dedicated to him, amongst which was the famous hospital of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London; and when any poor person appeared decrepit enough to become an object of such charities, he was proverbially called "A lame Giles." St. Giles died in the year 795.

a bull from pope Alexander IV. by which the foundation was to consist of a master and four chaplains, who were all required to be in priests' orders, two clerks in deacons' orders, and four lay sisters, each fifty years old, to be their servants. The master and chaplains lived together, and were in the collation of the bishop, who was perpetual visitor and corrector of the house. Thirteen poor old people had their dinner daily, with liberty of warming themselves at the common fire; seven scholars, educated and named by the master of the free grammar school in St. Matthew's, had their dinner daily: as they went off others succeeded. All poor strangers and pilgrims, particularly clergy, were relieved, refreshed, and lodged; if they were sick or lame they were nursed and cured, and if through age, accident, or infirmity, they were incapable of going away, they were maintained and taken care of during their lives. From Lady-day to the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary,* at a certain hour, the great bell was rung every day, and bread given to all poor persons who were then present. The house was called the House of God and of the bishop of Norwich, and as often as he or any other bishop should pass by that house, he should go in and give his blessing to the sick there, on which day the thirteen lay pensioners were

* August the 15th.

wholly maintained, and a solemn mass was to be sung. Four more lay brothers were appointed to do the work of the house and wait on the rest. The master every Sunday held a chapter to correct offences, and he had the sole nomination to all the vacancies that happened among the brethren and sisters. He was to be a priest, and obliged to perpetual residence, if he was possessed of no other ecclesiastical benefice. The common seal of the hospital was kept by the master and senior priest, and was never used but at a general chapter. At the death of the master, the government of the hospital was committed to one of the priests appointed by the bishop, till a new master was inducted. The hospital was exempt in all things within its own precincts, from all spiritual and temporal jurisdiction whatever, except the right of patronage and power of visitation, which was reserved by the founder to his successors, bishops of Norwich. The chapel, with the burying ground, was consecrated by the founder, and after his death, which happened in 1257, the hospital was greatly augmented by William de Donewyco, or Dunwich, a burgess of Norwich, one of the four bailiffs of the city, whose benefactions were so considerable that he was esteemed a co-founder with the bishop, and commemorated accordingly. The largeness of his gifts to this hospital proves him to have been a person of great riches and consequence. From

this time till 1430 the augmentations and benefactions to this charitable foundation exceeded all credibility, and it must at this time have been very richly endowed, when, by licence from Henry VI. it was allowed to purchase more land for the support of the establishment, which at that time consisted of the master, eight chaplains, two clerks, seven poor scholars, who were choristers, eight poor bedrid people, entirely supported and maintained in the house ; thirteen poor people dined and warmed there, besides all strangers and pilgrims, who had a night's lodging and accommodation gratis, if there were beds to hold them, besides the lay sisters and poor clergy of the diocese, worn out by age or infirmity, who were constantly maintained in it.

About the year 1469 this hospital was obliged to provide a chaplain to officiate at the chapel of St. Barbara at Guildhall, and to attend the prisoners there.

In this state the hospital continued till the reformation, when at the general dissolution of religious houses it fell, with all its possessions, into the hands of Henry VIII. who designed, after dissolving the hospital, to have granted it to the city, exempt from payment of all first fruits, tenths, &c. but he died before this was done ; nevertheless, in pursuance of his will, his son and successor, Edward VI A. D. 1574, released the hospital to the mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty of the city of Norwich,

and their successors for ever, to hold the same of the king in soccage, in fealty only, and that it should from thenceforth be a place and house for relief of poor people, by the name of God's House, or the House of the Poor, in Holmstreet, of the foundation of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

By this new foundation it was ordered and confirmed that the part of the church which had been used for divine service should still be for the use of the master and poor people, and likewise for the inhabitants of the parish of St. Helen* as their parish church; and the hospital for ever hereafter to be called God's House, or the House of the Poor. And that a priest should be appointed to serve the cure of the parish, as parish chaplain and chaplain to the hospital; his stipend to be paid out of the revenues of the foundation, and the presentation to be in the corporation, which has so continued to this day. The minister, besides his stipend, to have a dwelling-house within the precincts of the hospital. And also another chaplain to officiate at the guildhall and to attend the city prisoners, and to pray with such as are condemned, and attend them to the place of execution, whose stipend is to be paid out of the revenues of this hospital.

* St. Helen was mother to Constantine, the first Christian Emperor.

N. B. He is now ordinary or chaplain to the city gaol, and officiates in the chapel in that prison.

In the hospital was also founded a free grammar school, instead of the one in the parish of St. Matthew, then dissolved, for the maintenance of a master and usher, to teach the Latin Grammar, without other fee or reward than their stipends, to be paid them out of the revenues of this house, but it was not expressed what number of poor scholars were to be taught. This school was soon afterwards removed to the chapel of St. John, in the precincts of the cathedral, as it now remains, and will be noticed in our account of that place.

There was also to be appointed a caterer or steward, to provide for and maintain the poor in this hospital; a steward to collect the revenues, a porter, cook, baker, and brewer; all of whom are to be in the nomination of the mayor and a majority of the court of aldermen. The foundation to consist of forty poor people of both sexes, who were to be entirely maintained and provided for in the hospital, and to be continually resident therein, and four women to wait upon and nurse them when necessary, to make the beds, &c. and to be maintained and cloathed in the same manner as the other poor people. The corporation to have full power to receive all future donations and charitable bequests made to the said hospital, as well as full

and ample possession of all the lands, messuages, and appurtenances which it then possessed, with power and privilege of appointing and presenting to every future vacancy that should happen in the hospital, either among the officers or pensioners, as the only guardians of the same for ever ; all which was confirmed unto the said corporation of the city of Norwich by charter under the great seal of England, dated at Westminster the 7th day of May, 1549, in the third year of Edward VI.

In 1571, her majesty queen Elizabeth further augmented the hospital with the lands of Robert Redman, grocer, of Norwich, who being attainted of high treason, forfeited his estates to the crown ; out of which her majesty likewise settled an exhibition to a poor Norwich scholar, being in any of the colleges in the university of Cambridge ; and granted to the corporation licence in mortmain, to purchase lands for the support of the hospital ; from the increased value of which since that time, and a great number of subsequent benefactions, the revenues are so much enlarged as to enable the corporation to increase the number of pensioners, to augment the salaries of the officers, and greatly to better the maintenance of the poor people, as well as to enlarge, repair, and beautify all the buildings and premises, which are now in a state of neatness and convenience, not to be exceeded by any charitable foundation in this kingdom.

The present establishment consists of the minister, (who is properly the custos, or master of the hospital,) chaplain to the house, and perpetual curate of the parish of St. Helen. The governor, whose office it is to superintend and take care of the internal government of the house and the poor people in it, who now amount to 100, that is to say, fifty of each sex, inclusive of the nurses. They are all clothed in blue, and must be sixty years of age, of good repute, and have lived in and belong to the city. The presentation is in the court of aldermen, by rotation.

The church is built like a cathedral, in form of a cross, with a nave, tower, two side aisles, chancel, and south transept; the north transept is not now standing. The nave is divided into two equal parts; the most westerly of which is parted by a strong floor into the upper and lower men's wards; the latter has lately been fitted up in a style of peculiar neatness, in gothic work, and resembles the cells of a convent. At the east end is a bust of ald. Church, a liberal benefactor. In all other respects a general description attaches to all the wards; viz. the beds (one of which each pensioner occupies) are placed on the sides, with any little conveniencies the owners may be possessed of; in the middle of the ward is a long table, at which the inhabitants dine; at one end is a box to receive the occasional gratuities of such strangers as may visit the hos-

pital, and at the other the book of common prayer and bible of the largest edition ; over the middle of each table is suspended a large glass lantern ; a large fire-place is at one or both ends of the ward, as its extent requires.

In the north aisle is a small ward, with beds on one side only. The eastern part of the nave is now used for the parish church of St. Helen and as a chapel to the hospital. It is spacious and commodious, being properly fitted up, though somewhat different from the accustomed plan of parish churches: the pulpit is at the east end of the south aisle ; at the end of the nave is the seat for the corporation, who attend divine service here on the Wednesday in Easter week, in the afternoon, when a sermon is preached by the mayor's chaplain, and all the benefactors to this charity are commemorated, and the annual feast kept. There is likewise a sermon yearly on the Wednesday in Whitsun week, in the afternoon. The altar is on the east side of the south transept ; opposite which is a seat of curious carved work, in the gothic style, erected by John Ivory, esq. when he lived in this parish. This transept was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary ; the roof is of stone, curiously carved. The intersections of the spandrils springing from the corners are painted and gilt, with small figures representing the Virgin, the Apostles, Evangelists, &c. Here are monuments and inscriptions for several eminent persons interred here ; among

the rest lies that judicious antiquary, Mr. John Kirkpatrick, treasurer to this hospital, who took a large north-east prospect of this city.* Over this transept is the infirmary or sick rooms, one for the men and the other for the women. A little more to the west is a large gothic porch, which ranges with the street, and over it is a ward for the women. At the south front is a dial, and an inscription in honour of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Elizabeth. The tower adjoins the south-west corner of the nave; it is square and plain, and has lately been repaired; within it hangs one small bell. Divine service is performed once every Sunday, and prayers read every Wednesday and Friday. The pensioners are always required to attend divine service, unless prevented by sickness.

The new chancel or choir was built by the benefactions of bishop Spencer and others in 1383. It is a handsome regular building, composed of one large aisle, and is now converted into two wards for the women, one below and

* Mr. Blomfield's (History of Norwich, p. 379) says he published this prospect; but the prospect now extant, and in my possession, was published by his son, Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, and dedicated to the most noble Lord Charles Viscount Townshend, lord lieutenant of the city and county; it is five feet in length and two in depth, and is the largest and most accurate view ever published; to it is annexed an illustrative plan. He was chamberlain of this city.

one above; that below is ornamented at one end with the city arms and the kings arms at the other; the ceiling of the upper ward is of very curious fret-work, painted and gilt, and has remained there ever since the choir was used for divine worship. The church-yard and burying-ground lie on the south, east, and north sides of the chancel. The cloister adjoins the north side of the church; it is a neat quadrangle, 20 yards square, with a burying-ground in the middle, in which are some old head-stones, but no person has been interred there of late years.

The cloister, with the master's lodge, and the west end of the nave and tower, were rebuilt by bishop Lyhert, John Molet, prior of Norwich, and other benefactors. The refectory, or eating hall, joins the west side of the cloister, and is now converted into the new ward for men, which is very conveniently fitted up.

The old lodge for the master stood on the east side of the cloister, the site of which is now the garden; his habitation being on the east side of the great court or square in front of the hospital; on the north side of the court is a good house for the minister. This court was formerly inclosed with several buildings next the street, with an old gate, and chamber on the west, all which were taken down about twenty years since, and the court laid open to the street, by which improvement it is rendered extremely pleasant, being separated from the street only by an iron

palisade—the inside is laid out in a grass plat, with gravel walks.

On the west side of the court is situated an elegant house, with spacious gardens; it was erected by Thomas Ivory, esq. son of the ingenious architect who built the assembly-house, theatre, and the elegant range of buildings in Surrey-street, and it is now called St. Helen's Place.

The lands adjoining belong to the hospital, as far as the river on the north and east sides, and are called the hospital meadows; at the north-east extremity of which, adjoining the river, stands a large round tower of red brick; it is fifty-two feet in height and twenty-four feet in diameter, on the south side of it is the remains of a spiral stair-case—the top is surrounded by a battlement. It was anciently called the dungeon, being originally built for a prison; it had a floor, on which was a chamber, with a fireplace, as appears by what now remain. It was some time a toll-house, where the custom of the river was collected, which then belonged to the prior of the cathedral, who also used it for a place of confinement for persons sued in the ecclesiastical courts. It was assigned, with the land on which it stands, to the hospital, and was suffered to remain in a ruinous state; but in 1378 it was conveyed to the use of the city, by whom it was rebuilt in its present form in 1390, at a great expense. In 1565 it was hired by





Lord Maltravers, (for what purpose is not known.) Since that time no use has been made of it, and it is going fast to decay.

At the east end of the street stood

BISHOP'S GATE,

So called because it led directly to the bishop's palace, and was originally built and repaired by the bishops of Norwich till 1393; ever since it belonged to and was repaired by the city; the bridge called Bishops Bridge adjoined the east side of it. The gate was a neat gothic building, (by far the lightest and handsomest of any of the city gates,) the upper part was crowned with a battlement, and at the extremities were four turrets. It was taken down in 1791, and the bridge repaired.

From this gate there is a turnpike road, as follows:—To Blofield 6 miles, Burlingham 9, Acle 11, Fishley 12, Filby 16, Castor 19, Great Yarmouth 23.

Wymer ward elects twenty common councilmen annually on the Wednesday in the week next but one before Easter.

CHAP. VIII.

The Northern Ward, with its Churches and other Public Buildings described.

THIS is so called on account of its situation with respect to the other three wards, it lying wholly on the north side of the river ; like those before described it is sub-divided into three small wards, called Coslany, Colegate, and Fye-Bridge.

COSLANY WARD

Contains three parishes, viz. St. Michael, St. Mary, and St. Martin at Oak.

29.—ST. MICHAEL'S COSLANY,*

A rectory in the presentation of the master and fellows of Gonvil and Caius-college, Cambridge ; it is of ancient foundation, having been a rectory before the year 1300. The present church is a noble, large, and beautiful building, both without and within ; it consists of a nave, rebuilt by

* Coslany, i. e. Coast-lane—the street or lane lying along the coast or side of the river.

John and Stephen Stallon, sheriffs of Norwich, A. D 1511 and 12, a chancel, and a wide north aisle; on the other side is a large chapel of beautiful workmanship, founded by Robert Thorpe in the time of Henry VII. and joins the south aisle, which was built by Gregory Clark, ald. who died in 1479. The wall of this chapel is encrusted with squared black flints, in the same manner as the wall of bridewell, which is so much admired. The inside of the church is fitted up in a very handsome manner; the pulpit and reading desk, which stand on the south side, being of wainscot; in the nave are two branches of brass. The chancel is decorated in a style of peculiar elegance. The screen of the altar is of wainscot, forming a colonnade of the Corinthian order; in the centre of which, over the Lord's table, is a large and beautiful painting, representing the resurrection of Christ, painted by Mr. Heins about the year 1740, and also the four evangelists, as large as life. The pavement of the altar is of black and white marble, brought from the Earl of Yarmouth's private chapel, at Oxnead, by Mr. Wm. Tuck, who purchased it and presented it to the church. The communion plate is neat and uniform. There was a fine brass eagle standing in the middle of the chancel as late as the year 1774, at which the lessons were formerly read, but it has been since taken away. The font stands at the west end of the north aisle, and is very large. In this church

are many monuments, some of which are antique and curious ; among the more modern is a very handsome one to the memory of Edmund Hooke, esq. barrister at law. Divine service is performed once every Sunday.

Mr. Henry Fawcett, who died 21st January, 1619, (a liberal benefactor to the city in general, and this parish in particular,) lies buried here, for whom there is a commemoration sermon every New Year's Day ; the mayor and corporation attend divine service, and his numerous benefactions are recited.

The tower stands at the west end of the nave ; it is a noble building and very lofty ; the upper part of it has lately been repaired. From the middle rises a lofty pinnacle, with a vane ; within it are eight large bells, and a clock with chimes, which play every three hours. Over the west door is the dial. On the south side was formerly a porch ; the door a mausoleum, painted, with a long inscription to the memory of Queen Elizabeth, but the porch was taken away about fifty years ago.

There was formerly in this parish an hospital, called St. Saviour's in Coslany, founded by Richard de Breckles, chaplain of this church, in the reign of Edward I. It is not known in what part of the parish it was situated, or how long it has been dissolved. Many brass plates were reaved from the stones, and stolen out of this church in the year 1739. The robbers were never discovered.

The south and west sides of this parish are bounded by the river. The streets within it are Bridge-street, Coslany-street, St. Michael's-street, and a small part of Rosemary-lane.

On the east side of Bridge-street is a noble house, formerly the residence of Ald. Hancock, and late of Ald. Watson, and an elegant house built by the late Edmund, Hooke, esq. both which, with their extensive gardens to the east, are now converted into barracks for foot soldiers. On the west side of the street is an ancient house, formerly the residence of ald. Poole, in which were some antique arms and other carvings; it is not improbable that this house was the site of St. Saviour's hospital.

On the east side of Coslany-street is an excellent rectory house, rebuilt by the Rev. Charles Tuck, rector, about the year 1756.

30.—ST. MARY'S CHURCH

Is a neat building in the form of a cross, standing in a large church-yard. It was first built before the year 1366, but was rebuilt in the manner in which it now appears in the year 1477. The inside is handsomely fitted up, and the plate for the communion is valuable. The north transept was dedicated to St. Thomas, and the south transept, as well as the church, to the Virgin Mary. The commemoration of ald. Maltby is on the 28th day of October, when the corporation attend once in three years. The tower is round, with a

vane ; in it are five small bells and a saint's bell. This church is a donative of small value, in the presentation of the most noble Marquis Townshend. Divine service is performed every Sunday.

This parish abuts on the river on the west, and has in it a small part of Coslany-street, St. Mary's-plain, part of Rosemary-lane, the street on the south side of the church which adjoins to Southergate, and Tooley-street.

Opposite the south side of the church is situated

THE BAPTISTS' CHAPEL.

This was a very commodious building, having about thirty years ago been greatly enlarged ; but being still too small for the congregation, who are numerous and very respectable, it was taken down in the year 1811, and the present noble and elegant chapel erected on the site, at the expence of 5000*l*. The north end next the street is of white brick, fronted with a grand colonnade of pillars, of the Doric order, approached by several steps, and inclosed with an iron railing. The building is nearly seventy feet in length and thirty in breadth. The inside is very beautifully fitted up, having the pulpit at the south end ; at the front of which is the communion table and baptistry. On the other three sides it is surrounded with spacious galleries, the ascents to which are very commodious. The whole of the inside is decorated with every thing

contributing to its appearance that the nature of the place will admit. Two sermons are preached every Sunday, and a lecture one evening in the week.

The east end of the new mills are in this parish, and were sometimes called Gregory's Mills, and also the lane leading from the mills, on the south side of which is an extensive strong beer brewery.

31.—ST. MARTIN'S AT THE OAK

Takes its name from an oak tree standing in the church-yard, near the steeple,* and is of ancient though of uncertain foundation; containing a nave, chancel, and south aisle, which was built by Thomas Wilkyns, ald. who died in 1491. The inside is commodiously fitted up, but does not contain any thing remarkable. The tower

* It was originally called St. Martin's in Coslany, and did not take its present name till about the time of Edw. II. on account of a great oak then standing at the west end of the church-yard, next the street, in which was placed an image of the Virgin Mary, called our Lady in the Oak; to which so much superstitious adoration was paid, that in the beginning of the reign of Edw. IV. the image was taken away and the tree cut down. The present tree is not of more than 158 years standing; for it appears by the register book that John Tabor, constable and overseer, brought it before him on his horse from Ranworth hall, near Horning Ferry, and planted it the 9th of March, 1656, probably by order of the parishioners, to preserve a name to which they had long been accustomed.

is square and plain, and contains three bells; on the top is a vane. This church is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the dean and chapter; and divine service is performed every Sunday.

The Rev. Jeremiah Revans founded a school for six poor girls, and a yearly sermon on the 12th of July, in commemoration of his wife, A. D. 1611.

The contents of this parish (which on the west side is bounded by the river) are, the north end of Coslany-street, now called St. Martin's-street, Fuller's-hole, Jenkin's-lane, anciently called Gog-lane, Gilden-croft, or Quaker's-lane, and St. Martin's-lane.

There are several lanes on the west side of St. Martin's-street, which lead down to the water side, one of which, now called Water-lane, was formerly called Mill-lane; at the bottom of which stood Calk Mill,* over a small stream, running from the river at Fuller's-hole, and which here joins the river again. On the west side of this street is the brewery of Morse and Adams; and at the north end lately stood

ST. MARTIN'S GATE,

Anciently called Coslany gate, a small plain gateway, with a chamber, chiefly built of white

* Probably from one of the name of Calk, who might originally erect it.

brick, and the top surrounded with a battlement. It was taken down in 1808, and the passage laid open. The west side of its site adjoins a small piece of wall, at the end of which is the remains of a tower with several arches, but it is going very fast to ruin; the rivulet being at some distance west from the tower, it is probable its channel is altered, as this stream was undoubtedly designed to meet the wall, which it might be impossible to continue as far as the real stream of the river, on account of the soil being marshy. On the wall from this place to St. Augustine's gate are several towers, now converted into habitations, and the wall is chiefly built upon both within and without.

From the gate the road leads to mile cross, where it joins the great road. On the west side of this road, adjoining to the gate, is a double row of buildings, of the meanest description, known by the name of Fuller's-hole, part of which are level with the road, and others at the bottom of a deep defile, which being originally filled with water, defended the approach to the wall and tower; on this stream stood a fulling mill, from which the name of the place was derived.

COLEGATE* WARD

Contains the parish churches of St. George at Colegate and St. Augustine, and the dissolved

* Colegate, i. e. Coalgate, being near the staithe where coals were formerly landed.

parishes of St. Olave, St. John, and St. Margaret Newbridge.

32.—ST. GEORGE AT COLEGATE,*

A perpetual curacy in the donation of the dean and chapter, is a neat regular building; the nave was rebuilt in the year 1459;† the chancel was finished about 1498; the north aisle, with the chapel of St. Mary at the east end, was built in 1504, and the south aisle in 1513, with the chapel of St. Peter at the east end. The inside of this church is elegantly fitted up; the altar, pulpit, reading-desk, and pews, are all of wainscot; the organ is neat and fine toned; it was erected by the parishioners in 1801. In the front of the organ-loft is a dial, and over it a gilt figure of St. George and the Dragon. In the nave hang two large branches of brass, and a small one in the chancel. Here are several handsome monuments, particularly those of Ald. Balderstone, Mr. Dyball, Dr. Lubbock, the late Philip Meadows, esq. of Diss, and one lately erected for John Herring, esq. who was mayor of this city in the year 1799; also a monument to the memory of Thomas Hall, esq. the founder

* Its ancient name was St. George in Coslany, and it was sometimes called St. George at Muspool, i. e. Muckpool, from a pit or pool in the middle of what is now called St. George's-plain.

† There is no doubt but that here was an ancient church dedicated to St. George, which most probably was founded at or near the time of the conquest.

of the sacramental lecture (before mentioned), and which is preached here once every four months.* Divine service is performed twice every Sunday, and a sermon preached once. The tower is square, lofty, and handsome, and contains three bells; the great bell is rung as a morning bell throughout the year at five o'clock. Within the tower is a clock, with a dial on the east side. The upper part is crowned with a battlement. In the centre is a turret, wherein hangs the bell on which the clock strikes, and a vane on the summit.

This parish lies against the river on the south side, and comprehends St. George's-plain and Southergate, formerly called Muspool, Church-alley, Alms'-house-lane, part of Tooley-street or Pit-street, Cherry-lane, formerly called Cherry-tree-alley, Green's-lane, Gildengate-street, Snail-gate-street, now called Calvert-street, Cow-cross, now called Cross-street, Colegate-street, Bridge-street, and Water-lane.

* Viz. in January, May, and September. By the will of the founder, these lectures are to be preached on the Friday in the afternoon before the first Sunday in every month, in whatever churches the corporation of Norwich shall please to appoint, so as this church be one. It is accordingly preached here and at the principal church in each of the other three great wards; namely, St. John's Timberhill, St. Peter's Mancroft, and St. Andrew's. The preacher is appointed by the corporation, at a general assembly, and holds it for one year only. The corporation are the trustees.

In Alms'-house-lane is a row of alms houses, belonging to the parish.

On the east side of Tooley-street, next the north corner of Cherry-lane, formerly stood

ST. OLAVE'S* CHURCH,

Which was of very ancient foundation, and was repaired in 1504, and so continued till 1546, when it was demolished, and the parish consolidated to St. George in Colegate.

On the opposite corner of the lane stands

THE METHODISTS' MEETING-HOUSE,

Founded about the year 1765, by the Methodists in the connection of the late Rev. John Wesley, who always preached in it when he visited the city; to which congregation it belonged till the year 1811, when their new chapel being completed, they sold it to an independent congregation of Protestant dissenters, who now worship in it. Nothing was removed but the time-piece in the front of the gallery. The present proprietors have, however, made some alterations, by taking down part of the gallery, on the north side, which formerly surrounded the whole; in the same place the pulpit is now erected, with

* St. Olave, king and martyr. He was son to Harold I. and reigned in Normandy, where he fell a sacrifice to the fury of the Danes, A. D. 1017. He is sometimes called St. Tooley, from which the street obtained its name.

the communion table before it. The chapel is square, of red brick, and has preaching in it three times every Sunday.

At the corner of Gildengate-street, opposite St. George's church, is an ancient house, with walls of flint-stones, built by Henry Bacon, who kept his mayoralty therein in the year 1566.

In Snailgate-street is the office belonging to the Royal Exchange fire-office, London.

Snailgate obtained the name of Calvert-street from an elegant house built by T. Calvert, esq. which stands on the east side of it.

At the corner of this street, next Colegate, anciently stood the church of

ST. JOHN BAPTIST,

Which was originally a parish church; but when the Dominicans, or friars' preachers, settled here in 1226, it was given to them, and the parish was united to St. George at Colegate. They immediately built a convent in this place, and the church was used by them for a chapel, till they removed to their new convent at Blackfriars, in 1308, but they still continued to officiate in this church, or chapel as it was then called. Being burnt out of their new habitation on the 14th of May, 1413, they returned to this convent while the other was re-building, but were forced to go there again before it was finished, the like calamity happening to them here. This church and convent were destroyed

by an accidental fire, A. D. 1449. On its site afterwards stood the Presbyterian meeting-house, erected in 1687, but in the year 1756 it was pulled down; and in the same place now stands

THE OCTAGON CHAPEL,

One of the most spacious, noble, and elegant buildings of the kind in the kingdom; justly admired for the neatness and regularity of its structure, as well as for its internal decorations. The plan is an octagon, surmounted by a dome, enlightened by circular port-hole windows, supported by eight pillars of the Corinthian order, in imitation of marble. The pews, pulpit, prayer-desk, and gallery, are all of wainscot; the pulpit stands nearly in the centre, a little to the west of the middle aisle; opposite to it is the communion table, with seats surrounding it, after the manner of the foreign churches; the plate belonging to it is modern, elegant, and valuable. The porch or vestibule is on the south side, with large folding doors without, and glass doors within. The gallery surrounds the chapel, and rests on the pillars which support the dome. Opposite the entrance, on the north side of the gallery, is the organ, which is fine toned; and in the front of the gallery, under the organ, is a noble time-piece. Against the walls are several monuments; and there is a large burying-ground behind the chapel on the north side. The front

is southward, having a grand portico, supported by pillars of the doric order, and is ascended by a spacious flight of steps, A wide court extends to the street, which it is entered from by one large and two small gates of cast iron. This elegant structure was built by Thos. Ivory, esq. the ingenious architect, who erected the assembly-house, theatre, &c. at a vast expence.

The congregation who assemble here are denominated Unitarians; and several of the pastors have been distinguished for learning and ability. There are two sermons preached every Sunday.

Opposite to this chapel, on the south side of the street, on the site of the inn formerly the sign of the Black Boys, is now situated

THE NEW BAPTISTS' CHAPEL,

Finished in the year 1814. The expence of erecting and fitting up this handsome and commodious place of worship is said to have exceeded 4000*l*. The foundation was laid by Jonathan Davey, esq. and the Rev. Mark Wilks, the pastor of the congregation who assemble in it, and who formerly met in his chapel in Rottenrow, since pulled down. This building is entirely of brick; the inside is plain, neat, and commodious; the pulpit is placed at the south end, in front of which stands the communion table, which being removed, under it is discovered the baptistery, with pipes for filling it and

carrying off the water. The north end and two sides have galleries, supported by slender pillars. This chapel is open for divine worship three times every Sunday and one evening in the week. The court is not yet completed; it is intended for a burying-ground.

On the west side of Bridge-street is a common pump, kept in repair by the parish.

ST. MARGARET'S AT NEW BRIDGE.

This church was anciently a rectory, and was situated near the new bridge (now called Blackfriars' Bridge), on the west side of the street, the premises being bounded on the north by Little Water-lane. This parish was depopulated by the great pestilence in 1349, from which time the church ceased to be parochial, and the parish was annexed to St. George's Colegate. The premises, after the church was pulled down, were made a common inn, known by the name of the Margaret Inn, and is now the brewery of Charles Weston, esq. Water-lane, with the staithe at the bottom of it, was formerly called St. Margaret's Staithe.

33.—ST. AUGUSTINE'S* CHURCH

Was originally a rectory, in the patronage of Lenton priory, by Gloucester, but in the year

* Augustine, a monk, sent by pope Gregory to convert the inhabitants of South Britain to christianity: he landed

1303 it became the property of the prior and convent of Norwich, with whom it continued till the reformation, since which time it has remained a donative in the presentation of the dean and chapter. The church contains a nave, chancel, and two side aisles; the inside is neat and commodious, and has a brass branch hanging in the nave. The tower, which is square, was rebuilt with red brick in 1687; the upper part is crowned with a battlement of white stone, with a turret, saint's bell, and vane, and contains a clock and three bells; the dial is on the east side. Divine service is performed here every Sunday. Against the east wall of the church-yard stands the parish pump.

This parish contains the Gilden-croft, St. Augustine's-street, Church-row, and the east ends of Pit-street, Gilden-gate, and Snail-gate.

GILDEN* CROFT,

A small field adjoining to the west side of the church-yard, which now belongs to the corpora-

in the Isle of Thanet, and so great was his success, that he was soon after made the first archbishop of Canterbury, and has been styled the Apostle of England. He died in 610; and being afterwards canonized, his festival was kept May 26, the day on which he died.

* Gilda or Geld, from the Saxon word Giletan, which signifies a tribute and sometimes an amerciamment. It was here that the tenants of the manor of Tolthorpe met to pay their geld or rent, and do their suit and service, the courts being kept here.

tion, and has lately been enclosed, but was originally the demesnes of the manor of Tolthorpe, and was anciently very extensive to the northward before the city wall was built, after which it was bounded by the wall on the north, and extended to St. Martin's-street on the west, all which lands are by length of time become private property, and the croft reduced to about two acres. The most northerly part next the wall was anciently called Jousting Acre, being the common place of exercise for tilts, tournaments, or jousting, and afterwards but-hills were cast up here, for exercising those who shot with the cross bow; the south part of the Gilden Croft extended to St. Martin's-lane, on the north-west part of which premises now stands

THE QUAKERS' MEETING-HOUSE,

An extensive, strong, and commodious building; with a large burying-ground on the east side of it; the friends (who in this city are numerous and respectable) meet here every Sunday in the afternoon.

In St. Augustine's (commonly called St. Austin's) street is a large well-known inn, called the Rose. At the north end of this street stood

ST. AUGUSTINE'S GATE,

A plain building of brick, the upper part of which was surrounded with a battlement; it stood till 1794, when it was taken down and

the passage laid open. Without this gate the road divides into several branches, one of which leads to Lynn, through Mileham, Litcham, Gayton, &c. another road leads to Fakenham, 25 miles, Walsingham 27, Burnham 32; another road by Reepham, 11 miles, to Holt 22; likewise a turnpike road to Aylsham, 11 miles.*

The city wall from this gate to Magdalen gate is partly built upon within side, and the towers converted into cottages; on the outside it is nearly built up, with some of the best buildings which are to be found on the walls; about half way from the gate is a public-house called the Pye, where there is a steelyard for weighing hay.

FYE-BRIDGE WARD

Contains five parish churches, viz. St. Clement's, St. Edmund's, St. Saviour's, St. Paul's, and St. James's, besides several others long since dissolved.

34.—ST. CLEMENT'S† CHURCH,

One of the most ancient in the city, and origi-

* At Horsham St. Faith's, three miles from this gate, is a large fair, kept yearly on the 17th and 18th of October. The sale of Scotch cattle continues for nearly three weeks.

† St. Clement was bishop of Rome in the reign of the Emperor Trajan, under whom he suffered martyrdom, A.D. 92, being cast into the sea with an anchor tied about his neck. His festival was celebrated Nov. 23.

nally belonged to the manor of Tokethorpe,* or Tolthorpe,† (before mentioned) with Felthorpe, which afterwards became the property of the prior of Mendham, and so continued till the reformation; it then, with some other estates, became the property of the woods of Bracon Ash, with the presentation to the living, which was afterwards purchased by the master and fellows of Gonvil and Caius-college, Cambridge, who are now the patrons of it, and it has for several presentations been united with Stratton St. Mary, in Norfolk, commonly called Long Stratton. The church is a neat building, consisting of a nave and chancel only; the inside is handsome and commodious, with a large gallery at the west end. The communion plate is ancient and weighty. The tower is square, with a vane at one corner, and contains a clock and three bells; it has a dial on the east side. Divine service is performed here every Sunday.

In this church are several very handsome monuments, and without the south door is an old decayed tomb, which is whitened over every Ascension-day, being the commemoration of archbishop Parker, when the corporation attend divine service in the afternoon, and a sermon is

* Took its name from Toke, who held it of Stigaud, bishop of Thetford, in the time of Edward the Confessor.

† Henry Tolthorpe was its owner some time before the year. 1250, by whose daughter and heiress it was settled on the Prior of Mendham.

preached by the Master of Corpus Christi-college, Cambridge, or one of the Fellows appointed by him.* This tomb was erected by the archbishop for his father and mother. Near it is another, which stands north and south, and is commonly called the Leper's Tomb, because it is said a leper was buried here, who was refused interment by several other parishes, though he had demised his lands to any parish who would give him burial.†

This parish lies in two detached parts, in the first of which, adjoining to the church, is comprehended the church-alley, the east end of Colegate, the south end of Great Magdalen-street, the West end of Fisher Gate or St. Clement's-street, and Bridge-street, adjoining to Fye Bridge, the south side of the parish being bounded by the river.

In a court on the north side of Colegate, on

* The preacher of this sermon is, by the archbishop's direction, to preach in Rogation Week, as follows:—

Sunday, at St. Peter's Church, Thetford, before the corporation.

Monday, at Wymondham church.

Tuesday, at Mattishall church. Mattishall Ghant or Great Fair.

Thursday, at St. Clement's, where the archbishop's father and mother are buried.

Sunday morning, at the common place in the cathedral church.

Sunday evening, at St. John's Maddermarket of course.

† This tradition is entirely unfounded.

part of the site of the old black friars' garden, stands

THE INDEPENDENTS' MEETING-HOUSE,

Finished in the year 1693. It is a large and noble building of red brick, very handsomely fronted with four pilasters of the Corinthian order, and has a hipped roof, flat at the top. The inside is neatly pewed, with galleries on the east, south, and west sides, and the pulpit on the north, before which stands the communion table, and from the ceiling are suspended two brass branches. Here are two sermons preached every Sunday, and a lecture on the Sunday evening. This house has several handsome monuments, and is surrounded by a burying ground, in which are many tombs and inscriptions.

In Magdalen-street is a large inn called the Bull. Here is kept the general excise office for the city and county. The other part of this parish (originally part of Tolthorpe manor, before mentioned,) lies without the walls between St. Augustine's and Magdalen gates, and extends to the bounds of the city near Catton, in the road leading to which place from St. Augustine's gate is situated

THE INFIRMARY,

Anciently a lazar-house, founded by one of the bishops of Norwich, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Clement. It now belongs

to the city, the land on which it stands being held by lease of the bishop, and is used for a comfortable asylum for old and decayed citizens and their widows, who are here maintained, clothed, and provided for during their lives, without labour. The buildings have lately been much enlarged and improved; they consist of a wide court, surrounded by the habitations of the governor and pensioners, who are placed there by the court of guardians. This hospital is supported out of the parochial assessments of the city.

35.—ST. SAVIOUR'S* CHURCH

Stands on the east side of Magdalen-street, and is a good building, consisting of a nave and chancel, very neatly fitted up, with a large gallery at the west end, a brass branch in the nave, and several handsome monuments. The tower is a regular square building, in which is a clock and one bell; the dial is on the west side next the street. The top is ornamented with battlements, from the centre of which rises a turret, which is surmounted with a vane, and in it hangs the saint's bell. Divine service is performed every Sunday. This church was given by John de Oxford, bishop of Norwich, to the almoner of the convent, at whose expence the chancel was rebuilt; and it

* The church of the Transfiguration of our Saviour, being dedicated to the honour of that event.

remains to this day a donative in the presentation of the dean and chapter.

To this parish pertains the principal part of Great Magdalen-street, Buttolph-street, Church-lane, Brent lane, (now called Golden Dog-lane,) and a part of the east end of Snailgate. The parting between Buttolph-street and Magdalen-street was called Stump Cross, from the ruins of a cross long since removed; behind the point, between the two streets, formerly stood

ST. BUTTOLPH'S* CHURCH,

A rectory founded before the year 1300, and which continued a parish church till 1544, when it became private property, being granted by Henry VIII. to Wm Gordon, who in 1548 pulled it down, and the parish was united to Saint Saviour's.

Near Snailgate, within the bounds of this parish, is situated

DOUGHTY'S HOSPITAL,

Founded by Wm. Doughty, gent. by his last will and testament, dated April 25, 1687, for twenty-four men and eight poor women, of the age of 60 years,† who have their habitations,

* St. Buttolph, one of the first abbots of Canterbury. His name is not in the Roman calendar.

† By the increase of the value of the estates and subsequent benefactions they are now augmented to thirty-eight pensioners, viz. twenty-nine men and nine women,

firing, and a weekly allowance of money ; they are under the superintendence of a master, and there are a surgeon and nurses to attend them in sickness. The master and pensioners are put in by the court of aldermen, who present in rotation. They are clothed in purple, renewed once in two years, and are required to conform to the regulations of the hospital, inscribed on a stone at the entrance ; viz. to live peaceably with the governor and with each other, to wear the clothing of the foundation, to reside constantly in their respective apartments, and to lead christian lives—not keeping bad hours, and refraining from cursing, swearing, and drunkenness.

This hospital has been, since its first foundation, greatly augmented by subsequent benefactions. The building is a square of neat almshouses, with a garden in the centre. The only entrance is from the street called Snailgate or Calvert-street ; adjoining the north side of which stands

THE METHODISTS' CHAPEL,

Erected by the methodists' conference and voluntary subscriptions, in the year 1810, at the expence of more than 3000*l*. The foundation was laid by the Rev. Mr. Gilpin, July 12, and it was opened for public worship by the Rev. Thomas Coke, LL. D. successor to the late Rev. John Wesley, on the 20th of July, 1811. The

building, which is of red brick, is one of the largest in this part of the kingdom, being twenty-four yards long and sixteen wide. It has a noble front at the west end (next the street); but the inside by no means corresponds, being fitted up in the plainest manner: the galleries on the west end and sides are very spacious, capable of containing a great number of persons, and supported by small pillars of cast iron. The pulpit stands in the centre, towards the east, before which is a kind of raised orchestra for the singers. Behind the pulpit is a space where the communion table is placed. There are sermons three times every Sunday, and on different evenings in the week. The ministers are stationed by the general yearly conference of the methodists' connexion, and the doctrines taught are those denominated the Arminian.* Over the front door is a table of white stone, with this inscription—Calvert-street Chapel, 1810.

* Strictly speaking, the methodists do not teach all the doctrines of Arminius, but they strongly inculcate the tenets of universal redemption, freedom of agency, &c. Their founder professed himself a conscientious member of the church of England, but differed more essentially from the articles of the church than most other sects of dissenters. Their spiritual and moral discipline was entirely of his own prescription, but in some points it has been altered by his successors. Since his death this sect has greatly increased in Great Britain, Ireland, and America; and they are now stated to amount to upwards of 367,000 persons.

Brent-lane took its name from the parish church of

ST. MARY UNBRENT,*

Which stood near the east end of the narrow part of this lane, on the south side, where there is a gateway at the corner, which formerly led into the church-yard. The church was demolished at the dissolution, and the parish united to St. Saviour's, to which all the moveables were carried; it had two small bells, one of which is now the saint's bell to St. Saviour's steeple.

Adjoining the west side of the site of the church-yards stood

THE GIRLS' HOSPITAL,

Founded in 1649, by Robert Baron, esq. mayor of the city, for the maintenance, clothing, and education of twenty-four girls; by whom it was endowed with 250*l.* which not being sufficient for the purpose of erecting a house proper for their reception, the corporation appropriated a house to them, adjoining St. Andrew's hall, part of the convent of the Black Friars. Subsequent benefactions, however, soon enabled the corporation to fit up this house for an hospital;

* Unbrent, i. e. Unburnt. In combusto loco, in that part of the city burnt in the great fire in the time of William the Conqueror, but which it may be presumed this church escaped. Mr. Blomfield thinks otherwise, and that this church was then consumed and afterwards rebuilt; and that it was through error written in the evidences incombusto, instead of in combusto.

and the governess and pupils were first placed here on Michaelmas-day, 1664. In 1670 the hospital was rebuilt in a strong and handsome manner, but the best front of the house was on the south side, next the garden. The girls were boarded, clothed in blue, and instructed in reading, knitting, and sewing, and made fit for apprentices or servants. They were under the same charter and rules as the boys' hospital, (hereafter described) from which they were at first separated, and to which they have lately been again united. The house at present is empty and shut up.

This lane is now called Golden Dog-lane, from a tavern of that name which formerly stood near it, but which is not now in existence.

36.—ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,

Originally an hospital, founded by Eborard, second bishop of Norwich, and Ingulf, the first prior, with the consent of the convent, who settled on it the whole of Norman's spital manor, and made it also a parochial church; it took the name of Norman's from a monk of that name, who was the first master thereof; it was also enriched by several subsequent benefactors, and maintained several poor old men and women till the year 1429, when it was made an hospital for women only. At the reformation it was dissolved, but its endowments became the property of the dean and chapter, as it had before

belonged to the prior and convent. The site of the hospital was on the south side of Norman's-lane, opposite the church; and after its dissolution it was used for a house of correction till the year 1585, when the present bridewell was purchased for that purpose. At present it is private property. The parish is one of the peculiars of the dean and chapter, to whom all the revenues belong, and by whom the perpetual curate is appointed. The church is a large but inelegant structure, containing a nave and chancel, with an aisle on the north side; none of which contain any thing that deserves notice. The tower is slender and round, except at the top, which is octangular, and is adorned after the gothic manner, containing three small bells. Divine service is performed once in a fortnight.

This parish, which comprehends two dissolved churches annexed to it, contains the whole site of Norman's hospital, Norman's-lane, Rotten-row, the north end of Magdalen-street, and Cowgate or All-Saints'-street, which the inhabitants now call Little Magdalen-street.

At the corner of Norman's-lane and Rotten-row stood

THE BAPTISTS' MEETING-HOUSE,

A modern brick building, which has belonged to several different congregations since it was first erected; but for several years past it belonged to the Baptists, and so continued till

their new chapel in Colegate was erected ; since which time it has been pulled down, and the site of it built upon.

At the south-east corner of Norman's-lane is an ancient house, formerly called Fastolf's-place, which was built by the great Sir John Fastolf, knt. of Castor by Yarmouth, for his city house ; there was a few years ago in the great hall a bow window, with some fragments of painted glass, representing several saints, &c. It has many years been converted into a baking-office.

On the west side of Magdalen-street, near the gate, formerly stood the parish church of

ST. MARGARET IN FYEBRIDGE GATE.

This church was of ancient foundation, and was appropriated to the monastery of the cathedral church. There is no account how long it has been dissolved ; the site is become private property. The parish was united to All-Saints, and with that to St. Paul's. When the common place of execution was without Magdalen gate, the criminals were buried in this church-yard ; from the south-west corner of which there was a street or way leading to St. Augustine's, which came out where the Rose inn now is ; but it has been put by for several centuries. The whole of the land next the city wall is still called St. Margaret's croft.

A little to the south of the site of this church is a handsome house, now converted into

AN ASYLUM FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.

This humane institution is indebted for its origin to Thomas Tawell, esq. who in the year 1805 gave the house and three acres and a half of land, purchased by himself for that purpose at the expence of 1000 guineas ; and it has since met with such liberal support, that upwards of 1000*l.* more has been subscribed to it. The annual subscriptions at this time amount to about 400*l.* The institution admits of two classes of objects : first, aged blind persons ; secondly, poor blind children ; who are all maintained, and the latter instructed in manufacturing several small articles, by which they may be enabled to obtain a livelihood. The young pupils bear the proportion of two to one of the aged persons.

The school was first opened Oct. 14, 1805, when several pupils were admitted, whose improvements and ingenuity have amply gratified the wishes and answered the expectations of the humane and liberal patron and subscribers, who have taken this method of alleviating one of the most dreadful calamities incident to humanity, and of being “ Eyes to the blind.”

The government of the charity is vested in a president, four vice-presidents, four trustees, a committee of twelve subscribers, two auditors, and a treasurer, who appoint a matron or governess of the house and a teacher or instructor

of the blind. The house has a front towards the garden ; and in the front next Magdalen-street are the emblematical representations of Faith, Hope, and Charity.

At the end of the street stood

MAGDALEN GATE,

Anciently called Fye-bridge Gate, a strong building of brick and stone ; taken down in 1808, being the last of the city gates.

The wall next the gates is partly built upon ; from hence it formed an angle inwards, and here were two round towers, and also a curious large tower, whose base was a demi-octagon ; these, with the whole of the wall for above 300 yards, now lie buried in their own ruins, having fallen down through decay and neglect.

Cowgate or All-Saints'-street took its name from

ALL-SAINTS' CHURCH,

Which stood at the south-west corner of it, and was built before the conquest. At the foundation of the cathedral it was appropriated to the prior and convent, and at the reformation to the dean and chapter. It is said to have had a very fine front, erected in 1477. In 1559 it was sold and pulled down, when the parish, with that of St. Margaret, which had for many years been annexed to it, was added to St. Paul's. The site of the church-yard is now a garden.

Without the gate formerly stood a leper-house, it was afterwards converted into an almshouse, then into a workhouse, and is now an alehouse.

About a quarter of a mile from the gate is a triangular piece of ground, where the gallows formerly stood; the left hand road leads to Catton,* &c. the road to the right hand leads to Worstead, 14 miles, and to Cromer, 22 miles, through Sprowston, part of which village lies in the county† of Norfolk and part in the liberty of the city. Here are the remains of Magdalen Hospital, the only part of which now standing is

MAGDALEN CHAPEL,‡

Originally founded by bishop Herbert de Losinga as an hospital for lepers, and endowed by him and other subsequent benefactors. It was a place of public worship till the year 1547, when it was dissolved; it is now converted into a barn and is in a state of decay. To this place was

* Catton is a delightful village, in the county of Norfolk, and contains many good houses. The church is a small neat building, dedicated to St. Margaret.

† Sprowston church is in the county of Norfolk; it is a small building, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Margaret.

‡ Dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, one of the female disciples of Christ; her festival in the church of Rome is July 22, and was retained in the church of England till the time of Elizabeth, when the service for the day was laid aside.

formerly a grand procession of the mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen, every year, on the feast of St. Mary Magdalen; it has been discontinued ever since the reign of James I. but a large fair is kept annually on the same day, O. S. August 2, for cattle, &c. Sprowston hall is a good building.

37 —ST EDMUND'S* CHURCH

Is a mean building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a chapel of the Blessed Virgin, at the east end of it, but nothing remarkable either within or without. The tower is plain and square, and contained five bells, but now only one. This church was founded before the year 1300, and is a rectory; the presentation was always private property, and has frequently changed its owner; it is at present in the gift of Adolphus Hamilton Beckwith, esq. Divine service is performed every Sunday.

St. Edmund's parish lies against the river, on the south, between Fye Bridge and White

* Edmund, king of the East Angles, and martyr A. D. 942; whose festival was Nov. 20. Hinguar, the Danish general, who had him taken prisoner, ordered him to be tied to a tree, and commanded his soldiers to shoot him to death with arrows; which when he found they could not do, he ordered his head to be struck off. A piece of his raiment is said to have been preserved in this church in a glass case, and visited with great reverence in the times of Popish superstition.

Friar's Bridge, and has in it Fishergate, St. Edmund's Watering, Peacock-street, and Bridge-street.

St. Edmund's Watering was an ancient staithe, called the Water Gate, and was inhabited by fishermen, who used to land their fish here, from which the street obtained the name of Fishergate, though now it is more commonly called St. Edmund's-street.

In this street, nearly opposite the church, stands

THE BOYS' HOSPITAL,

Founded by Thomas Anguish, esq. A. D. 1617. By his will, bearing the date of the same year, he bequeathed and endowed the house, for the maintenance and bringing up of young and very poor children born in the city of Norwich—the corporation being trustees for ever.

The annual commemoration of the founder and all the benefactors is at St. Edmund's church yearly, on the feast of the Epiphany, in the afternoon, when the corporation and children attend, and the will of the founder is read, with the list of benefactions, which from the foundation to the present time have greatly augmented this excellent charity.

This hospital, with all its houses, lands, and tenements, and other rights, were confirmed to the corporation, with power to make all rules, regulations, and alterations, for the better sup-

porting and governing thereof, by a charter under the great seal, dated at Westminster the 28th day of November, in the fourth year of the reign of Charles I.

The hospital was originally founded for poor children of both sexes, and so continued till after the girls' hospital was founded, and in 1652 the girls were removed thither. The foundation consisted at first of fourteen boys, but subsequent benefactions enabled the corporation to make such additions from time to time, that afterwards thirty-six boys were cloathed, maintained, educated, and put out to apprenticeships.

The building is a good old house, with a court in the middle.

In February, 1798, it was ordered by the court of mayoralty that the boys should no longer be boarded in the house, but that the parents of each boy should receive 8*l.* per annum for his maintenance, and the master 2*l.* per annum for his education ; they are still cloathed by the corporation, and are obliged to wear the cloathing, which is blue, with red caps, and are to attend divine service with the master, as it has been customary ever since the foundation of the hospital ; they are likewise to have the annual dinner on the Wednesday in the Easter week, and walk in procession before the corporation to the hospital sermon at St. Helen's church. Each boy, at the age of fourteen years, to be bound apprentice, with a premium of 10*l.* to a master,

to be approved of by the court of mayoralty. From the improved state of the revenues of this excellent charity, ten more boys were added to the foundation in 1807.

38.—ST. JAMES'S CHURCH

Was founded in the Conqueror's time, and was at first a well endowed rectory, the lands within the parish being very extensive, the whole of the hamlet of Pockthope (reaching as far as the boundary of the city,) lying within it, and making a part of it. About the year 1201 John de Grey, bishop of Norwich, appropriated it to the prior and convent of the cathedral church, who were to provide the parish priest as it has ever since remained, being annexed to the deanry of Norwich, and is one of the peculiars of the dean and chapter, by whom the curate is appointed. The church is small, and consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a small chapel at the end dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The tower is low and square, on the upper part is an octangular lanthorn of white brick, in which hangs three small bells. It was rebuilt in 1743. Divine service is performed once a fortnight.

This parish, including the hamlet of Pockthorpe, is very extensive; that part which lies within the walls contains White Friars'-street and Bargate, (now called St. James's-street). The whole of the premises bounded by these two streets on the west and north, the city wall on the

east, and the river on the south, was anciently the site of the monastery of

THE WHITE FRIARS

Or Carmelites,* founded by Philip de Cowgate† in 1256. It had a noble church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with extensive conventual buildings, and by a continual succession of benefactors it was richly endowed.

In 1400, Thomas Arundell, archbishop of Canterbury, went his metropolitical visitation, and during his stay at Norwich he lodged in this convent.

In 1539, one John Pratt, servant to Ralph Salter, of Harpley, came to this convent and told the prior and friars he had a commission from the lord privy seal to suppress the house; but not being able to produce his commission, he was apprehended as an impostor, and carried before the magistrates, to whom he confessed the cheat, acknowledging that he expected to have obtained forty shillings or four pounds of

* They were called White Friars from their habit, and Carmelites from the monastery of St. Mary, of Mount Carmel, in Palestine, the place of their first residence, from which they were driven by Saladin, the Saracen, about the year 1238; after which they settled in different parts of the world.

† All this part of the city was then called Cowgate, being open fields where the cows fed. He assumed this name from his estates, being the principal person in these parts.

the prior. He was, however, soon made to repent of the imposition, for he was ordered by the court to be carried round the market, with a basin rung before him, and a paper, on which was written—"for false feynings;" after which he was set in the pillory, to which both his ears were nailed, and then cut off.

In 1543 the convent was suppressed; the church was taken down, and its site built upon; the rest of the buildings became private property, as they now remain. The only vestiges of this once famous convent are a part of the cloister, now the cellar of a public-house called the White Friars, and the friars' hall, now converted into

THE BAPTISTS' MEETING-HOUSE,

Belonging to the society called General Baptists; the inside of which is commodiously fitted up. There is preaching twice every Sunday. On the south side is a small burying-place.

At the east end of St. James's-street stood

POCKTHORPE GATE,

A small building of stone and red brick, which was taken down in the year 1792, and the passage laid open.

A little to the north, at the turn of the wall, is a large tower, now converted into a dwelling-house, and the wall between it and the site of the gate is built up on the outside; from the

gate the wall extends to the river side, where it finishes with a round tower, now converted into a cottage; and there are a few more built on the inside of the wall.

From the gate to the north-east is a road which leads to Woodbastwick, Ludham, &c. over a hill called the Shooting Ground, from which eminence Mr. Kirkpatrick took his prospect of Norwich; and a more suitable situation could not have been pitched upon, as it commands a view of every public building in the city, and which he accurately delineated.

Immediately without the gate lies

THE HAMLET OF POCKTHORPE,*

In which is only one street, called Barrack-street, which leads, in a winding direction, by the side of the river, to Bishop's-gate; the end of the street is at the bend of the river, opposite the great tower, from which corner was formerly (according to Mr. Kirkpatrick's plan) a brook or ditch to Pockthorpe-gate, and which communicated with the fosse or ditch with which the city wall was encompassed.

The manor of Pockthorpe belongs to the dean and chapter, who hold their courts in it, and which were formerly kept at the ancient manor house called the Lathes; it was a large

* Pockthorpe a Pauca, i. e. Little Thorpe, so called to distinguish it from the parish of Thorpe next adjoining.

house, let off into different tenements, and went by the name of Hasset's House, from William Bleverhayset. esq. to whom it was leased by the dean and chapter in 1550 ; he was a person of considerable account, and in 1547 obtained a lease of the whole manor, with the sheep-walk on Moswold Heath, called the Lathe Course, and of all the tithes of the parish of St. James belonging to the dean and chapter ; after him, no mention is made by historians who possessed this house, which was standing in 1791, though nearly in ruins, when the dean and chapter leased it for a long term of years to government, and it was pulled down, and on its site was erected

THE MORSE BARRACKS,

From which the street receives its present name ; this is a noble building, and said to be one of the best pieces of modern architecture in this city. It is surrounded with a high wall, inclosing an extent of above ten acres. The buildings, which are of red brick, stand on the north, west, and east sides ; the centre building is for the accommodation of the officers ; on the upper part of it are his majesty's arms, finely carved in white stone, and ornamented with military trophies ; the wings are appropriated to the reception of the soldiers, and are capable of containing upwards of 250 men and as many horses. The expense of this building has been

estimated at 20,000*l.* and it was completed in the year 1794.

In this hamlet were anciently four religious buildings, the principal of which was

ST. CATHERINE'S CHAPEL,

Which stood about a mile north-east of the street; it was founded about the time of the conquest, and was esteemed a parochial chapel for this hamlet while it was standing. It was afterwards re-consecrated to the honour of St. William,* and so continued till the dissolution, when it was demolished, and the parish perpetually united to that of St. James, as it now continues. A great part of the wood was also cleared about this period, and was an open plain called the Race Ground, where there were formerly

* St. William in the wood; he was the son of Wenstan and Elwina, who lived somewhere in this neighbourhood, and was bound to a tanner, in Norwich. About Easter, 1137, some of the Jews (of whom there were then a great many in this city, having been greatly patronized by William Rufus on account of their wealth,) enticed him into one of their houses, and on Good Friday they scourged and crucified him, in contempt of our Saviour; on the morning of Easter Day they put his body into a sack, and carried it to Thorpe Wood, near this chapel, where it was afterwards found, and buried in the burial ground belonging to the cathedral, but it was afterwards removed into the choir; he was soon after canonized, had the 24th of March consecrated to his memory, and many miracles are reported to have been wrought at his shrine.

ances, which have for many years been discontinued ; the starting post was standing some years since, but the land has lately been enclosed.

In 1730, some labourers, digging in the site of this chapel, discovered the foundations, which were thirty-three inches thick.

Near this chapel also stood that of St. Thomas-à-Becket, which was not parochial, but supported chiefly by the contributions of the gild of St. Thomas, held here on the day dedicated to his memory.* No traces of the building are now to be discovered. Opposite to Bishop's Gate, on the summit of a hill, at the edge of Mousehold Heath, stands the remains of

ST. MICHAEL'S CHAPEL,

Which was founded by Bishop Herbert, when he pulled down St. Michael's chapel on Tombland ; it continued in use till the dissolution, but was demolished by the rebel Kett, who, with his company, encamped near it, which occasioned its being called Kett's Castle, by which name it is known at this day ; the ruins now remaining are part of the west end and the north side, by which it appears to have been about fifteen

* The feast of St. Thomas-à-Becket is still marked in the calendar the 7th of July. He was chancellor to Henry II. and archbishop of Canterbury, and was murdered in his own cathedral, Dec. 29, 1172.—Fox's Acts and Monuments, page 224.

yards long and six wide. A little to the south thereof stood

THE CHURCH AND PRIORY OF ST. LEONARD.*

Built by Bishop Herbert before he built the cathedral, and here he placed the monks while the priory was building; it still continued a public church and a cell or chapel to the monastery till the dissolution, when Henry VIII. gave it to Thomas, duke of Norfolk, whose son, Henry, earl of Surrey, built a sumptuous house on the site, which was called Surrey House, and the hill on which it stood Mount Surrey.

When this unfortunate earl was beheaded it was forfeited to the crown, and so remained till 1562, when Queen Elizabeth granted it to Thos. duke of Norfolk, and his heirs, and honoured it with her presence when she visited this city. In 1602 it was confirmed by James I. to Thos. Howard, earl of Suffolk, and his heirs.

All that now remains of this once noble building is an old piece of stone wall, in which is an arch, and adjoining it a small farm-house, the site of the original buildings being ploughed over. Under this promontory is a low valley, part of which is a garden belonging to the King's Arms public-house, at the corner of the road, and was formerly called Lollard's Pit, in which the fol-

* St. Leonard the Confessor, of Bavaria, died about the year 500; his festival was Nov. 6.

lowers of the doctrines of Wickliffe, who first opposed the worship of the church of Rome, were burnt for Lollarday, as it was then called,* and here it was that the eminent martyr Thomas Bilney and many other pious protestants of both sexes sealed the truth of their religion with their blood, being burnt alive in this pit for the true profession of the gospel.

On the north side of Bishop's Bridge is a spring of pleasant water, running from under the hill, and formerly much resorted to, which occasioned Sir John Pettus, knt. to erect a handsome conduit over it in 1611, which still remains.

A fair is kept here on the Monday and Tuesday in Easter and Whitsun week.

Great quantities of gravel and chalk have been dug from these hills, and also an immense quantity of black flint, with which most of the parish churches, public buildings, and ancient houses are constructed.

These hills are very steep and in some places inaccessible, and were formerly open, but the whole brow, sides, and bottom of the hill have lately been enclosed. The summit of the hill is a large plain called Mousehold Heath,† an-

* Probably from Loliura, (tares) they being accounted by the priests, tares among the Lord's wheat.

† Some have thought from Mossfold, an open plain, overgrown with moss; but it is most probable it was originally called Monkhold, as it belonged to the monks of

ciently covered with a wood called Thorpe Wood, but from which it has for many centuries been in a great measure cleared; it extends from four to five miles in length and breadth, and laid open till within these few years, but the greatest part of it is now enclosed. The bounds of the city crosses it from Sprowston to Thorpe,* where it joins the river.

We shall take our leave of this ward with observing, that it chooses twelve common-councilmen, elected annually on the Thursday in the week next before Easter.

And now having noticed every remarkable particular in the four great wards of the city and their hamlets, we shall proceed to notice the two exempt jurisdictions, namely, the Precincts of the Cathedral and the Liberty of the Castle.

the cathedral church, who always had their cows kept by their cowherd there.

* Thorpe, by Norwich, is a beautiful village, lying on the north side of the river; it contains many houses, delightfully situated.—The church is a neat building, and is dedicated to St. Andrew. Thorpe is an additional name to a great many towns in Norfolk and other counties, and appears to have originally been designed to signify a lodge or hamlet to some larger town of the same name.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Close, or Precincts of the Cathedral Church, with a particular description of that ancient and venerable structure, including a biographical account of its Bishops, Deans, &c.

THE Close, or Precincts of the Cathedral Church, is composed of the parish of St. Mary in the Marsh and part of the parish of St. Ethelbert.* It was accounted one of the pleasantest parts of the town; and is divided into the Upper and Lower Closes. This precinct is entirely separate from the jurisdiction of the corporation of the city, as well as from that of the magistrates of the county of Norfolk,† the civil government being vested in the dean and chapter.

* When St. Ethelbert's chapel was dissolved, that part of the parish lying without the wall of the precinct was added to St. George's Tombland.

† This exemption is to be understood with some limitations, for it is assessed to the taxes by the commissioners for the city; the freeholders vote at the city election for representatives in parliament, and the inhabitants are sub-

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

This ancient, venerable, and noble structure, which is 400 feet long from the entrance of the west door to the east end, is one of the finest remains of Saxon architecture in this country.* The west front, which was repaired in 1790, is very handsome and uniform, adorned with the arms of the see and those of Bishop Alnwyck, with figures of him and Henry VI. The upper part of the west end is ornamented with four turrets of stone work, and one

ject to the act of parliament for paving, lighting, and watching the city. The magistrates of the precinct are justices of quorum for the county, and all offences committed here are tried at the county assizes or quarter sessions, although the magistrates of the precinct have a power to hold a sessions of the peace therein; yet the custom of doing so is discontinued, and the government of the prison is a sinecure. In every other respect it is entirely separate from the city and county, and the overseers of the precinct maintain and support the poor in the workhouse belonging to it.

* The nave and transepts are built with round arches, after the Saxon and Danish manner; the upper part of the chancel, which is of later date, is more inclining to the gothic; the same is to be observed of the cathedral church of Ely, founded much about the same period. A similarity of ornamental work strongly mark the outside of the cathedral and that of the castle, both being completed about the reign of Henry I. the slender style of gothic architecture, with the pointed arches, so much admired in the structure of Westminster Abbey, not being introduced into this kingdom till a century after that period.

large and two small doors which form the grand entrance. Over the middle door is a large gothic window extending the whole breadth and depth of the nave. The two transepts extend the length of 180 feet from north to south. The north front is ornamented with two pinnacles of stone, and over the middle door is carved a figure of Bishop Herbert, the founder. The south front has likewise two pinnacles of stone, between which, in the pediment of the roof, is a handsome dial.

This cathedral was founded by Bishop Herbert in 1096, and the original nave, transepts, and chancel were built by him; the west end of the nave was built by his successor, Bishop Eborard; the west front by Bishop Alnwyck; the upper part of the magnificent tower, with its lofty spire, by Bishop Percy, in 1361; Bishop Goldwell rebuilt the upper part of the chancel in a style of architecture far superior to the other parts of the church; and succeeding benefactors added the cloisters and chapels, by which the whole was nearly surrounded. The inside has experienced many vicissitudes of fortune: sometimes it has been crowded with altars, adorned with shrines, enriched with offerings, and honoured with the presence of many of our English sovereigns, attended by their courtiers, the prelacy, the body of the clergy, and the corporation of the magistracy: at other times it has been defaced, plundered, and profaned in the

civil commotions. From the year 1740 it has been in a state of progressive improvement, the inside having lately been thoroughly repaired and completely adorned and beautified by the munificence of the present dean and chapter. On entering the west door the eye is agreeably struck with the neatness and uniformity of the building, being 204 feet to the entrance of the choir, through the nave, which is fifty-four feet wide and seventy high. The roof is of stone, supported by two rows of massy pillars, and is curiously arched and carved full of small figures, representing many sacred histories of the old and new testament; the figures are in a state of the highest preservation, though they have existed ever since the year 1463. The roofs of the north and south transepts also exhibit the same curious kind of workmanship; the whole of the roofs are highly esteemed by the curious, and it has been said that they are the only carvings of this kind in the world. The roof of the chancel is above 84 feet high, and the arches and carved figures in it are very curious.

The organ stands on a gallery of stone nearly in the centre of the church: it is very large, and has two noble fronts—one to the west and the other to the east, with a neat choir organ.

The choir is spacious and beautiful; the stalls of the dean, vice-dean, archdeacons, prebendaries, and canons are of curious gothic carved work, as is likewise the bishop's throne and chan-

cellor's seat, between which the pulpit is placed at such times as a sermon is preached; at other times it is removed. The high altar stands on an eminence, ascended by several steps; the east end is circular, and is enclosed by a skreen of neat plaster-work. The episcopal chair and communion table are newly covered with purple velvet. The books and plate belonging to the latter are grand and valuable, consisting of a double service of massy silver, which have lately been gilt. There are four painted windows at east end of the choir, the lowest representing our Saviour's transfiguration, and the three upper windows, the Apostles, Evangelists, and Prophets, with the arms of the ancient benefactors. The full cathedral service is performed in the choir every day, at a quarter past ten in the forenoon and at a quarter past four in the afternoon.* Here is a sermon in the morning of all Sundays and great festivals, and the Lord's supper is celebrated at the high altar every Sunday. The corporation attend divine service on Sundays and state holidays in their robes of magistracy; and here are preached the guild and assize sermons, and the anniversary sermon for the benefit of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

* Formerly there were early prayers read at six in the morning in the summer, and at seven in the winter season, but of late years they have been discontinued.

In this cathedral are a great number of monuments, both ancient and modern; among the former the most remarkable are those of Bishop Herbert, Bishop Goldwell, Bishop Overall, Sir William Bullen, great grandfather to Queen Elizabeth; Sir James Hobart, attorney-general to Henry VII. Bishop Nix, Bishop Parkhurst, and Lady Calthorp. The modern monuments of Bishop Horne, Dr. Lloyd, dean of this cathedral; Dr. Moore, John Chamber, esq. recorder of Norwich; Dr. Plumptre, master of Queen's-college, Cambridge, and prebendary of this cathedral, are much worth the attention of strangers.* In the south transept is a piece of ancient clock-work, which has two small figures of men in armour, which are so contrived as to turn themselves and strike the quarters of the hour on two small bells: under them is a dial.

The tower rises in the middle of the church, at the meeting of the four roofs, directly over the choir, the lanthorn of which is very handsome, having two stone galleries running round it, and being enlightened with twelve windows. The ceiling is upwards of 100 feet from the ground,

* For a particular description of the several monuments, with the inscriptions on them, and of the communion plate, &c. with every thing else that is interesting in this ancient and beautiful cathedral and its precincts, see my Account and Description of the Cathedral Church, Norwich, published by authority of the Dean and Chapter. Printed by R. M. Bacon, Norwich, 1807.

and beautifully painted. The tower is above 140 feet high, and the out side of it is adorned with curious gothic arched work ; it is crowned on the top with a battlement and four neat small spires of stone, in the middle of which rises the great spire, which is of brick, cased with white stone, and is the second of the kind in England, its height from the ground being 306 feet ; the top is surmounted with a cross of iron and a weather-cock, which though more than a yard in length, is apparently much too small for the eminence on which it is placed. Within the tower are five bells, and a saint's bell on which the clock strikes.

The chancel, like most other ancient cathedrals, was formerly surrounded by chapels, some of which are now standing and others are demolished. The first adjoins to the east side of the north transept, and is now used as a store-house. The next was

ST. SYTHE'S OR ST. OSYTH'S CHAPEL,

Now demolished. To this adjoined

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL,

Now likewise demolished ; and the site of both these chapels turned into a store-yard.

To the north-east corner of the chancel adjoins

JESUS' CHAPEL,

Now the chapter-house and court of the pecu-

liars of the dean and chapter, and likewise their vestry. Here was also the ancient confessionary. Over this chapel is the plumbery.

To the east end of the chancel formerly adjoined

THE CHAPEL OF ST. MARY THE GREAT,

Built by Walter de Suffield, bishop of Norwich, and said to have been a large and grand structure; but falling into decay, it was pulled down above 200 years ago, and no traces even of its foundations now remain, the site being a garden.

Adjoining to the south-east corner of the chancel is

ST. LUKE'S CHAPEL,

Now used as the parish church for the inhabitants of the precinct, and is fitted up with the font, pews, &c. brought hither from the demolished church of St. Mary in the Marsh. The altar is under the east window, and the pulpit is fixed on the west wall opposite to it. One singularity is observable; here is no reading desk, the prayers being read in the pulpit. The precinct is one of the peculiars of the dean and chapter, and a perpetual curacy in their nomination. Divine service is performed here every Sunday.

Over this chapel is the treasury of the dean and chapter.

On the north side of the chancel is

THE CHAPEL OF ST. MARY THE LESS,

Founded by Willaim de Bello Campo, or Beauchamp, in the time of Edward II. and from him called Beauchamp's Chapel; here is kept the consistorial ecclesiastical court of the lord bishop and chancellor of Norwich; for which purpose it is very elegantly fitted up. The roof of this chapel is of stone, most curiously carved, in the same manner as the roof of the nave.

To the north side of this chapel formerly adjoined

HEYDON'S CHAPEL,

Many years since entirely demolished, and likewise

THE OLD CHAPTER-HOUSE;

Of neither of which are there now any remains, the site being the yard belonging to

THE GAOL,

Or common place of confinement for the precinct, which adjoins to the east side of the south transept. From St. Luke's chapel to this transept the whole aisle is considered as the parish church, and is separated from the transept by a skreen of curious carved gothic work, which has lately been thoroughly repaired.

Against the south end of this transept is the school for the choristers; and here formerly stood

ST. EDMUND'S CHAPEL,

Commonly called the Prior's Chapel, long since demolished, and the site is now converted into stone-mason's yard.

To the south side of the nave joins

THE CLOISTER,

One of the largest and most beautiful quadrangles in England, begun by Bishop Radulphde Warpole, and finished by Bishop John Salmon, A. D. 1279. It is about 174 feet square, each of the four sides being more than twelve feet wide; the arches are gothic, and the windows were formerly glazed with painted glass. The roof is full of historical figures, the subjects from the gospel, the Revelations, and ecclesiastical history, and is upwards of fifteen feet high. At the south-west corner are two lavatories, ornamented with curious carved work, representing the inveterate antipathy which the Monks bore to the secular clergy. These curious roofs contain no less than 418 historical figures, which, added to 746 of the same kind in the church, make the whole number 1164. The space in the middle of the cloister has many years been used for a church-yard by the inhabitants of the precinct. The principal entrance was formerly at the south-west corner, but it is now put by. Over the door is carved a figure of the epousals or sacrament of matrimony, represented by our

first parents. On the north side of the cathedral is situated

THE BISHOP'S PALACE,

Founded by Bishop Herbert when he built the church, and rebuilt by Bishop Salmon about the same time that he built the cloister; it has since received very considerable alterations, particularly by the addition of a good modern building towards the west; so that now it is a large range of buildings, and has more the resemblance of a small town than a single dwelling, surrounded by the gardens, which are very extensive.

Adjoining to the east part of the palace stands

THE BISHOP'S CHAPEL,

Dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, rebuilt by Bishop Reynolds after the restoration. It is a neat and spacious fabric of white stone, the inside is fitted up in the form of a choir; the altar is at the east end, and the pulpit and reading-desk on the north side. At the west end is a turret, in which hangs one small bell.

In the middle of the garden, at some little distance north of the chapel, is part of the remains of the original palace; it is a real gothic arch, with pointed arches on all sides, and is said to have been the grand entrance into the palace. The upper part of it is falling into decay.

The principal entrance into the palace is from St Martin's plain, through the porter's lodge,

which is a large and ancient gate, with an ornamented gothic arch. The whole premises are surrounded with a strong high stone wall on all sides except that next the church, to which some part of the palace adjoins. This wall is continued entirely round the precinct, except on the east side, where it is bounded by the river, over which there is a common ferry, known by the name of

SANDLIN'S FERRY,

From one of that name, who formerly kept it. Here is a double arch of black flint, with a chamber over it.

The Lower Close, is called Dean's-square, planted, enclosed, and laid out by Dean Lloyd in 1782. Between which and the church stands

THE DEANERY,

Originally the prior's lodge, built by Bishop Herbert when he founded the church; it has at different times been so much altered and improved, that little or no part of the original building remains. The house and garden are complete and elegant.

Adjoining is the dean and chapter peculiar's office. The rest of the conventual buildings extended the whole length of the south side of the church; none of which are now remaining, except the shafts of three gothic pillars, the arches of which are decayed and gone; these

being esteemed curious remains of antiquity, were left standing when the old building, called the Dormitory, was pulled down in 1803.

On the remaining site of the convent are now situated the prebendal houses; and in different parts of the precinct are the houses of the minor canons, lay-clerks, &c.

On the south side of the square formerly stood the parish church of

ST. MARY IN THE MARSH,*

Which was of very ancient foundation, being a chapel to Thorpe, which Bishop Herbert pulled down and built the church in its place before he

* Called Cow Holm, (holm signifying a marsh) because these were low feeding grounds before the conquest. North of the river was called Cow Gate, and south of the brook, now a stone bridge, was called Cowes Ford, Conisford, or Kine's Ford, because the cows forded over there to feed in these marshes, which were all in the parish of Thorpe, (to which St. Mary's was a chapel) belonging to the bishop of Thetford; so that when it came into the possession of Bishop Herbert, being a spacious unoccupied place, he fixed upon it to build his cathedral church. The draining of the marshes and making the situation firm enough to bear the prodigious weight of such a building, was a work which must have been effected with incredible pains and labour; and so completely was it accomplished, that no part of the building was ever known to give way.—There was a canal from the Lower Close to Sandlin's Ferry, which it is presumed was cut to receive the waters when the marsh was drained; this was existing about thirty years ago, but it is now filled up and built upon.

founded the cathedral, and settled it on the prior and convent, with whom it remained till the dissolution, when it was confirmed to the dean and chapter, as it still remains. It was desecrated in 1564, and all the furniture and ornaments were brought to the south aisle of the chancel of the cathedral, called St. John's Aisle, which was used for the parish church by the inhabitants of the precinct till St. Luke's chapel was fitted up for that purpose. The bells were sold, and the building turned into a dwelling-house; it was standing in the year 1773, but has since been pulled down, and a handsome row of houses erected on its site.

At the south-west corner of the Upper Close is the library-room of the dean and chapter.

The little green at the south end of the Upper Close was called Almonry Green, from the alms houses which anciently stood there adjoining the wall, afterwards converted into a workhouse. To it joins

THE MONASTERY GATE,

To which adjoined the parochial chapel of St. Ethelbert or Albert,* founded before the cathedral, and probably was parochial before St. Mary's in the Marsh, as a great part of the

* St. Ethelbert, or Albert, first Christian King of Kent. He founded the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, for which he was canonized, and died A. D. 617.

parish laid without the precinct. It was burnt down in the great insurrection, A. D. 1272; in recompense for which the present gate was built at the charge of the city; it is a noble gothic structure, with a fine vaulted arch, adorned with curious carved figures, in the same style as the roof of the church. Over the arch is the chapel called St. Ethelbert's at the Monastery Gate. It has been disused as a place of worship ever since the year 1500. In 1519 it was a dwelling-house; after which it was converted into a repository to the bishop's office, in which the evidences were deposited; but another place having of late years been fitted up for that purpose, it is now used as a concert-room, and the west front has lately been repaired and beautified. The house adjoining it is a well-known tavern called the Gate-house.

At the north end of the Upper Close stands

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL,

Anciently called the Charnel-house, consisting of an upper and lower charnel, founded by Bishop Salmon about the year 1315. The lower charnel or crypt was a receptacle for bones; whenever they were thrown out of any graves in the city they were to be brought and deposited here, provided they were dry. This vault is supported by one row of pillars, and is now used as a wine-vault. The upper charnel was a

chapel for divine service, and so continued till the reformation, when it was converted into

THE KING'S SCHOOL,

Founded by Edward VI. instead of the old school in St. Matthew's parish, then dissolved. By letters patent, dated 1547, he confirmed all the revenues of this chapel to the corporation of the city of Norwich, whom he made trustees thereof for ever, for the maintenance of a master and usher. They are both in the nomination of the court of mayoralty, and the master is required to be a clergyman in priest's orders and a master of arts, or bachelor of divinity or law; the usher must be a clergyman in deacon's orders, and a bachelor of arts. It has with great justice been remarked that the masters have been men of the greatest reputation for learning, ability, and piety, and the number of eminent persons who have received the first rudiments of their education in this seminary, are the best proofs of the truth of this assertion. At the west end of the chapel is a turret in which a small bell hangs. The buildings adjoining the west end of the chapel are the houses for the residence of the master and scholars.

To the south-west corner of the house adjoins

ERPINGHAM GATE,

So called from its founder, Sir Thomas Erpingham, who, it is said, having, on a suspicion of

Lollardy, or favouring the first reformers, fallen under the displeasure of the prior and monks, was obliged to erect this gate by way of a penance, and it is probable that there was a gate here before, which was then pulled down. It stands directly before the west front of the cathedral, to which it is the principal entrance, and consists of a single gothic arch, with one front, which is next Tombland, and is adorned with a great variety of neat carved work, containing the figure of the founder, and many others, besides emblems, coats of arms, &c. which are all in a state of preservation.

There are two other entrances to the precinct, one on the south side, leading to St. Faith's-lane, and the other on the east next Bishop's Gate street. These gates are all kept shut in the night, an officer being appointed by the dean to have the care of them.

A Biographical Account of the Bishops of Norwich.

The Christian religion was first introduced into East Anglia about the year of Christ 600, by Sigebert, who returned from France, to which he had been banished during the life of Gerpenwald; his misfortune was by providence directed to procure him the greatest of all advantages, for during his exile he was converted to the Christian faith. On his being recalled to the

throne, he brought over with him St. Felix, a priest, a native of Burgundy, (who probably by his peaching had been instrumental to his conversion,) and made him bishop of the East Angles; being the first who preached the gospel of truth here; he has been styled the apostle of this part of England, in which he was so successful that he lived to see the true religion established in every part of his patron's dominions. He fixed the chair of his ecclesiastical government at Dunwich, in Suffolk, where he founded the first Christian church, and his example was quickly followed, and places of public worship were established in every part of his diocese, which comprehended Norfolk, Suffolk, and the Isle of Ely. He was consecrated by Honorius archbishop of Canterbury, and governed this extensive see for seventeen years. He is said to have been a prelate of great learning and astonishing eloquence, and what he daily taught he carefully practised. He died on the 8th of March, 647, and was buried in his cathedral church at Dunwich. He was afterwards canonized, and had the 8th of March consecrated to his memory. In 673, Bifus, the fourth bishop of the East Angles, divided the diocese into two parts, one he continued at Dunwich and the other he established at North Elmham, and this seems to have been the original of the two counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. After the death of Humbert, the tenth and last bishop of Elmham, both sees

laid vacant upwards of 100 years, from the devastations of the Danes. In A. D. 995, the sees were united, as they have ever since remained. The episcopal chair was fixed and remained at Elmham till 1075, when Arfastus, (chaplain to William the Conqueror,) removed the see to Thetford, where it continued till 1088, there being but three bishops of Thetford, and it was (in the reign of William Rufus) translated to Norwich.

BISHOPS OF NORWICH.

1. Herbert de Lozinga is said by some to have been born at Orford, in Suffolk, but his monument says at Hiems, in Normandy, and brought up in the monastery of Fescamp, of which he afterwards became prior and chaplain to William Rufus, with whom, in 1088, he came to England, and who bestowed on him preferment. He was Lord Chancellor to William Rufus and Henry I. the former made him Abbot of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, by which he grew so rich, as to be able in 1091 to purchase the abbotcy of Winchester for his father, and the bishoprick of Thetford for himself, at no less expense than 2900*l.* (a prodigious sum in those days); but his conscience sharply reproached him for such practices, and repenting of the simony he had been guilty of, he went privately to Rome, and presenting himself to Pascal II. resigned his pastoral staff into his hands. The pope granted

him absolution, on condition of his building and endowing certain churches and monasteries as a penance, and granted him a license to translate the episcopal see from Thetford to Norwich. On his return he purchased Cowholm of the king and the citizens, and there he founded the cathedral church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, of which he laid the first stone in the year 1096. He likewise founded the bishop's palace and the monastery, and endowed it, and placed a prior and sixty monks therein. He also built the church of St. Nicholas in Great Yarmouth, St. Margaret's at Lynn, St. Mary's at North Elmham, St. Michael's and St. Leonard's on the Hill, and St. Mary's in the Marsh; all which he lived to see completed. In 1116 he went as ambassador to Rome, with Ralf, archbishop of Canterbury, and on his return was taken sick at Placentia, where he laid ten days without eating or speaking, but at last recovered, and returned safe to his palace in Norwich.

He was a prelate of great abilities and address, by which he obtained such high preferment, and which occasioned him to be surnamed Lozinga, the Courtier, Flatterer, or Lyar; sparing neither art or expence to accomplish his purpose. He is, however, said to have been an excellent scholar, and so venerable of aspect, that those who knew him not might discover him to be a bishop. Though he never can be fully acquitted of the charge of simony, by which he acquired

his preferment, yet it is certainly palliated by the good use he made of his acquisitions and the manner in which he spent the latter part of his life ; there is no doubt he was a holy bishop and an example to his flock of liberality and charity, as his many religious foundations prove that the wealth he acquired by the favour of his king he expended in the service of his Maker. His mild and affable disposition, though it caused him to be stigmatised with the appellation of Flatterer, was so far honourable as it tended to soften the manners of a court and government then rude and barbarous beyond all present conception.

He died the 22d day of July, 1119, and was buried in the centre of the choir of the cathedral, where there is a monument to his memory. After his decease there was a vacancy in the see for three years, at the end of which succeeded

2. Eborard, archdeacon of Salisbury, son of Roger, earl of Arundel, chaplain to William Rufus and Henry I. He built or finished the nave of the cathedral, and founded the church and hospital of St. Paul. On some account he was deposed in 1145, when he retired into Yorkshire, where he died in 1149. There is a figure of him on the south side of the west window.

3. William Turbus, (by birth a Norman) a monk and prior of this church, became bishop in 1146. He was principally concerned in the foundation of Old Buckenham priory. He

died Jan. 17th, 1174, and was buried on the north side of the choir.

4. John of Oxford, dean of Salisbury. He was a man of great learning and very active for the good of the church. He completely repaired the cathedral and built the parish church of the Holy Trinity at Ipswich. He was one of the king's judges, and wrote several political works. He died June 2d, 1200, and was buried on the north side of the choir.

5. John de Grey, secretary and chaplain to John, over whom he had great ascendancy, of which he made good use for the benefit of the church. He was one of the keepers of the great seal and lord chief justice of England; he was also some time lord deputy of Ireland, and after his return from thence he went on an embassy to Rome, and died on his way home at St. John de Angelo, near Poitiers, Oct. 18th, 1214, from whence his body was brought and buried in the cathedral. After his death the see was vacant seven years.

6. Pandulf, surnamed Masea, the pope's legate, by birth an Italian. He is said to have been the chief instrument in persuading John to resign his crown and kingdom to the pope, who in return excommunicated the king and his subjects, and instigated Philip, king of France, to invade the realm and usurp the crown. He died in Italy, Sept. 16th, 1226, but was buried in the cathedral. There is a figure of him

on the north side of the west window, in the habit of a cardinal.

7. Thomas de Blundville. He died Aug. 16th, 1236.

8. Radulph; died in 1237. The see was vacant three years.

9. William de Raleigh, chaplain to Henry III. prebendary of London and Litchfield. In 1243 he was translated to Winchester.

10. Walter de Suffield or de Calthorpe. He repaired the bishop's palace at Eccles, where he resided, and founded and endowed St. Giles's hospital. He was so charitably inclined, that in a year of scarcity he sold all his plate, and with the money he bought bread, which he gave to the poor. He founded the beautiful chapel of St. Mary the Great at the East end of the cathedral, long since destroyed. He died at Colchester, May 20th, 1257, possessed of immense wealth, all of which he bequeathed to religious and charitable purposes.

11. Simon de Waltone, chaplain to Henry III. and one of the judges in the court of common pleas. He died Jan. 2d, 1265, and was buried in the chapel of Mary the Great.

12. Roger de Scarning, (so called from the place of his nativity,) was prior of the convent, to which he was elected in 1257, and was chosen bishop in 1265. In his time the cathedral was set on fire in a commotion between the monks

and citizens. He died Jan 22d, 1278, and was buried in the chapel of St. Mary the Great.

13. William de Middleton, archdeacon of Canterbury and prebend of St. Paul's, London. He was enthroned on Advent Sunday, being the same day the cathedral was reconsecrated after the damage done to it by the fire, the repairs being then finished: at which solemnity was present Edward I. with his queen and divers bishops and other nobility. He was an eloquent preacher, and in great repute for his learning and morality. This bishop consecrated the church of St. Nicholas, in Great Yarmouth, which he had rebuilt. He died the last day of August, 1288, and was buried in the chapel of St. Mary the Great.

14. Radulph de Walpole, archdeacon of Ely. He began the building of the cloister, which is said to be the most regular building of the kind in the kingdom, and much advanced the family of the Walpoles, (his relations) from whom the present Earl of Orford is descended. In 1299 he was translated to Ely, where he died, and was buried in that cathedral.

15. John Salmon, prior of Ely, (who in 1320 was made lord chancellor of England,) founded the chapel of St. John (now the free school) and the charnel-house under it, which he endowed; he likewise founded the chapel in the bishop's palace, and built the great hall, a curious arch, part of the ruins of which are now standing. He

died July 6th, 1325, and was buried in the bishop's chapel.

16. Robert de Boldok, lord chancellor and archdeacon of Middlesex, after being bishop for a year, on being informed that the pope had provided for the see before he was elected, resigned it. Being accused of treason in 1326 by Isabel and Edward, he was apprehended and committed to Newgate, where he died of grief, and was buried in St. Paul's, London, May 2d, 1327.

17. William de Ayermine, a great pluralist, holding no less than ten prebends, besides other high preferments; he was also lord treasurer and lord keeper of the great seal. He died March 27th, 1336, and was buried before the high altar in this cathedral.

18. Thomas de Hemmenhall, a monk of this priory, was elected, but not consecrated, being by the pope appointed to the see of Worcester.

19. Anthony de Beck, dean of Lincoln, was so haughty and imperious that he was deservedly hated by the monks, whom he deprived of many of their ancient privileges. He was at last poisoned by his own servants, probably instigated by the monks. He died Dec. 19th, 1343, and was buried in the cathedral.

20. William Bateman was collated to the archdeaconry of Norwich in 1328; after which he went to Rome, where his piety and abilities so much distinguished him, that Clement VI. made him auditor of his palace, and nominated him

dean of Lincoln, besides making him twice his his nuncio. At last this see becoming vacant, he was nominated thereto, and confirmed by the pope himself, Jan. 23d, 1343: he then returned to Norwich after many years absence, and governed the see during the remainder of his life with deserved reputation, for piety, charity, generosity, and hospitality. In 1347 he founded Trinity-hall, in Cambridge, for the study of the civil and canon law; and, on account of his great abilities, was several times appointed by the king to foreign embassies, in the last of which (to the court of Rome in 1354, whither he went with Henry, duke of Lancaster, to settle a peace between England and France,) he died at Avignon, where the pope then resided.

21. Thomas Percy, brother to Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland. In his time (15th Jan. 1361) the great tower of this cathedral was blown down by a high wind, which falling on the choir, much damaged the building. He gave 400*l.* out of his own purse, and obtained an aid from his clergy of nine-pence in the pound, which enabled him to rebuild the tower with its lofty spire, in the elegant form it now appears. In 1368 the dread of a French invasion was so prevalent that this bishop, with all the clergy in the diocese, were put under arms. He died Aug. 8th, 1369, and was buried in the nave, on the West side of the organ.

22. Henry Spencer, canon of Salisbury, was

bred to arms in his youth, and therefore called the Warlike Bishop. After being advanced to that dignity he still continued to distinguish himself in his former profession by going to France at the head of a great military force to assert the pontifical rights of Pope Urban VI. against the Anti-pope Clement VII. He was a severe prosecutor of all heretics, not suffering any Lollards or followers of the doctrines of Wickliffe, (which were then becoming very prevalent) to dwell within his diocese. He was a very active and upright magistrate, in which capacity he greatly distinguished himself. In private life he was exemplary for his pious and charitable deeds ; and died August 23d, 1406, and was buried near the steps of the altar.

23. Alexander de Tottington, prior of Norwich, was chosen by the convent, but Henry IV. not only refused to accept their election, but also imprisoned the bishop a whole year in Windsor castle. However, on the petition of the citizens and the great interest made in his behalf by Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, he was released. He repaired the bishop's palace, which had fallen into decay ; died April 28th, 1413, and was buried in the chapel of St. Mary the Great.

24. Richard Courtney, LL. D. prebend of St. Paul's, London. He was a person of great learning and ability, and much esteemed for his piety as well as admired for his uncommon elo-

quence. He attended Henry V. in Normandy, and was present at the siege of Harfleur, where he died of a dysentery Sept. 15th, 1415. His body was brought to England and buried among the kings, in the collegiate church of St. Peter at Westminster, in St. Edward's chapel, behind the high altar.

25. John Wakeryng, rector of St. Bennet's Sherhog, London, canon of Wells, and lord keeper of the great seal. He was a severe disciplinarian, forbidding persons in Norwich from opening their shops and the barbers from shaving on Sundays, except in time of harvest. His general character was pious, chaste, bountiful, and affable. He built the cloister of the bishop's palace, (not now standing) and the chapter-house on the south side of the chancel, which is likewise demolished. He died on Easter Monday, 1425, and was buried near the altar steps.

26. William Alnwyk, LL. D. derived his name from Alnwick, in Northumberland, the place of his family. He was keeper of the privy seal under Henry V. and archdeacon of Salisbury. He built the great gate of entrance to the bishop's palace, and new fronted the west end of the cathedral, where his effigy still remains, with that of Henry V. He was translated to Lincoln, Sept. 19th, 1436, where he died Dec. 5th, 1449, and was interred in the nave of that cathedral.

27. Thomas Browne, LL. D. dean of Salisbury, and bishop of Rochester. He died Dec. 6th, 1445, and lies buried in the nave.

28. John Stanberry, D. D. was nominated to this see, but never took possession of it, being made bishop of Bangor, and afterwards of Hereford, where he died, and was buried near the high altar of that cathedral.

29. Walter Hart, or Lyhert, new paved the cathedral, and adorned the nave with the curious arched roof, beautifully painted and gilded, containing the sacred history of the old and new testaments, in such variety of figures as is not to be seen in any church in the world; he likewise built the stone screen or rood loft at the entrance of the choir, which is now the organ loft, before which he lies buried. He died May 24th, 1472.

30. James Goldwell, canon of Windsor and Chichester, and principal secretary of state to Edward IV. He beautified the choir and adorned it with an arched carved stone roof. He died Feb. 15th, 1498, and was buried in the choir, on the south side of which is an ancient monument to his memory, on which is his effigy at full length.

31. Thomas Jau, archdeacon of Essex and dean of the chapel-royal. He died in Sept. 1500, and was buried in the cathedral.

32. Richard Nix. He adorned the roofs of the north and south transepts with a beautiful arched ceiling, full of scripture history, nearly

similar to that of the nave, and did many repairs to the church. He was otherwise a man of bad character, and historians have asserted that there were no vices to which he was not addicted; he was a most violent persecutor of the reformed religion (then beginning to gain ground), and caused many to be burnt alive at Norwich for the true profession of the gospel, among whom was that eminent martyr, Thomas Bilney. After suffering a long imprisonment in the marshalsea for secretly aiding the pope against Henry VII. and paying a fine of 1000 marks, he was released, but in his old age he became blind and decrepit, and died Jan. 14, 1535; being buried in the nave on the south side, where his tomb is still to be seen.

33. William Rugg, or Reppes, D. D. died 1550, and was buried in the choir.

34. Thomas Thirlby, the first and last bishop of Westminster; after which he was bishop here, and was translated to Ely, 1554, where he died, and was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's church in that city.

35. John Hopton, D. D. a zealous adherent to the Princess Mary, who coming to the throne, promoted him to this see. He was a bigoted papist and a furious persecutor of the protestants. The death of the queen had such an effect upon him, that he died of grief and the fear of a change in the national religion. He was buried in the cathedral A. D. 1559.

36. Richard Cox, D. D. a zealous friend to the reformation, was nominated to this see by Elizabeth, but before his consecration he was preferred to that of Ely.

37. John Parkhurst, D. D. an excellent bishop and a great promoter of the reformed religion, deservedly esteemed for his charity and hospitality. He was required by writ from Elizabeth to return the state of his diocese, as all the other bishops of that time undoubtedly were.* He died Feb. 2, 1574, and was buried on the south side of the nave, where there is still a monument to his memory.

38. Edmund Freek, D. D. canon of Westminster, archdeacon of Canterbury, and bishop of Rochester, from which he was translated to this see, 1575, and after having sat nine years, was

* From the return made by the bishop to this writ, it appeared that the diocese of Norwich at that time contained the following ecclesiastical preferments:—Four archdeaconries, viz.—Norwich, containing 12 deaneries and 280 parish churches, of whom there were 168 rectories, 41 vicarages full and 80 void, and 2 chapels of ease.—Norfolk, containing 12 deaneries, 402 parish churches, 184 rectories, 36 vicarages full and 182 void, and 3 chapels of ease.—Suffolk, containing 13 deaneries, 114 rectories, and 42 vicarages, with 8 chapels of ease.—Sudbury, containing 8 deaneries, 182 rectories, 31 vicarages, and 2 chapels of ease.—In this diocese are 3 peculiars to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1 peculiar to the Bishop of Rochester, and 14 to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.—There are now in this diocese 1353 parish churches and chapels.

translated from hence to Worcester, where he died in 1590, and is interred in that cathedral. There is a monument to his memory.

39. Edmund Scamler, D. D. bishop of Peterborough, from whence he was translated to this see, which after having governed ten years he died May 7th, 1594, and was buried in the nave of the cathedral, where a large monument was erected to his memory; but this being entirely destroyed in the great rebellion, a neat monument was put up in its place by his great grandson, which remained there till the alterations which took place in 1806, when it was removed into the south transept, where it is now to be seen.

40. William Redman, D. D. said to be one of the divines concerned in the compilation of the book of common prayer. He was bishop seven years and three quarters, and died Sept. 25, 1602, and was buried in the cathedral.

41. John Jegon, D. D. master of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, dean, and afterwards bishop of Norwich; was much despised and hated, being inhospitable and penurious. He died March 13, 1617, and was buried in the parish church of Aylsham, where his monument is still to be seen, though much defaced.

42. John Overall, D. D. a native of Hadleigh, in Suffolk. He was first student and then fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, regius professor of divinity, and afterwards master of Catherine

hall. In 1592 he was instituted to the vicarage of Epping, in Essex, and in 1602 was made dean of the cathedral church, of St. Paul, London. On the 3d of April, 1614, he was consecrated bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, from whence he was translated to Norwich, May 21, 1618. He was very strict in enforcing the discipline of the church, and is said to have assisted in some amendments and enlargements of the book of common prayer which took 'place in his time. He died May 12, 1619, and was buried on the south side of the choir, near the steps of the altar, where there is still a handsome old monument to his memory.

43. Samuel Harsnett, D. D. master of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and bishop of Chichester, translated to this see, August 8, 1619; which having governed with great diligence for nine years, he was appointed archbishop of York, by James I.

44. Francis White, D. D. of Huntingdon, dean of Carlisle and afterwards bishop, chaplain and almoner to James I. a great writer in the controversies of that day in defence of the church of England against Papists. He was translated to this see in 1628, and in Dec. 1631, translated to Ely.

45. Richard Corbet, D. D. dean of Christchurch and prebend of Salisbury, afterwards bishop of Oxford, from whence he was translated to Norwich. Died July 28, 1635, and was buried in the choir.

46. Matthew Wren, D. D. master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, dean of Windsor, chaplain and clerk of the closet to Charles I. After he had been three years bishop, he was translated to Ely, 1638. He died in London, April 24, 1667, and was buried in the chapel of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, which he built and consecrated. He was father to Sir Christopher Wren, the great architect who rebuilt St. Paul's cathedral.

47. Richard Montague, D. D. prebend of Wells, archdeacon and dean of Hereford, afterwards bishop of Chichester, and last of Norwich.

He was a great writer in the unhappy controversies of his time, in which he distinguished himself. In his time the king (Charles I.) intended to divide the see in two parts, and to found a new bishopric either at Bury or Sudbury, but the troublesome times prevented its being carried into effect. He died in 1641, and was buried in the choir.

48. Joseph Hall, D. D. born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the county of Leicester, July 1st, 1574, was fellow of Emmanuel-college, Cambridge, and rector of Hawstead, in Suffolk, and Waltham Abbey, in Essex, prebendary of Wolverhampton, and dean of Worcester. In 1627 he was consecrated bishop of Exeter, and translated to the see of Norwich in 1641. He lived in the troublesome times of the civil war, when the bishops were excluded from their seats in parliament, several of whom, and among the rest

Bishop Hall, protested against the laws made in their forced absence, upon which account they were committed to the tower Jan. 30th, 1642. He was not released till June following, and then was obliged to give bail to the amount of 5000*l*. Having obtained his liberty, he returned to Norwich, where he lived till April, 1643, when an order passed for sequestrating his estates, ecclesiastical and personal; upon which a fanatical rabble, headed by Sheriff Tofts and Alderman Lindsey, plundered his palace of all the furniture; and after the bishop was dispossessed of it, it was let out in small tenements. These furious bigots likewise stripped the cathedral of all its books, vestments, &c. pulled down the altar, demolished the organ, and defaced the monuments and other carved work: then collecting together the spoils of the church and palace, they carried them into the market-place, where they were publicly burnt. The unfortunate prelate retired to Heigham, where he died on the 8th of Sept. 1656, in the 83d year of his age: he was interred in Heigham church, where there is still a curious monument to his memory on the south side of the chancel.

After his death there was no bishop of this or any other see till it pleased God to restore his Majesty, Charles II. and with him our happy and excellent constitution in church and state.

49. Edward Reynolds, D. D. was elected bishop at the restoration, and consecrated Jan. 6th,

1660. He had formerly been dean of Christ's church, Oxford, and rector of St Lawrence, London, where he was esteemed a very popular preacher, and had great interest, being a zealous Presbyterian, one who had taken the covenant, and preached against episcopacy; but he is said to have been afterwards an excellent bishop, highly esteemed for his virtues both in his public and private character. He was a great writer, and his works were published after his death, which happened the 28th of July, 1676. He repaired the bishop's palace, which (owing to the devastations of the rebels) was in a ruinous state, and pulling down the old chapel, built the present new and elegant structure adjoining to the east side of the palace. in which he was interred, and where there is a good monument to his memory on the south side of the altar.

50. Anthony Sparrow, D. D. master of Queen's college, Cambridge, archdeacon of Sudbury, and prebendary of Ely. He was consecrated to the see of Exeter in 1667, and after having sat there nine years was translated to Norwich. He died May 19th, 1685, and was buried in the bishop's chapel, where he has a monument on the north side of the altar.

51. William Lloyd, D. D. prebend of Salisbury, bishop of Llandaff, and afterwards of Peterborough, from which he was translated to Norwich in 1685. He was one of the seven bishops who were sent to the tower by James II.

for remonstrating against the liberty granted by him to the Papists; notwithstanding which he refused to take the oaths of abjuration and allegiance to William III. for which he was deprived of his bishopric. He retired to Hammersmith, in Middlesex, where he lived privately for about twenty years, still supporting the character of a nonjuring bishop, and continuing (though contrary to law) to perform episcopal functions, even to his death, which happened Jan. 1st, 1709, when he was buried in Hammersmith chapel.

52. John Moore, D. D. prebendary of Ely, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London, and St. Ann's, Soho, Westminster, was consecrated to this see July 5th, 1691, where he sat till 1707, when he was translated to Ely. He died in 1714, and was buried on the north side of the choir of Ely cathedral.

53. Charles Trimnel, D. D. prebendary of Norwich, archdeacon of Norfolk, and rector of St. James's, Westminster, consecrated Feb. 8th, 1707. In 1721 he was translated to Winchester.

54. Thomas Green, D. D. was born in the parish of St. Peter's Mancroft, in this city, and received the rudiments of his education at the free school; he was afterwards admitted of Corpus Christi-college, Cambridge, where he was successively scholar, fellow, and master; he was also vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, West-

minster, archdeacon and prebendary of Canterbury, and chaplain to Archbishop Tenison. He was consecrated to this see Oct. 8th, 1721, and having sat two years, was translated to Ely. He died in 1738, and was interred on the north side of the choir of Ely cathedral.

55. John Leng, D. D. He died in London of the small-pox. Oct. 26, 1727, and was buried in the parish church of St. Margaret, Westminster, where there is a monument to his memory on the south side of the chancel. He was a prelate highly esteemed for his meekness, piety, and charity, as well as for his preaching, in which he was very eminent.

56. William Baker, D. D. archdeacon of Oxford, first bishop of Kilmore and Armagh, in Ireland, and afterwards of Bangor, and thence translated to this see in 1727. Died at Bath, Dec. 4, 1732, and lies interred in the nave of the abbey church, where there is a monument for him against the third pillar on the south side.

57. Robert Butts, D. D. first dean of Norwich and afterwards bishop, was consecrated in 1733, and in 1738 translated to Ely.

58. Thomas Gooch, D. D. master of Gonville and Caius-college, Cambridge, who was three successive years vice-chancellor of the university, in which time he raised by contributions nearly 10,000*l.* with which the noble building called the Senate-house was erected. He was first rector of St. Clement's, East Cheap, London, and chap-

lain to Queen Anne, afterwards archdeacon of Essex, canon residentiary of Chichester, and prebendary of Canterbury. He was consecrated to the see of Bangor, April, 1737, and translated to Norwich, Nov. 1738. He repaired and beautified the bishop's palace, and will be long remembered for procuring from his majesty, George I. two charters for incorporating the societies for the government of the charity for the relief of the widows and children of the poor clergy in the diocese of Norwich. Having governed this see ten years, he was translated to Ely, where he died, and was buried in the cathedral church.

59. Samuel Lisle, D. D. sat but one year, when he died, and was succeeded by

60. Thomas Hayter, D. D. chaplain to his royal highness Frederick, prince of Wales, and preceptor to his present majesty. After having governed this see for twelve years with distinguished reputation, he was translated to London. On his translation,

61. Philip Yonge, D. D. succeeded; a truly Christian prelate, who governed this diocese with the greatest attention for twenty-two years, being consecrated to the same in 1761. His ill state of health did not permit him to be perpetually resident at his palace, although he constantly passed some part of the summer there. He died much respected, April 23, 1783, and was interred in South Audley-street chapel, Westminster.

62. Lewis Bagot, LL. D. dean of Christ's-church and bishop of Bristol, a prelate of extraordinary abilities, of fervent piety, and most exemplary life: in the pulpit he was eloquent and in the chair impressive. The effects of his strict attention to the discipline of the church was displayed in his visitation, by reforming abuses, enforcing the canons for repairing the churches (many of which were in a very indecent state,) and insisting on a strict attention of the clergy to their pastoral duty. In April, 1790, he was translated to the see of St. Asaph, where he died, June 4, 1802, greatly lamented by the poor of his diocese, to whom he was very liberal.

63. George Horne, D. D. dean of Canterbury and president of Magdalen-college, Oxford, was consecrated to the see of Norwich on the translation of Dr. Bagot; to all which dignities he rose without solicitation, by the aid solely of his learning and piety. His constitution was much injured by too close an application to theological studies, and though greatly beloved both by the clergy and people of his diocese, they never had an opportunity of beholding his abilities in their pristine vigour, his health being greatly impaired, and his life drawing to a close before his advancement to this see. He died at Bath in the second year of his consecration, the 17th day of Jan. 1792, in the 62d year of his age, and was buried at Eltham church, in Kent, where there is a monument to his memory, and also

one in the choir of this cathedral ; but the best memorial of this excellent prelate are his numerous writings.

64. Charles Manners Sutton, D. D. dean of Peterborough, dean of Windsor, and prelate of the order of the garter ; a descendant of the royal family of England, being the grandson of John, duke of Rutland, who was the sixth in descent from Thomas Manners, first earl of Rutland, the grandson in the female line of Richard, duke of York, great grandson of Edward III. was consecrated to this see, 1792. He was an excellent prelate in the church, strictly attentive to his pastoral duty, and enforcing the same on those who were subject to his jurisdiction. His eloquent discourses, dignified deportment, and attention to whatever was conducive to the good of his diocese, and the zeal with which he promoted every institution of public charity or utility, conciliated to him the veneration and respect of all. His brilliant abilities recommended him in so forcible a manner to the favour of his majesty, that on the demise of Archbishop Moore he was, without solicitation, nominated to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury in the year 1805, to which he was translated, and of which he is the present metropolitan.

65. Henry Bathurst, LL. D. is the present worthy and much respected diocesan, whose truly Christian deportment, conciliatory manners, and

extensive charity, have endeared him to this city and diocese.

The lord bishop of Norwich sits in the house of peers as lord abbott of the abbey of St. Benedict in the Holm, in the parish of Ludham, in Norfolk, and which has for many centuries been united to the bishopric, and though not now existing, was never dissolved in form, as the other abbeys were at the reformation. His ecclesiastical jurisdiction extends throughout Norfolk, Suffolk, and part of Cambridgeshire.

The bishops of Norwich, by custom immemorial, always have and still do enjoy a power of union of any two cures of any value within the diocese, which right has never been disputed by any superior power.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DEANS OF NORWICH.

Bishop Herbert, when he founded this cathedral church, by licence from Anselmo, archbishop of Canterbury, instituted a prior, sub-prior, and fifty-eight monks, to celebrate divine service daily, and to preach to people who resorted to it for the purpose of religion; the prior was elected by the rest of the monks from their own fraternity, and his duty consisted solely in governing the convent and regulating the service. The prior and monks lived together in the monastery, which adjoined the south side of the church, and being what were then called regular clergy, were obliged to a life of celibacy.

The following is a list of the Priors, with the dates of their several Installations.

1. Ingulphus, the first prior, appointed by bishop Herbert, when he founded the church and priory, installed A. D. 1101.
2. William Turbus, 1121—he was afterwards bishop.
3. Helias, 1146.
4. Richard, 1149.
5. Rannulph, 1158
6. John, 1170.
7. Elric, ditto.
8. Tancred, ditto.
9. Gerard, ditto.
10. William de Walsham, 1201.
11. Radulph de Warham, 1218.
12. William Ode, 1219.
13. Simon de Elmham, 1235.
14. Roger de Skernyng, 1257, afterwards bishop.
15. Nicholas de Brampton, 1266.
16. William de Burnham, 1267.
17. William de Kirby, 1272.
18. Henry de Lakenham, 1289.
19. Robert de Langele, 1311.
20. William de Claxtone, 1326.
21. Simon Bozoun, 1334.
22. Laurence de Leek, 1352.
23. Nicholas de Hoe, 1357.
24. Alexander de Tottington, 1382—afterwards bishop.

25. Robert de Burnham, 1407.
26. William de Worsted, 1427.
27. John Hevorlond, 1436.
28. John Molet, 1453.
29. Thomas Bozoun, 1471.
30. John de Bunwell, 1480.
31. William Spenke, 1488.
32. William Baconsthorpe, 1502.
33. Robert Bronde, 1504.
34. William Castleton, 1529, who was afterwards dean of the new foundation, the succession of which is as follows :—

1. William Castleton, a man whose religion shifted with the times and varied with the pleasure of his sovereign, for Henry VIII. in the 30th year, having dissolved the monastery, he surrendered it into the king's hands, with all its valuable possessions.

In the same year, 1738, on the 2d day of May, the king new founded the church and made him the first dean, constituting his chapter of six of the monks, who became prebends, and sixteen others who became vicars choral, or secular canons, as they continue to this day; the rest of the monks were turned out to subsist as well as they could, and on Trinity Sunday following the dean and the other members of the church appeared in the choir in their new capacity. It appears as if the dean's conscience did not entirely approve of his proceedings, for the next year he resigned his deanery, and had a pension settled on him for life.

2. John Salisbury, suffragan bishop of Thetford, and archdeacon of Anglesea, was installed 1539, and presided in the chapter during the remainder of the reign of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. but in 1554 he was deprived by Mary; however, through the interest of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, he retained his living of Lopham, and that nobleman also procured him the living of Diss and the chancellorship of Lincoln. On his deprivation,

3. John Christopherson, D. D. master of Trinity-college, was made dean by Mary; he was a zealous papist and a furious persecutor, and therefore more agreeable to the queen, who in 1557 promoted him to the bishopric of Chichester.

4. John Boxhall, archdeacon of Ely, secretary of state, prebendary of Winchester, and warden of Winchester college, dean of Peterborough, and afterwards of Norwich; and at the same time prebend of London, York, and Salisbury. Though a confirmed papist, he was no persecutor, always declaring his disapprobation of persecuting for the sake of religion. In 1558 he resigned his deanery, and on the accesssion of Elizabeth he was deprived of all his preferments, and ended his life in confinement.

5. John Harpsfield, prebend of St. Paul's, a bloody persecutor, chaplain to bishop Bonner; he was deprived by Elizabeth, and died in obscurity. On his deprivation, John Salisbury was

restored to the deanery and held it to his death, 1573.

6. George Gardiner, D. D. was first minor canon, then prebend, next archdeacon of Norwich, and lastly dean; he died in 1589, and was buried in the south aisle of the nave, where there is a monument to his memory.

7. Thomas Dove, D. D. chaplain to Elizabeth, an eloquent orator and most excellent preacher, installed here in 1588, and held the deanery till 1600, when he was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough, in which see he died Aug. 30th 1630, aged 75, and was buried in Peterborough cathedral.

8. John Jegon, D. D. afterwards bishop.

9. George Montgomery, bishop of Derry, and afterwards of Cloghen, in Ireland; being translated to the see of Meath, he resigned this deanery in 1614.

10. Edmund Suckling, D. D. died in 1628, and was buried in this cathedral.

11. John Hassal, D. D. prebendary of Litchfield. He was deprived of his deanery and retired to his living of Creak, where not being permitted to preach, or enjoy any of the profits of his benefice, but plundered of all his personal property, he lived in great poverty, and at last died in want, leaving his family to be maintained by the parish.

12. John Crofts, D. D. who succeeded him after an interval of 17 years, was installed Aug.

7th, 1660. He fitted up the church, which had been plundered and defaced by the rebels, and erected the organ, the pipes of which were curiously painted of many colours. He died the 27th of July, 1670, interred under the organ of this cathedral.

13. Herbert Astley, D. D. died in June, 1681, and was buried in the nave of the church.

14. John Sharpe, D. D. archdeacon of Berks, rector of St. Batholomew by the Exchange, London, afterwards of St. Giles' in the Fields, and prebend of Norwich, was installed dean June 8th, 1681, which he resigned in Nov. 1689, being made dean of St. Paul's, London; and in 1691 he was consecrated archbishop of York. On his resignation,

15. Henry Fairfax, D. D. was installed dean. He was the third son of Thomas Lord Fairfax, and had this deanery conferred on him as a recompence for the ill treatment he had received in the reign of James II. from Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, being, with twenty-six others, expelled Magdalen-college, Oxford, for the firm and manly resistance made by them to the arbitrary measures of the king in imposing on that college a master, contrary to the statutes of that foundation, confirmed by several kings, and which they (the fellows) had sworn to support. Dr. Fairfax enjoyed this deanery above twenty years, and died May 20th, 1702, aged 68. He was interred in the nave of the cathedral, where there is a handsome monument to his memory.

16. Humphrey Prideaux, D. D. first prebend and then dean of this cathedral, much esteemed for his writings. He had the misfortune to labour under that dreadful complaint, the stone ; which, from improper management, after having undergone the operation of cutting, confined him to his room. Being deprived of the power of being publicly useful, he continued to write on religious subjects till his death, which happened Nov. 1st, 1724. He was buried in the nave of the cathedral, where there is a stone inscribed to his memory, the inscription being composed by himself.

17. Thomas Cole, D. D. a native of Shropshire, rector of both the Rainhams, was installed in May, 1724, died in Feb. 1730, and was buried in the parish church of East Rainham.

18. Robert Butts, D. D. afterwards bishop.

19. John Barron, D. D. archdeacon of Norfolk. He died June 11th, 1739, and was buried in the parish church of Saxlingham, of which he was rector.

20. Tomas Bullock, D. D. was a native of Herefordshire, fellow of Brazennose-college, Oxford, chaplain and secretary to Bishop Leng, by whom he was preferred to the rectory of Ashby with Oby and Thyrne, and afterwards to North Creak. He was installed dean in 1739, and he sustained his office with the greatest honour to himself and benefit to the cathedral, which then stood greatly in need of such a benefactor, be-

ing out of repair, ruinous, dirty, and neglected. He new paved the floor, repaired the tower, white-washed and beautified the inside of the church, made great alterations in the choir, and ornamented and gilded the organ. He continued dean till his death, May 30th, 1760, and was buried in the cathedral, in the aisle behind the high altar, where there is a stone inscribed to his memory.

21. Edward Townshend, D. D. rector of the Pulhams and the Tivetshalls, brother and chaplain to the most noble Lord Charles Viscount Townshend. He died in 1765, and was succeeded by

22. Philip Lloyd, D. D. rector of Piddleton, in Dorsetshire. He was a man of extraordinary learning and superior judgment. In the early part of his life he was a fellow of New-college, Oxford, and tutor in the family of the Hon. Mr. Grenville, through whose interest he was promoted to this deanery, in which he will be long remembered with esteem and respect for his solicitous attention to every thing which concerned the interest of the cathedral, and for the many improvements made by him in it and other parts of the precinct. He ornamented and beautified the choir, and added the painted windows, which were adopted, set, and painted by Mrs. Lloyd. In private life he was not less eminent for his sincere piety, extensive charity, and well-directed benevolence. He died May

31st, 1790, aged 63 years, and was buried in the choir, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory.

23. Joseph Turner, D. D. the present dean, master of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, has far exceeded all his predecessors in repairing and beautifying the church. By his direction the whole of the inside has lately been white-washed, the choir new painted, the organ elegantly gilt, the hangings and furniture renewed, and the whole church brought into the complete state in which it now appears, and for which it is so much admired by all strangers and others who visit it.

The cathedral was refounded by Edward VI. in the second year of his reign, by the style of the cathedral church of the holy and undivided trinity, of the foundation of Edward VI. The dean is head of the chapter, consisting of six prebendaries, which are all in the gift of the king, and one of them is annexed to the mastership of Catherine-hall, Cambridge. The chapter, clerk, and auditor are appointed by the dean. The vicars choral are eight minor canons, from among whom the dean appoints the sacrist, precentor, gospeller, and epistoler. In the appointment of the dean are likewise the organist and eight lay clerks or singing men, a master and eight choristers, a beadle, who is also organ blower, two vergers, and two subsacrists or bell ringers. Six alms-men are supported out of the

revenues of the church; they are obliged to attend divine service, and are in the appointment of the crown.

The civil government of the precinct is by a charter, (bearing date in the seventh year of the reign of James I.) vested in the dean and chapter, the high steward, (who is always a nobleman) and the deputy steward, (always a barrister-at-law): they are justices of peace and quorum for the precinct; and the dean has the sole power of appointing two capital coroners, two deputy coroners, the bailiff of the liberty, the ferryman, the porter, and the gaoler. The constables are appointed at the court leet. The porter has the care of the gates of the precinct, which are kept closed every night.

Observations on Ecclesiastical Buildings.

The general plan of our cathedral churches is a long cross, though the transept aisles in most of them appear to have been added some years after the original foundation of the church, which accounts for the difference in the style of architecture, the appearance being something more modern, and in some of the cathedrals, as Ely and Peterborough, superior in point of building, to the naves, as the eastern extremity or chancel generally exceeds both in these particulars. From the meeting of the four roofs rise the towers or lanterns, in all the cathedrals except that of Bangor; some of the transepts are built like the

naves and chancels, with a body and side aisles, but in general they want those appendages;* some of the cathedrals have second transepts, in general shorter than the principal ones, forming in the plan a double cross; such are Canterbury, Lincoln, Rochester, Salisbury, St. Asaph's, and Worcester; those which have only two transepts, meeting as before mentioned, are St. Paul's, London, both ancient and modern, St. Peter's, Westminster, Chichester, Ely, Peterborough, Oxford, Bath, Wells, Hereford, Litchfield, St. David's, Gloucester, Winchester, York, Chester, Durham, and Carlisle; the rest of the cathedrals do not come under either of these descriptions; and it is undecided under which to place the church we have been attempting to describe; the south-east transept is undoubtedly existing in the chapel of St. Mary; now the consistorial court opposite to it was anciently the chapel of St. Stephen, which, from what we may judge by the traces of the building, formed the north-east transept, the arch of communica-

* There are several parish churches in Norwich and Norfolk which are built in the form of a perfect cross, by the addition of two chapels or transepts; viz. St. Peter's Mancroft, St. Peter's Hungate, St. John's Sepulchre, St. Michael at Plea, St. Mary in Coslany, in the city, and the churches of St. Nicholas at Yarmouth and St. Margaret at Lynn. The church of East Dereham is a good specimen of this plan of building, having a lantern tower rising in the middle. The church of the adjoining parish of Gressenhall is built on the same plan.

tion with the north aisle, though built up for time immemorial, forming the exact counterpart of the former. To every side of the chancels of these churches joined a number of chapels, which were added at different times, and used as chantries, where mass was daily said for the repose of the souls of their respective founders, and which in the present day serve for burying places, courts, vestries, and other needful appendages. In the cathedral church was anciently performed all the various religious offices for the whole diocese; little was done in parochial institutions, except the daily devotions of morning and evening; but hither was the great resort of the devout to worship at the high altar, to hear sermons, &c. The church was of old, as among the primitive Christians, after the model of the Jewish temple, divided into three separate parts; the nave, answering to the outward court, was for the body of the people: the most western part of which was in some churches called the Gallilee, in allusion most probably to the Gallilee of the Gentiles, where our Saviour first preached, lying in the most remote part of the Holy Land, and farthest from the sanctuary. This was the place of the penitents, where they used to sit till their re-admission into the church, when the penalties of their excommunication being remitted, they were recalled into the congregation, and admitted to the privileges of Christianity, from which they had for their offences been

before excluded. Further eastward in the nave was the place of preaching, as in some cathedrals it still continues. On the eighth pillar on the south side is to be seen the place where the pulpit was fixed. When the congregations grew too large to gain admission into the church, pulpits were erected in the yards adjoining; and in the seventh arch on the north side is still the remains of the door-way into the Friars' preaching-yard, now the garden of the episcopal palace.* In the western part of the nave stood the font, with a liminary bar, which none might pass who had not undergone the sacrament of initiation into Christianity. More eastward a building was erected, generally of stone, forming a kind of gallery; on this was placed a crucifix, nearly as large as life; and this was called the Rood Loft, and which now, in most of our cathedrals, serves for the organ to stand on. Beyond this laid the choir, typically considered as a figure of the celestial world, the only entrance to which was the arch under the rood loft, signifying that whoever

* This corresponded with St. Paul's cross at London, so famous in history. The origin of cross preaching might at first be accidental; the cross was a place of great public resort, both of business and devotion; a zealous Friar, taking the opportunity of so large a concourse of people, might harangue them from the steps of the cross, or place where the criers used to make proclamation. Pulpit crosses became general at most of the cathedrals, and so continued till the reformation.

should enter that blessed place must pass under the cross ; that is, must suffer tribulation. In reference to the temple at Jerusalem, the choir answered to the holy place or court of the priests, and therefore obtained the name of the Presbytery. Here were performed the daily offices of religion, matins and vespers, as the morning and evening service are at the present day. The chancel or most eastern part was the sanctum sanctorum, or holy of holies, as the western extremity was in the temple, with this difference, that the latter was inclosed with a veil, so that it was accessible to the high priest alone ; this was open to the view of the congregation, and not only the bishop, but the presbyters sat within it. It was always ascended by several steps, so as to be plainly seen in the most distant parts of the church, signifying thereby, that by the Christian dispensation the veil of obscurity, which covered that of the Jews, was removed, and glories of heaven were revealed to mankind. In Mr. Wheatley's description of the ancient Christian church, this distinction of the several parts is clearly laid down ; the eastern extremity appears circular, with the altar standing in the middle of the chancel ; eastward of which sat the bishop with his presbyters ; the episcopal chair in the centre, and somewhat elevated. It is to be doubted if the remains of any place of this description are now in existence, except in this church ; but whoever walks round the eastern

aisle, can plainly discern the stone work of these seats ; that of the bishop in the middle arch, behind the new screen of the present altar. Before the great alterations made in the choir, 1740, the altar was fixed more forward, and this eastern part was separated by a hanging of tapestry (probably put up at the reformation), and no notice was taken of the space behind, in which state it appears to have remained ever since it became usual to have the altar in the most eastern part, and the bishop and presbytery entirely relinquished their seats at the back, which was probably when the stalls of the present choir were erected.

From the plan we pass to notice the style of building which prevails in these national monuments of antiquity ; this hath from long (though improper) usage been denominated *Gothic Architecture*, in which general character has been unfortunately confounded every species of style and decoration, from the semi-circular to the sharp-pointed arch ; and at the same time that Westminster Abbey was esteemed a perfect model of this species of building, the author of the History of Norwich describes this cathedral to be a fine gothic structure. Later and more elegant writers have very judiciously exploded this term as inappropriate, being originally intended to imply contempt, and convey an idea of barbarism. Most of our cathedral churches are a compound of Saxon, Norman, and what is more

properly termed ancient English architecture, each prevailing in different parts of the same building, and corresponding with the succeeding periods in which they were severally erected. The author of the Dissertation on the Cathedral Church of Ely has divided these several styles of building into five different periods or ages, commencing with the first introduction of Christianity in this island, and concluding the first period with the conquest by the Normans in 1066; the second ending 1200, including a period of one hundred and thirty-four years, in which a great number of religious edifices, and amongst them this church date their foundations; the third age contains an entire century, in which the style of architecture most commonly denominated Gothic, but now more properly Ancient English, came into use: the name English is certainly more appropriate, as it was in this country that it was introduced, improved, and carried to its greatest perfection, as is still to be seen in our ancient ecclesiastical buildings, and comprehended the three last divisions of the progressive state of improvement of this species of architecture, and which was in use not only for religious foundations, but for castles, halls, and other public edifices, as well as the palaces of the great and opulent, during the different periods included in the time before mentioned, that is to say within the space of 600 years.

First Age or Period — Saxon—viz. From the introduction of Christianity, to the conquest of this country by the Normans in 1066.

The characteristics of this style of building were plainness and solidity, with low columns and semi-circular arches. The capitals sometimes exhibited a rude imitation of some of the Grecian ornaments, but sparingly introduced. The windows generally of one light, with semi-circular heads, some of them so narrow as to be little wider than loop-holes or embrasures, expanding inwards through the enormous thickness of the walls, which were plain, without external buttresses, seldom rising above one tier of arches: the form of these churches was in general a parallelogram, consisting of a nave and two side aisles, with a chancel of smaller dimensions, generally consisting only of a nave; the east end turned in a semi-circle. Some had no distinct chancel; the towers were low, and placed between the chancel and the body of the church, chiefly intended as a lantern to give light to the latter. Of this form we may reasonably conceive the original cathedral of Norwich to have been as erected by Bishop Herbert, no part of which can be traced as now existing.

As some persons have been extremely solicitous as to the reason of towers and steeples being general to churches in all periods, it may not be amiss to introduce a word or two here on that

subject.—From the earliest ages of the world, mankind appear inclined to have preferred eminences for the worship of the Deity ; it was the constant practice of the patriarchs to erect their altars on the highest summit of mountains ; nor do we find that it met with any reprehension from him. In process of time these eminences became abused to the purposes of idolatry, and then it was that God prohibited his people from worshipping in high places ; afterwards it became again in some measure tolerated, as at Ramah, Moriah, and Gibeon where the true God was the object of adoration. When the inhabitants were closely pent in populous cities, the roofs of their buildings became substitutes for natural eminences and towers ; turrets and cupolas ornamented the places of devotion, known in holy writ by the appellation of the “House-top ;” but that which far exceeded all other buildings, whether civil or ecclesiastical, was the temple of Solomon ; this we are expressly informed was ornamented with a tower or cupola, which rose immediately over the porch, in the exact situation of our cathedral steeples, between the most holy place and the exterior temple, the height of which was an hundred and twenty cubits, which, taking the cubit at the largest measure, (answering to a yard with us) was equal to the loftiest buildings of the present day, and ornamented, both without and within, in a style of magnificence far exceeding any

thing we at present have any conception of. Among the heathen these lofty buildings were inseparably connected with their temples. *Quere.* —Here it is said the augurs used to ascend in the times of sieges, to inspect the positions of the besiegers, and to advise proceedings; and from which the whole of the sacred buildings obtained the name of temples. From the heathens just then converted they easily passed to Christianity; and as the minarets in that period had obtained among the Mahometans the use of being ascended by the Imans to call the people to their devotions, so among the Christians a bell hung in the steeples answered the same purpose. Towards the latter end of this period, large and heavy bells came into general use, and with them towers at the west end of churches; transepts were added to those parts already erected, which rendered the steeple at their intersection too weak to support so great a weight, and these seldom contained more than the sacring bell, as is still retained in some churches, though only a small cupola exists between the church and chancel.

We have few remains of the buildings erected in the foregoing period; the ruins of St. Michael on the Mount, (built by Bishop Herbert before this cathedral,) is probably the only relique, and this too much defaced by time to exhibit any other appearance than a naked piece of wall.

Second, or Norman Age, from 1066 to 1200.

Temp. Richard I.

It was in this period that this and most of the cathedrals were erected, and it is sufficiently characterised by the semi-circular arches, rising to three tiers of windows, the walls prodigiously thick, with very few external buttresses—those projecting but little and entirely plain, as is seen on the outside of this church; the windows have round arches, but higher than in the former age, as is observable in both the transepts. Perhaps this church is one of the most perfect specimens of this style of architecture now extant: at this period the dimensions of churches were more ample than formerly, with the East ends semi-circular; the columns were very massy, and the roofs a plain stone vaulting.

Third, (the early English) from 1200 to 1300.

Temp. Edward I.

The sharp-pointed arch and lancet-shaped windows properly mark this period. High pitched roofs, with many intersections, springing from columns much more slender; the intersections ornamented with flowers, faces, legendary stories, and sacred histories, conveyed an idea of a grove overshadowed by the intersecting branches of a double row of lofty trees. Westminster Abbey is the most perfect specimen of this kind of work now extant; but no roof in

the world can equal the three principal ones of this church in point of historical sculptures, tracing the whole period of sacred writ, and the perfect preservation of the figures from their situation, which happily bade defiance to the industrious zeal of fanatical reformation. This period gave rise likewise to lofty towers, cupolas, lanterns, and spires, among which kinds of building the tower and spires of this church has been deservedly esteemed one of the first, and the cloister is one of the most perfect specimens of this age now in existence.

Fourth, or Ornamental English Style, from 1300 to 1460.—Henry VI.

Progressive improvement is observable in the works of this age. The form of the arches was changed and gradually assumed a less acute head to the windows; many in this church are nearly square. The larger arches now reached the perfection of what has been vulgarly and improperly termed Gothic: witness the three beautiful gates of the precinct, spires, ornamented with crockets, erected at every angle of the church, four lofty ones at the west end, (taken down in the beginning of the last century,) as also two others on the east sides of the transepts near the great tower, rising a considerable height over the two principal staircases, and are to be seen in old views of the church.

Fifth, or Last Age, from 1460 to 1537. Temp. Henry VIII. and which has been denominated the Florid English Style.

The works of the ornamental kind carried to the highest degree of perfection, particularly roofs of fret-work, as in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, at Westminster; an exuberance of ornaments in every part, figures of saints and angels in relievo, niches, shrines, tabernacles, canopies, mouldings, fasciæ, pendants, and finials, of the richest design and elaborate workmanship, both in stone and wood: of the latter, various screens and stalls, whose heads and seats exhibit an appearance of regular uniformity, and yet individually differ in design; the former, as this choir shews, having all the foliage so varied that scarcely two of them will be found to agree, and the latter, though seldom noticed, are well worth the attention of the curious. The seats are to be used up or down at pleasure; when turned up they exhibit a great variety of figures—some sacred, others emblematical, satyrical, or grossly ludicrous: they appear cut out of solid wood, or put together with the nicest art. Stained-glass windows were in this period brought to their highest degree of perfection; and effigies of angels, saints, kings, bishops, and priors, with the storied legend of divine truth, or superstitious fiction, reflected a religious gloom on the insides of these ample and magnificent structures.

From the solidity of the materials and the strength of the colours, these works of art and industry were well calculated to bid defiance to the decaying hand of time, and to endure to distant ages, had not the succeeding reign put a sudden and irrevocable period to all their glory. The doctrines of the reformation impelled the partizans of religious bigotry to turn their rage on these inanimate objects of superstition, and the unwearied hand of the fanatic completed the devastation.



CHAP. X.

Of the Liberty of the Castle of Norwich.

NORWICH Castle, with its liberty, (which was formerly much more extensive than it is at present,) never belonged to the city, but always was and now is a part of the county of Norfolk, of which it is usually considered as the chief public building. Its origin, with respect to the date of its first foundation, is uncertain, although it is conjectured to have been first built in the reign of Uffa, a king of the East Angles, about the year 575, by whom it was strongly fortified and made a place of defence. It was made a royal castle in 642: afterwards it was improved by Alfred the Great about the year 872, but entirely destroyed by Swaine, the Dane, in 1004, and rebuilt by his son Canute about 1018. At the conquest it fell into the king's hands, by whom it had been besieged, and was given with the earldom of Norfolk to Roger Bigot, the king's lieutenant, by whom the present building was most probably erected. Before the year 1135 it was appointed a place of confinement for state prisoners, (as all the houses of the

great barons usually were,) though not appropriated to this purpose only, for there is no doubt the Bigots and their successors resided in the castle till the immediate custody of it was committed to the sheriff of the county, when it was made the common prison.

In 1189 Richard I. made Roger, son of Hugh Bigot, or Bigod, constable or lieutenant of the castle ; but he having joined the rebellious barons in 1212, was dispossessed ; on his submitting to the king, he was reinstated in his office, and died constable in 1220. In 1240 the custody of the castle is said to have been committed to the sheriff, but this is to be understood only of that part where the king's prisoners were confined, so that the sheriff has power to bring their bodies before the king's justices for trial without any permission from the constable or lieutenant.

In 1312 Thomas de Brotherton was appointed constable: he new cased the outside of the building with curious carved arched work, which now remains, though its beauty is greatly impaired by time ; he likewise crowned the upper ramparts with battlements, turrets, and pinnacles, not now existing. It may be presumed he was the last constable who personally resided in the castle.

In 1325 it was ordered that the general quarter sessions for the county of Norfolk should be held in the shire-house, which stood within

the liberty of the castle, near the present guard-house, and probably was part of the gate of the second bridge.

In 1339 the castle, with its liberty, was granted by Edward III. to the sheriff of the county of Norfolk for a public gaol for the said county. This grant produced an enquiry to ascertain the property of the fee of the castle, when it appeared to belong solely to the king, who in 1334, being then present in Norwich, personally, by his own hands, gave, released, and confirmed by charter, the whole to the city for ever, except the old shire-house (before mentioned) and the site of the castle, as far as the outward bank of the inward ditch. This boundary is carefully preserved to this day; but the site of the old shire-house, since its demolition, is too small to be taken any notice of. Since this time it has always been called the County Gaol.

In 1381 John de Gray was appointed constable for life, with a stipend of 20*l.* per annum, paid out of the exchequer, being the same allowance as had always been made to the constable of the said castle. This is the last appointment of a constable we hear of; and the office after his decease appears to have devolved on the lord lieutenant of the county, who nominated a bailiff to keep the peace there. The gaoler always was and now is in the appointment of the sheriff, and holds his office for one

year, being removable at the pleasure of the new sheriff, who may choose any person he approves to that office during his shrievalty.

In 1579, the old shire-house falling into decay, was deserted and afterwards pulled down, and a new shire-house erected adjoining the north side of the castle; all the county courts from that time have been kept, and business transacted there. It is said to have been a very convenient and commodious building.

In the beginning of the last century the upper part of the castle was repaired, the old battlements (being decayed) were taken down, and a plain battlement of white stone erected, as it now appears.

September 30th, 1746, a sudden and terrible fire broke out in the shire-hall, about one o'clock in the afternoon, which in a few hours reduced the whole building to ashes; soon after which accident the present shire-house was erected.

No notice appears to have been taken of the ditch which surrounded the castle before the year 1774, when it was ordered that a bank should be thrown up round the upper part, and the sides of the hill planted with trees, at a considerable expence to the county, although it answered very little purpose at that time; but soon afterwards the ditch was divided into various allotments, which were given to such persons as chose to accept of them, on condition of

keeping up the fences. By this means the hill has since been kept in good repair, the plantations on the sides are in a flourishing state, and the gardens in the bottom, differing in style from each other, according to the respective tastes of the several occupiers, produce so pleasing an effect, that strangers have acknowledged the general view of the gardens and of the city, from the summit of the hill, to be one of the most agreeable prospects in Europe.

The castle is situated on the summit of the hill, towards the south-west part of it. The building is nearly square, and does not stand exactly agreeable to the compass, but a little inclining to the south, though not enough to justify any variation from the cardinal points in giving a description of it.

The extent of the building from east to west, including the tower formerly the principal entrance, is 110 ft. 3 in. and from north to south 92 ft. 10 in. The walls are 96 ft. 6 in. high, and from 10 to 13 ft. in thickness, and had formerly within them a royal chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, which was free from all episcopal and archidiaconal visitation and jurisdiction whatever.

In 1221, Richard, the first rural dean of the deanery of Norwich, then just established, pretended to spiritual jurisdiction in this chapel, for which he was obliged to supplicate pardon of the king; in consequence of which, its rights and

liberties were more fully established and confirmed, and which have never since been disputed.

The shire-house, adjoining to the north side of the castle, was built by Mr. Brettingham, after the fire of 1746, with black flint and white stone. It has two courts of justice, a large grand jury chamber, and other convenient apartments. The portico on the west side, which greatly adds to the convenience of the courts, was added in the year 1784. The court at the north end is for trying law-suits, the other is the common tribunal or place of judgment for the county. Here are held the assizes before the judges on the circuit, and the quarter sessions before the county justices. Here also are held the elections of knights of shire to represent the county in parliament, coroners, &c and the sheriff holds a general county court every fourth Wednesday. In the event of a contested election, booths are erected in the front of the shire-house for the convenience of taking the poll, and the members are chaired round the castle. This is also the common place for the execution of the county criminals.

The ascent to the hill is on the South side, by a bridge of stone, extending over the ditch, of a single arch forty-one feet in diameter, said to be one of the largest in the kingdom. At the upper extremity of the bridge are two strong fortresses, between which there was anciently a gate, to the

towers of which these buildings appear to have been the foundations. At the north-east corner of the hill is another ascent ; at the upper part are nineteen steps of white stone, below which is a path for foot passengers only.

In 1793 the inside of the castle underwent an entire alteration, so that no part of the original building within is now to be seen ; and a great addition was made on the east side, in order to render it more commodious, and capable of containing a greater number of prisoners with more security. It may not be improper in this place to give a description of the inside of the castle prior to that alteration.

The entrance was on the east, by a small door leading into three rooms, under the arches of the eastern wall, which were little better than dungeons, and were called clinks ; from the middle one was a passage into the yard within the castle. At the south-east corner was a large upright stone staircase, leading to a row of apartments occupied by the debtors, and was called the Exchange. The tower near the north-east corner, called Bigod's Tower, was converted into apartments for the same purpose. The upper yard was a stone court, with a breast wall, which looked into the lower or felons' yard ; the apartments were inhabited by debtors, and were called the master's side ; those debtors who were not able to hire commodious apartments, were lodged in miserable habitations at the entrance of

the felons' yard, called the common side. From hence, through a strong door, was the passage to the inner yard, where the felons were confined; their rooms being on the ground floor, under the before mentioned debtors' rooms and the upper or debtors' yard. It was a large arched dungeon of stone, in which the felons of the worst description were secured in the night. At the south-west corner of the yard was a small mean building, called St. Nicholas Chapel, from the royal chapel of that name formerly within the castle; it was used for divine service by the county chaplain, who officiated, but it was destitute of every ornament, and even convenience. At the north-west corner of the yard was a modern building of brick, the lower apartments of which contained a bath-house, and over it were apartments for female convicts. The hospital or sick room was at the south-west corner, within the wall of the original building, and was small and incommodious. From hence there was a spiral staircase ascending the parapet which leads round the top of the wall, as it still continues. A beacon, or signal, was placed at the south-west corner of the building by order of government, but has since been taken down. At the north-east corner there was another staircase, nearly blocked up with rubbish, on descending which from the top it led to several small empty rooms or galleries within the substance of the wall, enlightened by embrasures next the

outside. The bottom of this staircase was so blocked up as to preclude the possibility of descending lower, having been stopped up and disused for many centuries ; but it had probably its entrance from Bigod's tower. At the south-east corner of the hill stood the house of the gaoler, and which till the late act of parliament passed, prohibiting the selling of wine, &c. in gaols, was a well-known tavern.

In the year 1795 William Wilkins, esq. of Norwick, published an essay towards a history of the Venta Icenorum of the Romans and of Norwich Castle, which was read at the society of antiquaries, in the month of June in the same year, and from which I have taken the liberty of making the few following extracts, for the information of such readers as have not had an opportunity of perusing that learned and ingenious performance.

Mr. Wilkins fixes the date of the first castle or fortress which was erected here in the time of Uffa, the first Saxon king, A. D. 575, when he assumed the dominion of that part of this island called the East Angles, comprehending the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge, including the isle of Ely ; it was then called in the Saxon tongue Northwic, from its relative situation to the ancient Venta Icenorum, being about three miles to the north of it, on a cape bounded by the river Wensum, which

at this point makes an acute* winding from the west to the south-west. About this period the Venta Icenorum, now the village of Castor, being deserted, and the Romans having entirely abandoned this island, it is supposed the first inhabitants settled in the neighbourhood of the castle, for the sake of the defence it afforded them; on which account it may certainly claim the priority of foundation to any other building in Norwich.

In 642 it was a royal castle and one of the seats of Anna, the seventh king of the East Angles. Tombert, a prince of the South Girvii, married Etheldrada, the daughter of King Anna, in the year 652, by which marriage the isle of Ely was settled on her in dower, and after the death of her husband part of the possessions of the monastery which she founded there was held by castle guard service of the castle of Norwich. This circumstance shews the great antiquity of this royal fortress; and the sum of money paid afterwards by Havey, the first bishop of Ely, to Henry I. for that king's transferring the service of those who held that church by knights' ser-

* Wic, in the Saxon tongue, properly signified a winding or acute angle; from hence comes the word wicker, because those twigs may be bent into acute angles without breaking. The Latin name, Nordovico, was probably of monkish original; they disdaining a Saxon etymology, gave it the Latin name, still in use, signifying north town.

vice from Norwich castle to the isle of Ely, shews also the great possessions appertaining to this castle in Anna's time.*

When the Danes made an inroad into this land, about 866 and in 870, they wintered at Thetford, slew Edmund, king of the East Angles, and routed his army, they are said to have taken possession of this castle; however, in the reign of Alfred we find him in possession of it, and he fortified it with brick and stone buildings. When the kingdom of the East Angles was again subject to the Saxon kings, the castle continued in their possession through the reigns of Athelstan, Edmund, Edred or Eldred, Edwin, Edgar, and Edward the Martyr; but in Etheldred's reign the castle and town are said to have been destroyed by Swaine, king of Denmark, who invaded Norwich with a fleet in the year 1004.†

The Danes being defeated by Ulfkettle, earl of the East Angles, they retreated to their ships, and returning to their own country, they did

* Mr. Bentham, history of Ely, p. 132, says, the sum paid by the bishop to the king was 1000*l*. an amazing purchase in those days.

† The circumstance of coming to Norwich with a fleet sounds very strange at this time; but it must be remembered, that the whole of the valley lying between the hills of Mousehold on the east, and the higher parts of the town, as Ber-street, &c. on the west, was then an estuary, which washed the outward fortifications of this castle.

not make another invasion for the space of six years, during which time Norwich continued in the same desolate state in which they left it; but in 1010 they returned again with a stronger force, and, having defeated Ulfkettle, took possession of the whole province, and the Danish Earl Turkell having expelled Ulfkettle, held the government till Canute became sole monarch in 1017, who continued him in his government, and committed the castle to his custody. Roger Bigod was made constable to the castle by William the Conqueror about the year 1077, and the family of the Bigods continued in that office, with little intermission, until Roger Bigod, his fifth successor, surrendered it to Edward III. in 1225; but in 1273 it was again granted to the Bigods, and in 1293 Roger Bigod, as earl of Norfolk, was constable of the castle, where the sheriff of the county was to keep criminals in safe custody till the coming of the justices itinerant and gaol delivery; notwithstanding which the constables often refused the sheriff's that power, till it was confirmed to them by act of parliament, 14th Edward III. From this time the office of constable was an honorary sinecure in the appointment of the king, and of late years annexed to the lord lieutenant of the county.

Canute, who was cautious in securing his Anglian possessions, erected several strong forts and castles, and by him in all probability the present building was erected; and though it is

of Danish workmanship, it is, notwithstanding, in the taste of architecture practised by the Saxons long before England became subject to the Danes, and it has the best exterior specimens of this kind of architecture extant.*

* It has been conjectured that this hill is of much remoter antiquity than any building now standing, or formerly existing upon it; that it was the work of the ancient Aborigines of this island, and might probably have been one of those high places in which not only the inhabitants of Palestine, but the Greeks and all the barbarous nations worshipped their deities; and where natural mountains did not afford these opportunities, they cast up artificial ones, with incredible industry. Their reasons for preferring these elevated situations being probably the following: first, because they approached the nearest to heaven, the acknowledged residence of the deity; secondly, because more secure from inundations, which near the site of these hills frequently deluged the plains; thirdly, because their religious rites and mysteries were by the priests more effectually secured from vulgar intrusion, the idols and their altars being seen at a great distance on these eminences, and an immense number of people could worship them at the foot of the mount; that this custom prevailed particularly in the East Angles the similarity of the other castle mounts, (as Rising, Thetford, Buckenham, and Framlingham,) seems to justify. When they had afterwards been visited by strangers, who came in ships from other countries, it is probable that some kind of buildings were erected upon the promontories near the sea, in the nature of fire beacons, to afford safety to the navigation in ports whose entrances must at that time have been particularly dangerous. After having experienced the horrors of invasion from the Roman and other foreign enemies, they then first erected fortresses upon these heights, with all the means

The altitude of the promontory on which the keep of this castle is built, appears to be chiefly the work of nature, excepting what has probably been thrown out from the inner vallum, for it may be observed that the ground from the castle for the best part of a mile southward is nearly level with the upper ballium, although it dips to the west, and most rapidly to the east. The ascent of the promontory is very steep on all sides except the north, and in some places inaccessible; the upper ballium is an irregular circle on the summit of the promontory, the narrowest diameter of which, from the south-east

of offence and defence then in their power. Something of this kind might have been existing here at the time the Romans invaded this island, which gave rise to the old tradition of the castle being as antient as Julius Cæsar, to which that learned antiquary, Sir Thomas Browne, refers, in the following passage:—

“Vulgar chronology will have Norwich castle as old as Julius Cæsar; but his distance from these parts, and its *gothick* form of structure, abridgeth such antiquity. The British coins afford conjecture of earlier habitations in these parts, though the city of *Norwich* arose from the *ruines* of *Venta*, and though perhaps not without some habitation before, was enlarged, builded, and nominated by the Saxons. In what bulk or populosity it stood in the old East Angle monarchy, tradition and history are silent. Considerable it was in the *Danish* eruptions, when *Sueno* burnt *Thetford* and *Norwich*, and *Vlſketel*, the governor thereof, was able to make some resistance, and after endeavoured to burn the *Danish* navy.”

Hydriotaphia, or a Treatise of Urne-Burial, p. 18th.
By Thos. Browne, Doctor of Physic. Printed 1658.

to the north-west, is about 100 yards; the opposite direction, where it is the widest, extends about ten yards farther. The building stands at the south-west extremity, within ten yards of the bridge. The fosse or ditch is forty yards wide, from the inward to the outward fence, the present boundary of the liberty of the castle. Originally there were 3 ditches surrounding the castle, which could not comprehend less than 23 acres: each ditch had a bridge over it similar to that now remaining: these have been long demolished, and the two outward ditches are in part levelled and in part built upon. The bridges were on a line with each other, inclining to the South-east, the extremity of the first being exactly where Golden Ball-street now begins. The inner ballium was from nine to twenty-eight feet wide, surrounded by the second ditch, the breadth of which was thirty feet: this ditch is still remaining on the west side, and is built upon from the Castle Inn to King's Arms-lane. Between the houses are several passages, which are all so steep as to be ascended by steps; from hence to the site of the second bridge the ground was levelled about thirty years ago; but the foundations of the bridge were extensive and solid, and not to be cleared away without a great deal of labour. The outer ballium was something wider than the middle, and the ditch was 40 feet wide: this ascent is still very steep in some places, as is to be

seen on Hog-hill, (now called Orford-hill) ; from whence it reached, in a circular direction, to the western extremity, extending as far as the Market-place, then the Great Croft belonging to the castle;* whence, turning northward, it is still visible in the descent called St. Andrew's Steps. Places of the same kind are to be met with on the side of the east near King-street, and the declivity of the ground is still more visible in Common Pump-street and the lanes leading thereto. The barbican, or lodge, belonging to the watch tower began at the opening called Orford-street, and in the widest part it was about forty yards broad, gradually decreasing at the extremities: its length was about 220 yards. The road passed through the middle of the barbican, exactly where Golden Ball-street now is, at the south-east end of which stood the watch tower: the street leading from hence toward the Venta Icenorum was called Burg-street, because it was situated in the royal burgh of the castle, and is to this day corruptedly called Ber-street.†

A vast pile of building was begun in the year 1790, and completed in 1793, somewhat resem-

* Magna Crofta, i. e. the Great Croft, from which the parish of St. Peter, as well as the whole ward, obtained the name of Mancroft.

† Those who wish for further information respecting the architecture, carving, antique ornaments, and embellishments of this ancient building, are referred to the excellent work from which I have abstracted the above remarks.

bling the architecture of the old castle, to the east side of which it adjoins, and is called the New County Gaol. The walls are built with the stone called Scotch Granite, and are strong, massive, and solid. The outside has a very heavy and inelegant appearance; within are the gaoler's house and commodious apartments for debtors. The new chapel on the west side of the great entrance is neat and convenient. The inside of the old castle was at the same time cleared of all the former-described buildings, and a triple row of cells erected in their room for the confinement of felons: these buildings, which are ranged on the north-east and south sides of the keep, are so constructed as to leave a passage between the original wall and the new work, which is of red brick, ascended by stone staircases with iron railings. These improvements have effectually prevented escapes, which before but too frequently happened; and were completed at an expence to the county of about 15,000*l*.

The fee of the liberty of the castle, as ascertained by Edward III. continued to belong to the crown till the year 1805, when his present Majesty, out of his great regard to his subjects in this county, freely gave, presented, released, settled, and confirmed the fee property and inheritance of this ancient and royal demesne to the county of Norfolk for ever, as Edward III. did the fee of the outward liberty to the city of

Norwich, to be and remain in the possession of the high sheriff and justices of the peace for the county of Norfolk, in trust, for their preserving and keeping up the same for the administration of justice, the freedom of elections, and the confinement of the county prisoners. The trustees, truly sensible of this act of royal munificence, and desirous of evincing their gratitude to his majesty for this valuable gift, immediately ordered such alterations, amendments, and improvements to be made in the said liberty as may be correspondent to the purposes for which the donation was intended. It was, therefore, projected that the old paling and fences which inclosed the ditch, both above and below, should be removed, and part of the trees, which obstructed the prospect of the castle, should be taken down: an elegant iron railing, elevated on a stone base of peculiar neat and excellent workmanship, has been since erected, inclosing the edge of the hill, the extremity of the ditch, and the parapet of the bridge. The admissions to the gardens at the foot of the hill is by six iron gates, between columns of free stone, and the whole lighted by lamps. At the foot of the bridge are erected two square towers of Portland stone, forming a complete porter's lodge, with gates of cast iron, of which there is also another at the back descent of the hill: these gates are kept closed in the night, and secure the premises from the intrusion of ill-disposed persons,

and tend to prevent the escape of any of the prisoners, or the commission of any depredations on the property of the occupiers of the gardens. These decorations and improvements are completed, and renders this inclosure one of the most pleasant and delightful places of the kind in Europe. Other alterations and improvements are also made in the shire-hall, particularly the enlarging both the courts, in order to render them more convenient and capable of accommodation for a greater number of persons, and all the offices and their avenues are made more handsome and capacious. Another great improvement is the supplying the castle with river water, by means of pipes brought from the new mills with great ingenuity and expence, crossing the castle ditches and over the bridge ; thereby ensuring a constant supply of water, which is preserved in a reservoir, in case of any accident happening by fire. There was no water before for the use of the castle but what was procured from a deep well.

CHAP. XI.

Biographical Account of some eminent Persons residing in or having some connection with the City.

WILLIAM White, a priest, commonly called William of Kent, was the first preacher who publicly propagated the doctrines of the reformation in the city. He openly denied the supremacy of the pope, and declaimed vehemently against the worshipping of images, saints, and reliques; by which he incurred the hatred and persecution of the monks, at whose instigation he was apprehended and sent to Canterbury: there he was brought before archbishop Chickley, where he boldly maintained and asserted the truth of the doctrines he had preached; but being threatened with death if he did not forego his principles, his courage failed him, and he submitted to sign a recantation of his opinions: upon this he was dismissed and returned to Norwich, where he preached his doctrines with more boldness than he had done before, by which he gained numbers of proselytes to his opinions: this awakened all the

fury of the monks against him, and he was a second time apprehended and brought before bishop Wakeryng, and they exhibited against him thirty articles of heresy, of every one of which he was convicted, and condemned to be burnt alive, which sentence was carried into execution in September, 1424. He was a man of holy conversation, very eloquent in preaching, and the protestant protomartyr of the city. He died with great courage and constancy.

Thomas Bilney, bachelor of laws, an eminent divine, and renowned martyr, was born (as is generally believed) either in or near this city : this holy man was admitted, when very young, of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, and was made cross-bearer in the university. Here he was first converted from the errors and corruptions of the church of Rome by reading the works of Luther. He began preaching the truth in the university, where he converted several of his acquaintances, and among the rest, Thomas Arthur, and Hugh Latimer, afterwards bishop of Winchester, and a famous martyr. He left the university, in company with Thomas Arthur, and travelled to London, propagating their religious opinions : there they were apprehended and brought before Cardinal Wolsey, and Bonner, bishop of London, and accused of being obstinate heretics, denying and contradicting all the fundamental doctrines of the church of Rome :

for this they were examined and afterwards convicted. Arthur recanted and submitted to the discipline and penance ; but Bilney utterly refused to return to the Romish church ; whereupon he was brought to a more formal trial before the cardinal and other bishops, in the chapter-house at Westminster, where divers articles of heresy were proved upon him out of his own sermons ; these being read to him, the bishop of London admonished him to abjure and recant, but this Bilney could not be persuaded to do, on which the bishop pronounced him to be convicted of heresy, but delayed passing the sentence until the next day, when he was again brought before the court and admonished to abjure : he requested a day or two to consider of it, which was granted him ; at the end of which time he submitted himself to the sentence of the court and signed his abjuration. Being absolved he underwent his penance, which was to bear a faggot bare-headed at the procession at St. Paul's, and to stand before the preacher at the cross all the time of the sermon, and to remain in prison during the pleasure of Cardinal Wolsey ; he was shortly after released.

Being set at liberty, he returned to Cambridge ; but his conscience reproaching him for what he had done, he could not rest ; at last (about a year after) he determined again openly to avow the opinions which he had abjured. Leaving

Cambridge he came to Norwich to some of his friends, whom he had before converted to the truth; he preached at first in their houses, but afterwards openly in the fields, acknowledging and lamenting his shameful abjuration of those truths which he now more fervently than ever inculcated: upon this he was apprehended and sent to the gaol in the guildhall, there to remain till bishop Nix sent for a writ to burn him as an obstinate relapsed heretic. On the arrival of the writ he was brought before the suffragan bishop and the chancellor in the ecclesiastical court in the cathedral, and, and there degraded from the priesthood and deprived of his orders; after which he was committed to the custody of Nicholas Sotherton and Thomas Necton, sheriffs of Norwich, to be by them kept in the guildhall till his execution.

As Sheriff Necton was one of his friends and converts, he was treated by him with all the indulgence in his power, and he permitted his friends to see him and hear him preach, which he did to the very last; on the night before his execution, many of his hearers came to take their last farewell of him, they found him at supper perfectly resigned and cheerful. He took an opportunity of giving them an exhortation to constancy in the true religion; and it was on this occasion that he gave that admirable demonstration of his fortitude by holding his hand in

the flame of the candle till one of his fingers was consumed.*

On Saturday, Aug. 18th, 1531, he was conducted on foot by the officers of the city, with their halberds, to the place of execution without Bishop's Gate, where there was a stake prepared, with a ledge or rail for him to stand on that he might the better be seen by the people. Having made an address to the surrounding multitude, he was stripped of his layman's habit, and when he had ended his devotions, he was placed on the rail and chained to the stake: he is said to have been small in stature, and of a very pleasing countenance. After taking leave of his friends, he was accosted by several of the monks who had been witnesses against him, and who now were near enough to come to him and request that he would not lay his death to their charge, lest the people should abate their accus-

* This transaction is recorded by Fox, in his *Book of Martyrs*, who says he often put his finger in the candle to try his constancy, and that he now discoursed from Isaiah, ch. 43, v. 2. "When thou passest through the fire thou shalt not be burnt, neither shall the flame kindle upon thee." This discourse, under such circumstances, made an impression upon his audience, which was never afterwards effaced from their minds. In the original book, fo. 1012, there is a wooden cut of Bilney holding his finger in the lighted candle with the bible laying on the table before him.

It is also mentioned by Sir Matthew Hale, in his admirable treatise "*Of Afflictions*," page 71.

tomed respect and liberality to them ; whereupon he spoke loudly to the people, acquitting the monks of his death, and begging that they might not be thought the worse of upon that account. A great fire of reeds and faggots was then kindled round him, by which he was burnt till his face was disfigured : he still continued loud and fervent in his prayers. The wind being very high, blew the fire away from him for some time ; after which the faggots below taking fire, one of the officers knocking out the staple (which confined the chain) with his halberd, and his body falling into the fire at the bottom, was consumed to ashes.

Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, in which see he succeeded Archbishop Cranmer, was born in the parish of St. Saviour, in this city, Aug 6th, 1504, and received the first rudiments of his education in the old free grammar school, in St. Matthew's parish, of which he must have been one of the last scholars, and was afterwards fellow of Corpus Christi-college, Cambridge, to which he was a liberal benefactor. He was chaplain to Anne Boleyn and tutor to Elizabeth. In the reign of Edward VI. he was dean of Lincoln, and a zealous promoter of the reformed religion : during the reign of Mary he was deprived of his preferments and obliged to live in retirement ; but on the accession of Elizabeth he returned to court, where he was high in favour, and was advanced to the archbishoprick

of Canterbury, which he held till his death, May 17th, 1575, and was buried at Lambeth.

Thomas Codd, mayor of this city in the time of Kett's rebellion, a person of great activity, courage, and prudence. He died in 1558, and was buried in the church of St. Peter Permoungtergate, in this city.

John Kaye, or Caius, an eminent physician, born in this city Oct. 6th, 1510, where he received the first rudiments of his education. He was admitted of Gonville-hall, in the university of Cambridge, when very young, and applied himself to the study of physic, in which he made such a proficiency that he afterwards became one of the greatest physicians of his time. After he was admitted doctor of physic, he travelled into Italy, and studied at Padua under John Baptist Montanus of Verona, a celebrated Italian physician. Returning to England he practiced physic at Shrewsbury, but soon quitted that place and came and resided in this city till 1551, when the disease, called the Sweating Sickness, breaking out, the successful manner in which he treated that dreadful distemper rendered him so famous that he was sent for to London and appointed physician to Edward VI. and continued to hold that office under Mary and Elizabeth, by which having acquired great riches, he applied to the queen for leave to advance the hall wherein he had been educated, and which had neither been endowed nor incorporated: he obtained a char-

ter for its re-foundation by the name of Gonville and Caius-college, and was himself at the expence of all the new buildings, which cost him the sum of 1834*l.* and so careful was he of this college, that he himself presided as master from 1559 to 1573, when he resigned the mastership, and resided as a fellow commoner in his own college to the day of his death, 29th of July, 1573, and he was buried in the chapel of the college.

Sir Thomas Erpingham, knight, warden of the cinque ports and lord chamberlain to Henry IV. was a benefactor to this city. Being suspected by the monks of lollardy, or favouring the doctrines of the reformation, he was obliged, by way of penance, to build the West gate of the cathedral, an elegant gothic structure, which to this day bears his name: he also rebuilt the church of the Black Friars in the same style of architecture, (now St. Andrew's Hall,) which he did not live entirely to finish, dying in 1428: he was buried in the cathedral.

John Cozen, D. D. bishop of Durham, was born in this city Nov. 30th, 1594. He was fellow of Gonville and Caius-college, Cambridge, and chaplain in ordinary to Charles I. At the commencement of the civil war, (being then prebendary and archdeacon of York,) he was the first clergyman who suffered deprivation for his loyalty and attachment to the king; he therefore went and resided at Paris, where he lived in

exile till the restoration, when he returned with Charles II. who promoted him to the deanery of Peterborough, and afterwards to the bishoprick of Durham, which he held till his death, Jan. 15th, 1672, and was buried in that cathedral, where there is a small monument to his memory.

✱ Sir John Pettus, knight, was mayor of this city in 1608, in which year he built the fish stalls by Fye-bridge, (not now standing) and the next year he erected the conduit without Bishop's Gate. He died in 1604, and was buried in the parish church of St. Simon and Jude, where there is a monument to his memory.

William Cunningham, M. D. was born in this city in 1531, and in 1559 published a book entitled the "Cosmographical Glass," which among other subjects, contained the first description of this city ever attempted, with a kind of map or plan of the same, as it appeared in his time. He died at the early age of twenty-eight years, leaving behind him seven other treatises in manuscript, which were never printed. It is to be lamented that the works of such an original genius should have been lost.

Augustine Briggs, esq. was born in the year 1617, and was an alderman of this city: in the reign of Charles I. for his loyalty and attachment to that unfortunate monarch, he was expelled the corporation, and lived privately till after the restoration, when he was again elected an alderman, and was very serviceable to the city in

composing the difference between the citizens and the dean and chapter, and he procured to the city a new charter. He was mayor in 1670, and represented the city in four parliaments; he was also major of the trained bands or city militia. He died Aug. 28th, 1684, greatly beloved and lamented, and was buried in the parish church of St. Peter's Mancroft.

Sir Thomas Browne, knight, a celebrated physician and author, was born in the parish of St. Michael, Cheapside, London, Oct. 19th, 1605. He was educated in Winchester-college, and afterwards in Pembroke-college, Oxford, where he commenced bachelor of physic: he then travelled through Ireland, France, Italy, and Holland, and was made doctor of physic in the university of Leyden. In 1634 he returned to London, and in 1636 he settled in this city as a physician, and the year following was admitted a doctor of physic in the university of Oxford. In 1643 he published "*Religio Medica*," and in the next year "*A Treatise on Vulgar Errors*;" in 1655 he was admitted an honorary member of the college of physicians, London; in 1658 he published "*Hydriotaphia, or a Discourse upon Urn-burial*," and also "*The Garden of Cyrus*;" and in September, 1671, he received the honor of knighthood from Charles II. at the guildhall in this city. He died on his birth-day, 1682, aged seventy-six, and was buried in the church of St. Peter's Mancroft, where there is a monument to his memory.

His “*Repertorium, or Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Norwich,*” was published after his death, with others of his posthumous works. He was a person of most extensive learning and profound judgment, and very eminent in his medical profession; he was a sincere professor of the church of England, which he dignified by his unaffected piety, strict morality, unbounded charity, and benevolence: his probity rendered him universally respected, and his beneficence generally beloved: in his person he was comely and venerable, as appears from his picture, which hangs in the vestry of St. Peter’s Mancroft church.

Edward Browne, M. D. president of the college of physicians, was a son of Sir Thomas Browne, and was born in this city about the year 1642. He received his first education in the free grammar school, from whence he removed to Cambridge, and afterwards to Merton-college, Oxford, where he took his degree of doctor of physic, 1667. Having travelled through a great part of Europe, he returned to London, and was made physician to Charles II. and in 1682 he was appointed a physician to St. Bartholomew’s Hospital. He was a man whose learning was both profound and extensive, and he is said to have united the erudition of the college with the manners of the court. He died, greatly esteemed, at his seat, at Northfleet, near Greenhithe, in Kent, August, 1708.

Thomas Anguish, esq. alderman of this city, was mayor in 1611, and founded the boys' hospital in 1617. He died about the year 1620, and was buried in the parish church of St. Edmund.

William Doughty, gent. the benevolent founder of Doughty's hospital ; to which, (by his will, dated in 1637,) he bequeathed the sum of 6000*l*.

Robert Barron, esq. alderman of this city. He founded the girls' hospital in 1649, and in the same year he died in his mayoralty.

Thomas Tennison, D. D. archbishop of Canterbury, was fellow of Corpus Chisti-college, Cambridge. He was upper minister of St. Peter's Mancroft church in 1674, and chaplain to the Earl of Manchester. He resigned St. Peter's on being instituted vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster, and was appointed chaplain in ordinary to Charles II. and arch-deacon of London : he was afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, from whence he was translated to the metropolitan see of Canterbury.

Samuel Clarke, D. D. a learned and eminent divine, born in this city Oct. 11th, 1675, was son to Edw. Clarke, esq. alderman and member of parliament for Norwich. In the younger part of his life he was highly distinguished in the university of Cambridge, particularly in the mathematics : he afterwards applied himself to divinity with equal success, being soon admitted to a doctor's degree, and made chaplain to Bishop

Moore, who presented him to the rectory of Drayton, in Norfolk. In 1706 he translated Sir Isaac Newton's *Optics* into Latin, and being recommended by his patron, Bishop Moore, to Queen Anne, was presented by her to the rectory of St. James's, Westminster. In 1710 he published a folio edition of "*Cæsar's Commentaries*," said to be one of the most splendid works ever produced in this kingdom; in 1712 he published his "*Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity*," and in 1717 his "*Correspondence with the Professor Leibnitz, on the Principles of Natural Philosophy and Religion*." In 1729 he published the first twelve books of Homer's *Iliad* with annotations, dedicated to the Duke of Cumberland, but did not live to finish the rest, dying suddenly the 17th of May, 1729, aged fifty-three years. He was author of many other works, some of which he published in his life time, and others were published after his death by his brother, Dr. John Clarke, dean of Salisbury.

Francis Blomfield, A. M. rector of Fersfield, in Norfolk, an eminent divine and a learned, ingenious, and laborious antiquary, the author of "*The History of Norwich*," a valuable work, comprising every thing worthy of notice in this city, from the earliest accounts to the year 1743, when it was published; he began a similar history of the county of Norfolk, which he did not live to finish, dying before it was completed, and he was buried in the parish church of

Fersfield, where there is a handsome monument to his memory.

William Fellowes, esq. of Shotesham, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Norfolk, of which he was an active and impartial magistrate: from his general similitude to Pope's "Man of Ross," his friends distinguished him by the appellation of "The Man of Shotesham." His benevolence was unbounded, and he was the first to promote every species of charity, particularly such as were of general and public utility. Having long formed a plan for erecting a general hospital for this city and county, he set on foot the noble design, to which he was the first contributor, and he had the satisfaction to find his charitable exertions seconded by all the principal persons in Norwich and Norfolk. In 1769 he laid the foundation of that noble institution, the Norfolk and Norwich hospital, the interests of which he never abandoned, but continued its patron, governor, and benefactor till his death, which happened the 30th day of Jan. 1775. He was buried in the parish church of Shotesham, where he had all his life resided, in the true style of a country gentleman; and by his will, among other charities, he bequeathed, in addition to all his former benefactions to the hospital he had founded, the sum 1000*l*.

Samuel Parr, LL. D. formerly of Emmanuel-college, Cambridge, rector of Asterby, in Warwick-shire, was elected master of the free gram-

mar school in this city by the corporation in 1778. He was greatly admired for his eloquence in the pulpit, and excelled by few in the depth and extent of his learning; in 1792 he resigned the mastership on being presented to the rectory of Buckden, in Lincolnshire.

Giles Linnett Barrett, an excellent comedian, of very extensive capacity, who in all kinds of dramatic characters was equally successful in pleasing the taste of the public: in 1782 he became patentee and manager of the theatre, which he greatly improved in its internal decorations and in the variety and novelty of its entertainments. He resigned the patent in 1788.

Henry Harington, D. D. assistant minister of St. Peter's Mancroft, was formerly fellow of Queen's-college, Oxford, and in 1777 was appointed one of the vicars choral of Norwich cathedral; he was also rector of Haynford and North Cove, in Norfolk; of Willingham St. Mary, in Suffolk; and perpetual curate of St. George at Colegate, in this city. In 1785 he was collated to a canonry in the cathedral church of Wells, which he held till his death, Dec. 25th, 1793: he was interred in St. Peter's Mancroft church, where there is a handsome monument to his memory.

He was a very eloquent and impressive preacher, and in private life was greatly esteemed for the elegance of his manners and for the many virtues which were conspicuous in his character.

Thomas Thurlow, D. D. born at Bracon Ash; he was the son of the Rev. Mr, Thurlow, rector of that parish, and received the first rudiments of his education in the free grammar school of this city. Through the interest of his brother, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, united to his own great abilities, he first obtained the mastership of the temple and deanery of St. Paul's, London: soon afterwards he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, from which he was translated to the valuable see of Durham in 1789, of which he died bishop, at his house in Portland-place, London, May 27, 1791.

George Walpole, earl of Oxford, lord lieutenant of the county of Norfolk, and of the city and county of the city of Norwich, ranger and keeper of St. James's and Hyde Parks, high steward of the corporations of Yarmouth and Lynn, and president of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, was born the 2d of April, 1730. He was highly esteemed for the benevolence of his disposition, and for the readiness with which he promoted every kind of public and private charity. Being many years colonel of the Norfolk militia, he was greatly esteemed by the officers and soldiers. To the city he was a great benefactor, and subscribed very liberally towards every improvement made in his time. He died, universally esteemed and lamented, the 5th December, 1791. Being never married his title devolved to his uncle, the Hon. Horatio Walpole, member of parliament for

Lynn, well known in the literary world, who dying a bachelor in 1792, the title became extinct, but it has been since revived in the person of the Right Hon. Lord Walpole, father to the present Earl of Orford.

John Hobart, earl of Buckinghamshire, was born Aug. 17th, 1723, and was member of parliament for this city in 1747, which he continued to represent till he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, in 1756. He was a benefactor to the city, a promoter of the public improvements, and a liberal subscriber to all charitable institutions. He died Sept. 3d, 1793.

Horatio Nelson, Baron Nelson of the Nile, and Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, Duke of Bronte, in the kingdom of Sicily, and K. B. the glory of Great Britain, and the pride of the British navy, the protector of his country, and the scourge of France and Spain: this renowned hero was the son of the Rev. Edward Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, by Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Suckling, prebendary of Westminster. His Lordship was born the 29th day of September, 1758, and received the first part of his education at the free grammar school in this city; from whence he was removed to North Walsingham, where he terminated his literary pursuits, and immediately entered in the service of his king and country, which he never quitted to the last moment of his glorious life.

The unparalleled success which attended the ca-

reer of this illustrious commander, his most determined bravery under the controul of the greatest prudence and foresight, contributed to advance his fame to an eminence never before attained by any admiral in this or any other country ; and the important advantages resulting from his attempts to humble the pride of the national enemy, and advance the triumphs of the British flag, so much endeared him to his sovereign, as well as to all ranks of his fellow subjects, that all parties and denominations of persons vied with each other in every testimony of applause to the achievements and respect to the person of the hero.

Of his many signal victories, after he was promoted to a superior command in the navy, the battle of the Nile will stand the most prominent, not only in the life of Lord Nelson, but in the annals of naval tactics. By a method of engaging the enemy, entirely his own, and not before attempted by any other commander, he in one night destroyed the naval force of France, precluded the possibility of a quick restoration of their marine power, and secured to Great Britain its prerogative of sovereign of the seas.

It is not intended to enumerate the particular actions of his lordship's life, or to attempt a delineation of his public and private character : the former has been most ably and faithfully done by more than one biographer, and the latter is too generally known and esteemed to admit the addition of a single eulogium ; but it is with a great

degree of exultation that this city lays claim to an affinity with a hero whom a whole nation has been emulous to honour—a claim sanctioned by his lordship himself, who has shewn such distinguished marks of regard to a place which was the scene of his youthful days; and to do honour to which he has adorned our courts of judicature with a portion of the spoils of our vanquished enemies, which every time they are viewed serve to recal the services he rendered to his country, and to endear his memory to posterity.*

The battle of Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 21st, 1805, at once crowned and terminated his lordship's career of glory: after completely vanquishing the combined enemies of his country, by an unfortunate shot he fell at the moment of victory. The joyful intelligence was received with sentiments of the deepest regret by the whole nation, and the brilliant achievements of the British navy were for the moment clouded with universal sympathy for the loss of their beloved hero. The splendid funeral procession which took place at his interment, the sumptuous monument erected to his memory in St. Paul's cathedral, and the honours paid to his family, sufficiently demonstrate the exalted opinion which the king and government entertained of his merits and services, while the

* The sword taken from the Spanish Admiral, Don Xavier Winthuysen, presented to the city by Lord Nelson, is placed in the council chamber in the guildhall.

unaffected sorrow and voluntary mourning which took place among all ranks of persons, in all parts of the united kingdom, evince the unfeigned affection entertained for him by his fellow subjects.

William Enfield, LL. D. an eminent divine, formerly of the dissenters' academy, at Warrington, and many years pastor of the Octagon chapel in this city. He was a person of learning and piety, an impressive preacher, and well known to the world by his ingenious compilations and elegant writings. He was greatly beloved by his congregation, and died much lamented, Nov. 2d, 1797, in the fifty-seventh year of his age: he was buried in the Octagon chapel, over which he had for some years presided, and where there is a monument to his memory.

John Peele, A. M. vicar of Tilney and rector of Bawsey, in Norfolk, and upper minister of St. Peter's Mancroft church, in this city. He was eminently distinguished by his piety, learning, and eloquence, in the exemplary discharge of his pastoral duty, and by the ability and integrity which he displayed in the execution of various trusts and the management of secular concerns; there being no public charitable institutions of which he was not a promoter, and few which he did not take an active part in conducting; in these and in the service of his private friends, as well as in kind and humane attentions to the wants and distresses of the poor, his zeal was unwearied and his alacrity incessant; his discourses will be long

remembered and esteemed for the elegance of their composition, and the sound reasoning with which his instructions were enforced. He died universally lamented the 26th of October, 1804, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and was buried near the steps of the high altar of his own church, where an elegant monument is erected to his memory at the expence of the parishioners, in token of the estimation in which he was held by them during his long and assiduous ministry.

Edward Lord Thurlow, an eminent statesman, was the son of the Rev. Mr. Thurlow, of Bracon Ash, where he was born. He received the first rudiments of his education at the free grammar school in this city, and was afterwards a student in the temple: in the early part of his life he practiced at the bar, and having, by his great merit and uncommon abilities, been successively promoted to the office of solicitor-general, attorney-general, and master of the rolls, he was appointed by his majesty lord chancellor of Great Britain, and called to the house of peers, by the title of Baron Thurlow, in the year 1778: the duties of this high office he sustained with the most inflexible regard to justice. In 1793 he resigned the seals, and was appointed one of the tellers of the exchequer. He died at Brighton (unmarried) the 12th day of September, 1806.

George Sandby, D. D. chancellor of the diocese of Norwich, rector of Denton and Skeyton, in Norfolk. He was a very eloquent preacher, and

so eminently skilled in the ecclesiastical laws of this kingdom, that although he personally presided in the consistorial court of the lord bishop of Norwich for nearly thirty years, there never was a decree passed by him during that time which was reversed by any superior court. He died deservedly lamented the 17th of March, 1807, in the ninety-first year of his age.

George Townshend, Marquis Townshend of Rainham, Viscount and Baron Townshend of Lynn Regis, and a baronet, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Norfolk and Norwich, field marshal, colonel of the second regiment of dragoon guards, governor of Jersey, and high steward of Tamworth, in Staffordshire, and of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk. He was elected to represent the county of Norfolk in parliament in the year 1747, which he continued to do till his accession to the house of peers in 1764. He was brigadier-general, and the third in command at the taking of Quebec in 1759. When General Wolfe was killed in the moment of victory, and General Monkton carried off from the field wounded, the command devolved on him. In 1768 he was appointed Viceroy of Ireland, in which high station he continued till 1772, greatly beloved and respected: he was appointed lord lieutenant of Norfolk and Norwich on the death of Lord Orford, in 1792. He died Sept. 14th, 1807, and was interred in the family vault in Rainham.

Richard Lubbock, M. D. a very eminent pro-

fessor of medicine, was born in this city in the year 1759, and received his first education in the free grammar school; after which he studied in the university of Edinburgh, and obtained his degree in 1784: here it was that he distinguished himself by his "Thesis de Principio sorbile," by which he obtained great credit. On his return to this city he commenced practice as a physician, and though his medical opinions were many of them peculiarly his own, the extraordinary success which attended his application of them proves that they were in general well founded. In private life he was no less conspicuous for the many virtues which adorned his character, than he was eminent for his professional skill and unremitting attention. He died universally lamented Sept. 1st, 1808, and lies interred in the church of Earlham.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Charity Schools in this city, St. George's Company, the manner of holding the Guild, Assizes, and several United Societies, not mentioned under any of the former heads.

THE charity schools in this city were first established about the year 1700, and have ever since been and are still supported by donations, benefactions, voluntary contributions, and subscriptions: a list of the subscribers is yearly published, and every subscriber of twenty shillings per annum and upwards is a trustee of course: the trustees elect a treasurer and clerk, and meet on the first Tuesday in every month, January excepted, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the council chamber at the guildhall. Tables of benefactions to this charitable institution are placed in St. Andrew's Hall, and the state of the income and expenditure is published every year: there is a charity sermon preached annually at the cathedral church on Quinquagesima Sunday in the forenoon;* on the six Sundays in

* Till the year 1784 this sermon was always preached on Ash Wednesday, in the afternoon, attended by all the masters, and the scholars in their new clothing.

Lent, in the afternoon, at six parish churches ; on Good Friday, in the afternoon, at St. Peter's Mancroft church, attended by all the scholars ; and on the five Sundays after Easter, in the afternoon, at five other parish churches : the preachers are appointed by the bishop : the masters are elected by the majority of the trustees, and are not confined to live in any parish, except the school in St. Peter's Mancroft, which has a very excellent school-house. By the present regulations there are three masters, who teach 308 boys, and one mistress, who teaches 105 girls ; the boys are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and clothed in drab-coloured coats ; the girls are instructed in reading, knitting, and sewing, and clothed in dark-coloured camblet gowns : they are nominated by the trustees in rotation, and the method of recommendation is by signing their baptismal register, which must be put on the file before they are eight years old.

St. George's company, a fraternity first began in the year 1385 ; it was originally a religious institution, and took its rise from some opulent devotees of both sexes, who founded a chantry on the South side of the high altar of the cathedral church, (in honor of St. George the martyr,) with a priest to perform service daily for the welfare of the brethren and sisters while living, and the repose of their souls when dead : this fraternity kept increasing till the reign of Henry V. who in 1416 granted them a charter of incorporation by

the name of "The Alderman, Masters, Brethren, and Sisters of the Fraternity and Gild of St. George, in Norwich," by which they were recognised as a civil institution and part of the corporation of the city; consequently they were not dissolved with other religious foundations. By the original charter they were empowered yearly to elect one alderman and two masters, and to make all reasonable orders and constitutions for their own government, to have and wear a livery after the manner of the incorporated companies in London, to have a yearly feast and a common seal, and to be a body corporate, being enabled to commence and sustain actions and suits in law and equity, with licence to purchase 10*l.* per annum in mortmain. The prior, mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen of the gild had power to remove any members for offending against the statutes and regulations of the company, and afterwards ordinances were made for their government, by which there were to be yearly chosen one alderman, four masters, and twenty-four for the assembly or common-council, who are all to take the oath prescribed at their admission: these were to elect an unlimited number of brethren and sisters, who were all to be sworn in like manner. The grand annual feast or guild, on St. George's day, (April 23d) was a sumptuous festival, when a splendid procession was made through the city to the cathedral, on which occasion the magistrates of the city, with all the officers of the corporation,

the aldermen, masters, brethren, and sisters of the company rode on horseback: one of the brethren was habited to represent St. George, and one of the sisters St. Margaret, called the Lady of the Guild;—before them marched the great snap-dragon, curiously constructed of wicker work, covered with canvas, painted, and gilt: the streets were strewed and adorned with pageants, trophies, and shews, according to the taste of the respective inhabitants; and the dinner was at St. Andrew's hall, whereto all the opulent inhabitants of the city and county were invited: on this day the brethren wore hoods of mixed coloured silk on their shoulders, from which they were called Pluckmen; and the decayed brethren were called Almsmen, who were supported at the company's expence.

From the year 1451 the company increased in honor, wealth, and opulence, and persons of the first distinction in the city and county were admitted brethren and sisters of the guild, and were able to lend the city 100 or 150*l.* when it was required: their number amounted to 264.

In 1558 St. George and St. Margaret were abolished, being thought popish and superstitious, but the dragon was permitted to come out and shew himself for the diversion of the populace, who would not willingly have been deprived of this annual exhibition.

In 1612 it was ordered that the aldermen and

common council should find tapestry to hang the sides of the hall on the guild day, that building not being then adorned with pictures as it is at present.

In 1704 the company presented to the mayor the noble sword of state, (now borne before him), with the crimson and mourning scabbards belonging to it, and two bealdes' staves with silver heads.

In 1731 this ancient company was dissolved, and an inventory of their goods, utensils, and effects was delivered to a committee appointed to receive the same, whereby they became the property of the corporation, and to be used in the annual mayor's feast, now called the Guild, when the mayor, according to the order of the court made the 9th of June, 1591, is sworn into his office.

The guild, or mayor's day, by this order is always held on the Tuesday next before the eve of the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist; the customary ceremonies of which are observed as follows:

About nine o'clock in the morning the officers of the corporation wait on the mayor at his house, from whence they attend him to the house of the mayor elect, and are entertained by him with a breakfast: at eleven o'clock they proceed to the guildhall, where the aldermen and common-council being assembled, a grand procession is made to the cathedral church: the

snap-dragon is carried before the procession,* attended by four whiffers or swordsmen, who clear the way for the procession, which is led by the two city beadles and a band of music, with the standard of the city, of blue and silver, carried before the common council, in their gowns, attended by their beadle with his staff; the rear brought up by their speaker, in his gown of office, and the city coroners: next follow the two city marshals and the city waits, with the standard of justice, of crimson and gold, the mace-bearers and under-chamberlain, on horseback, the sword borne before the mayor, the mayor elect, the recorder and high steward, the aldermen above the chair, the sheriffs, and the aldermen below the chair; the procession closed by the sheriffs' officers.† The cathedral, according to custom immemorial, is strewed with the

* The old dragon, left by St. George's company, soon afterwards fell into decay, and was laid aside. After an interval of several years, a beautiful large dragon was made expressly for the guild; it was painted of red and gold, and wrought by the man who carried it; it continued in use till 1792, when it was laid aside through age. The present dragon was new in 1795; it is smaller than the old one, and is painted green and gold.

† The corporation ride in their carriages, but before the year 1772 the whole procession went on horseback, which was allowed by all strangers to be the grandest public cavalcade in England. The orators, and the club-bearer and his man, called the Mayor's Fools, caused unspeakable diversion to the populace, but are now disused.

sweet-scented sedge of rushes, and decorated with green boughs. The doors are kept shut, to assert the exclusive right of the dean and chapter to the civil government of the precinct, the corporation of the city only attending divine service there by permission, which is requested by the beadle giving, with his staff, three loud and distinct knocks, three times repeated, in honor of the three glorious persons in the Godhead, to whom the cathedral is dedicated ; the permission is granted, by the door being immediately opened by the beadle of the church, and the whole corporation walk on the rushes to the choir, the organ playing a voluntary. They are met by the dean and chapter, and being seated in the choir, the service of the day is sung, and an anthem performed, after which the guild sermon is preached by the mayor's chaplain. On their return out of the church, the corporation halts at the free school, where, according to the charter of its foundation, an oration in Latin, composed for the occasion, is delivered by one of the scholars ; then the procession returns to guild-hall, where the court of mayoralty being opened, the new mayor is sworn into his office : after taking the accustomed oaths, he is seated in the chair of magistracy, and the gold chain being put round his neck, the city regalia are severally put into his hands, upon which occasion it is customary for the recorder to address the new and old mayors in suitable speeches. The mayor immediately enters upon

his office by ordering his charge to be made to the citizens, which is read by the town clerk; after which the court is adjourned and the procession continued to St. Andrew's hall, where the mayor's feast is held, to which a very numerous company of persons, of the first distinction in the city and neighbourhood, are invited; the tables are set out with great taste and elegance, and at five o'clock the company, generally from 7 to 900, sit down to a sumptuous banquet, consisting of a profusion of all the delicacies in season; a band of music is provided to play in the gallery during the dinner; and this is allowed to be the most sumptuous feast, next to the lord mayor's day, at London, and the only corporation dinner in England (London excepted) which is graced by the company of the ladies, and a greater assemblage of beauty, fashion, and elegance is seldom witnessed. The festivities of the day are concluded by a ball at the assembly-house, to which the greater part of the company usually adjourn. This day being esteemed a civic festival, is celebrated among the populace by ringing of bells, firing of guns, and decorating the streets, especially in the neighbourhood of the new mayor.

The quarterly assemblies of the corporation are held on St. Matthias's day, Feb. 24th; on the feast of the invention of the holy cross, May 3d; on the eve of the guild-day; and on St. Matthew's day, Sept. 21st; at which all public city business is transacted; but in order to give validity to

the acts of the assembly, it is necessary that there should be a majority of the aldermen and common council-men present.

The mayor is also empowered to call special assemblies, whenever it is necessary to transact any public business.

The assizes and general sessions of oyer and terminer, and gaol delivery for the city and county of the city of Norwich, are always holden at the same time the assizes are held for the county of Norfolk, before the judges on the Norfolk circuit (of which this is always the last assize town) in the summer assizes only, the assizes for the county of Norfolk, for the spring circuit, being holden at Thetford, so that here is only one gaol delivery in the year; and although several applications have been, at different times, made to government, to have the lent assizes held here, they have not yet been attended with any success.

Although the assizes for the city and county are held at the same time, and before the same judges, each is under a separate commission, and the grand jury for the city is composed of the most respectable inhabitants, exclusive of such as are in any office of magistracy.

When the day appointed by the judges for holding the assizes is come, the two city sheriffs, with their under-sheriffs and officers, and the high sheriff of the county of Norfolk, with his under sheriff and sheriff's men, led by their marshal, with trumpets and banners, go to meet

his majesty's judges as far as the bounds of the city, (generally at Eaton), where the judges are received by the high sheriff in his carriage, and escorted by the cavalcade on horseback, through the city, to the shire-house, on the castle hill: being come to the foot of the bridge, the city sheriffs, with their retinue, wait on the castle ditches, and the high sheriff, with the judges, enter the shire-house, and open the several commissions; after which, being joined by the city sheriffs, they proceed to the guildhall, at the porch of which the high sheriff, with his posse, wait in like manner, and the judges being, by the sheriffs conducted into the court, the several commissions are then read; after which the judges are again conducted by the city and county sheriffs to their lodgings.

The next day the same procession is made to the cathedral church, where the judges are received by the corporation, when, the loud organ playing, they are conducted into the choir. After the service for the day has been sung, and an anthem performed, the assize sermon is preached by the high sheriff's chaplain. After service, the corporation, with one of the judges, proceed to the guildhall, and the high sheriff, with the other, to the shire-house, when the business of the assizes is commenced, and continued till all is concluded.

The assize week, by reason of the attendance on the courts, causes a great influx of company

from the country, and occasions its being a week of great festivity. There are public dinners at the great inns, the theatre is open every evening, public breakfasting in the morning, at the garden without St. Stephen's gate, with concerts, and in the evenings, entertainments of music, fire-works, illuminations, &c.

On the Thursday morning there is a sermon preached at the cathedral, for the benefit of the Norfolk and Norwich hospital, with a grand performance of sacred music; a liberal collection is made, which is applied towards the support of that excellent charity.

The following Public Institutions, not being confined to any particular Parish, could not be introduced into any of the foregoing descriptions, and therefore are inserted here as follows:—

THE HUMANE SOCIETY,

For the recovery of persons apparently drowned, was instituted in the year 1774, and is supported by voluntary contributions, which are applied to the expence of using the means recommended by the society for that purpose, and in paying suitable rewards to persons who have saved the lives of others that have had the misfortune to fall into the water, and to be in great danger of being drowned. The Mayor of Nor-

wich, for the time being, is always treasurer to this institution.

THE FRIENDLY SOCIETY,

For the benefit of women in the times of sickness and old age, was instituted in April, 1802, and consists of subscribing and recommended members. A subscribing member pays, on admssion, 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. annually, and has the power of recommending one poor woman, under the age of 45, to partake of the benefits of the institution. A benefactor of five guineas at one time has the same privilege. A recommended member pays, on admission, 2s. 9d. and 6½d. on the first Monday in every calendar month; and at the expiration of a year after her admission, is entitled to the following relief:—During confinement in child-bed, 5s. per week for the first month, and 2s. 6d. per week, if confined by consequent illness. During any other sickness or misfortune, which prevents her pursuing her usual employment, 3s. 6d. per week for the first month of her confinement, and 2s. 6d. per week afterwards, unless such allowance amounts in all to more than 30s within one year, which is the greatest sum allowed to be paid within that space of time; and no more can be allowed, unless by a special order of the committee, upon receiving a recommendation for that purpose, signed by five of the stewards. The stewards receive of the

recommended members their monthly payments, visit them during their illness, and pay them their respective allowance. They meet quarterly, to report the condition of the sick members, to state an account of their receipts and disbursements, and to pay the balance of the money in their hands to the treasurer.

The stewards are ladies of Norwich, of the first distinction, and are sixteen in number; there is likewise a treasurer and a secretary. Although this institution is but of eleven years' standing, the sum of 1207*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* has been paid to the recommended members in their sickness, &c. during that time.

The Committee appointed by act of parliament for preventing frauds and abuses in the manufacture of wool and worsted yarn, consists of twelve members, with a treasurer and secretary or clerk.

THE FRIARS' SOCIETY,

For the participation of useful knowledge, was instituted October 18, 1785, and now meet in rooms, hired and fitted up by them, in Crown-court, Elm-hill. Their assembly represents the meeting of a convent, and consists of the abbot, prior, brethren, and their proper officers; and what is greatly to their honour, their speculative researches are crowned by active benevolence,

and the industrious poor are relieved by them with bread and soup every winter.

THE CHARITY FOR CLERGYMEN'S WIDOWS, &c.

IN NORWICH AND NORFOLK,

Meet in the library-room of the dean and chapter, in the upper close; the lord bishop of Norwich is always the president, and the dean and chancellor, with the archdeacons and prebendaries, vice-presidents; the annual subscribers are governors, and there are also three auditors and a treasurer.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

For the relief of decayed tradesmen, their widows and orphans, instituted November the 16th, 1790. This association is under the direction of a patron, president, secretary, five vice-presidents, twenty-two directors, and two treasurers, and has a clerk or beadle to attend on them. The quarterly meetings of the directors are held at guildhall on the second Tuesday in January, April, July, and October; and the general yearly meeting on the second Tuesday in March. This institution justly deserves the name it has assumed, and has answered the purpose for which it was designed, nearly 800 objects having, since its first institution, participated in the benefits afforded by it.

THE NORFOLK BENEVOLENT MEDICAL SOCIETY,

For relieving the widows and children of surgeons and apothecaries in this city and county, and indigent members of the profession, was instituted in the year 1786, and is under the direction of a patron, president, two vice-presidents, treasurer, secretary, and three trustees. The yearly meeting is held on the Wednesday nearest the full moon in May, at Norwich and Swaffham alternately.

THE SOCIETY OF UNIVERSAL GOOD WILL,

For the relief of poor foreigners, who, as such, are not entitled to any relief from the parish laws of this country. The number of persons who have been relieved by this society amounts to upwards of 2605 at the present time. The directors of this society are a governor, deputy-governor, president, vice president, secretary, and steward.

AMICABLE SOCIETY OF ATTORNEYS,

Instituted in January, 1784, for the relief and benefit of the widows and children of attorneys, resident in Norwich and Norfolk, being subscribers to the fund. A treasurer and secretary are appointed to the society, and the meetings are held at the White Swan, on the first Monday in April and October. The subscription is one guinea per annum.

*Regular Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons,
with the dates of their Constitution.*

No. 16. White Swan, opposite St. Peter's church—first Wednesday in the month. May 11, 1724.

41. King's Head, Market-place—second Friday. Do not meet. May 11, 1736.

78. Angel, Market-place—second Friday. Do not meet. Jan. 5, 1748.

80. Bull, Magdalen-street—first Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1749.

99. Faithful Lodge, Moon and Stars, St. Michael's Coslany—third Tuesday. Nov. 20, 1753.

105. Castle, Castle Ditches—second Thursday. Do not meet. May 13, 1757.

120. Wounded Heart, Upper Market—fourth Tuesday. Sept. 16, 1766.

133. Lodge of Friendship, Rose, St. Augustine's—second Wednesday.

166. King's Head, Magdalen-street—first Monday. A. M.

192. Union Lodge, Gate-house tavern, Tombland—last Friday. Feb. 11, 1766.

194. Lodge of Union, Angel, St. Stephen's—second Sunday and fourth Monday. A. M.

563. Norwich Theatrical Lodge, green room, at the theatre-royal—second Friday. June 26, 1797.

Royal Arch Mason Templars, Knight Templars, and Grand Chapter of Harodim, is kept at

the Gate-house tavern, Tombland. The times of holding the chapters are uncertain, being fixed by the principals.

N. B. For correct lists of the names of all the members of the corporation, of the church, and of the several last-mentioned societies, see the Norwich and Norfolk Annual Memorandum Book, printed and sold by Burks and Kinnebrook, Norwich.

A Calendar of Public Remarkable Days observed in the City of Norwich.

FIXED DAYS.

Jan. 1. New year's day, Alderman Fawcett's commemoration sermon, at St. Michaels Coslany—the corporation attend.

6. The epiphany, Alderman Thomas Anguish's commemoration sermon at St. Edmund's—the corporation and children of both hospitals attend; if not on a Sunday, generally observed the Sunday following.

18. The queen's birth-day observed—ringing of bells, &c.

30. King Charles I. martyrdom.

Feb. 24. St. Matthias, quarterly assembly of the corporation, freemen admitted and sworn.

May 1. St. Philip and James, mayor of Norwich elected.

3. Invention of the cross, quarterly assembly of the corporation, common council sworn.

29. King Charles II. restoration, corporation attend divine service at the cathedral, the mayor and one of the sheriffs give public dinners.

June 4. The king's birth-day, the corporation go in procession to the cathedral, public dinners given by the mayor and one of the sheriffs.

Aug. 2. Magdalen fair.

12. The Prince of Wales's birth-day.

Sept. 21. St. Matthew, quarterly assembly of the corporation.

22. The king's coronation.

29. Michaelmas day, sheriffs of Norwich sworn.

Oct. 17. St. Faith's fair.

25. The king's accession, the corporation attend divine service at the cathedral, public dinners given by the mayor and one of the sheriffs.

Nov. 5. Gunpowder treason, the corporation attend divine service at the cathedral, public dinners given by the mayor and one of the sheriffs.

Dec. 25. Christmas day, the corporation attend divine service at St. Peter's Mancroft—the church elegantly illuminated.

MOVEABLE DAYS.

First Tuesday in every month, the court of guardians sit.

Every fourth Wednesday, Norfolk county court.

Friday before the first Sunday in every month, Mr. Hall's sacramental lecture at the four principal parish churches.

Tuesday in Session's week, Norwich sessions, Wednesday in ditto, Norfolk sessions, balls at the assembly-house.

General fast days by proclamation, observed by shutting shops, &c. the corporation attend divine service at the cathedral.

Quinquagesima Sunday, charity sermon at the cathedral.

The six Sundays in Lent and the five Sundays after Easter, charity sermons at the principal parish churches.

The fifth week in Lent, Monday, common-council in Conisford ward elected; Tuesday, common council of Mancroft ward elected; Wednesday, common council in Wymer ward elected; Thursday, common council in the Northern ward elected.

Thursday before Easter, Tombland fair.

Good Friday, observed by shutting shops, &c. charity sermon at St. Peter's Mancroft.

Monday and Tuesday in Easter week, church-wardens, overseers and commissioners of the pavement elected, Bishopgate fair.

Wednesday in Easter week, Spital sermon at St. Helen's—the corporation, with the hospital-men, women, girls, and boys attend.

Rogation week, parishes perambulate their boundaries; the corporation sometimes perambulate the boundary of the city and liberty.

Ascension day, Archbishop Parker's commemoration.

moration sermon at St. Clement's—the corporation attend.

Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun week, Bishopgate fair.

Monday before the 22d of June, quarterly assembly of the corporation, officers of the corporation elected.

Tuesday before the 22d of June, (guild day) a grand procession of the corporation to the cathedral, where the guild sermon is preached and a Latin oration delivered; the mayor sworn at guildhall, the mayor's feast at St. Andrew's hall; in the evening a ball at the assembly-house.

Day next the guild, officers of the corporation and constables sworn.

The first Sunday in August, Sir John Pettus's commemoration sermon at St. Simon and Jude—the corporation attend.

Assize week. First day, (Monday or Tuesday) the judges on the circuit, met and attended by the high sheriff of the county and the sheriffs of the city, open the several commissions.

The second day, (Tuesday or Wednesday) the assize sermon preached at the cathedral; after which the business of the assize commences.

Thursday, the anniversary sermon at the cathedral for the support of the Norfolk and Norwich hospital—a grand performance of sacred music; there is a ball at the assembly-house, and the theatre royal is open; public breakfasting at the

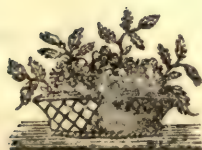
gardens in the morning, with concerts and fireworks in the evening.

Last Tuesday in August, sheriff of Norwich elected.

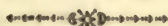
Friday after St. Simon and Jude, Lady Suckling's commemoration sermon at St. Andrew's—the corporation attend.

The Sunday next following, Sir John Suckling's commemoration sermon at St. Andrew's—the corporation attend.

The Sunday before St. Thomas, Alderman Thomas Codd's commemoration sermon at St. Peter Permouthergate—the corporation attend.



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THE HISTORY
OF
KETT'S REBELLION
In Norwich,

In the Reign of Edward the Sixth;

BEGAN ABOUT THE 20th OF JUNE,

1549,

And Ended the Twenty-Seventh of August,

ON WHICH

Day was Killed,

UPWARDS OF

THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED

OF THE

REBELS.

TAKEN FROM THE BEST ACCOUNT THAT WAS EVER
PRINTED.

NORWICH:

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THE HISTORY

OF THE

REFORMATION

IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND

AND THE HISTORY

OF

THE REFORMATION

IN

THE EAST

OF ENGLAND

AND

THE

REFORMATION

IN

THE WEST

OF ENGLAND

THE HISTORY OF KETT'S REBELLION.

THE occasion of this rebellion was, because divers *lords* and *gentlemen*, who were possessed of *abbey* lands, and other large *commons* and *waste* grounds, had caused many of those *commons* and *wastes* to be enclosed, whereby the poor and indigent people were much offended, being thereby abridged of the liberty that they formerly had, to *common* cattle, &c. on the said grounds to their own advantage, the Lord *Protector* had at that time lost himself in the love of the vulgar, by his severe, if not unnatural, proceeding against his brother: and in order to regain their love, he caused a proclamation to be published in the beginning of *May*, that all persons who had enclosed any lands that used to be *common*, should lay them open again, before a fixed day, on a certain penalty for not doing so. This so much encouraged the *commons* in many parts of the realm, that not staying the time limited in the proclamation, they gathered together in a tumultuous manner, pulled up the pales, flung down the banks, filled up the ditches, laying

all such *new* enclosed lands open as they were before; for which, some of them had been attacked and slain in *Wiltshire*, by Sir *Will. Herbert*; others suppressed by force of arms, conducted by the Lord *Gray* of *Wilton*, as were those in *Oxfordshire*, and some reduced to more moderate and sober courses, by the persuasion of the lords and gentlemen, as in *Kent* and *Sussex*: but the most dangerous *commotions* which held so long as to entitle them to the name of REBELLIONS, were those of *Devonshire* and *Norfolk*, places remote from one another, but such as seem to have communicated counsels for carrying on their design. For divers seditious persons and busy fellows began to complain, that the like was not done in *Norfolk*, as report said was done by the *commons* of *Kent*, who had laid open all such *new* enclosed lands; and from thenceforth they determined to do the same here, designing not only to lay open *parks* and *new enclosures*, but to attempt other *reformations*, as they termed them, to the great danger of overthrowing the commonwealth. They openly declared great hatred against all *gentlemen*, whom they maliciously accused of covetousness, pride, extortion, and oppression, practised against their tenants and the common people, and having thoroughly imbibed the wicked notions of the ancient *levellers*, they begin to put in

execution their vile designs, and first of all, the inhabitants of *Attleburgh*, *Eccles*, *Wilby*, and other neighbouring towns, being enraged with Mr. *John Green* lord of the manor of *Wilby*, for enclosing that part of the *common* belonging to his manor, which before laid open to the adjoining commons of *Harfham* and *Attleburgh*, on which they had all rights of intercommoning with each other, the tenants of the three towns, and others, assembled together, and threw down the new ditches, and laid the whole open as heretofore. Which being done, they all went home, and continued quiet till the 6th of *July*, at which time taking the opportunity of the *feast* or *fair* which was yearly kept at *Windham* on the day following, being the *Translation* of Bishop *Becket*, to whom the *chapel* standing in the midst of the town, was dedicated, at which time were grand *processions* and *interludes* for a night and a day at least, which brought thither great numbers of country people to see the show, they then consulted further upon their wicked enterprise, and going thither, entered into conference with great numbers of the country people there, and went to *Morley*, a mile from *Windham*, and cast down certain ditches of Master *Hobart's* on the *Tuesday*, and returned that night to *Windham* again, where they practised the like feats; but as yet they took no man's goods by violence.

Upon this, one *John Flowerdew* of *Hetherset*, Gent. finding himself grieved by their casting down some of his ditches, came to some of the rebels, and gave them 40 pence to cast down the fences of an enclosure belonging to *Robert Kett*, alias *Knight*,* a tanner of *Windham*, which pasture laid near the *fair-sted* in *Windham*, which they did, and the next morning took their journey again to *Hetherset*, at *Kett's* desire, and laid open Master *Flowerdew's* enclosures there; upon which was much ado, for *Flowerdew* did what he could to cause them to desist, insomuch that many sharp words passed between him and *Kett*; but *Kett* being a man hardy and fit for any desperate attempt, pushed forwards so much, that they executed his will, and so he revenged himself upon *Flowerdew*, whose hedges and ditches were all thrown down and made plain. The rebels seeing *Kett* to be a resolute, stout-hearted fellow, unanimously chose him their CAPTAIN and RINGLEADER, who thereupon willed them to be of good comfort, assuring them he was resolutely determined to stand by them, and spend both his goods and life to revenge their liberty, which he pretended was much injured; to him was joined WILLIAM

* There was always an animosity subsisting between the two families of the *Ketts* and the *Flowerdews*. See the Hist. of Norfolk, vol. ii. fo. 521.

KETT, his brother, a *butcher* of *Windham*, who by reason of his desperate hardiness, was much valued by them; and now being furnished with such *commanders*, and forming themselves into a camp, at the report thereof numbers of lewd and desperate persons, great routs of servants and runagates, came flocking from all parts to *Kett's* camp, so that being now guarded with sufficient power as he thought, and having wasted *Hetherset*, *Windham*, and most of the adjacent villages, on the 10th day of *July*, they passed the river between *Cringleford* and *Eaton*: the CITY hearing what route they intended shortly to take, had sent messengers the day before to the King's counsel at *Windsor*, to inform them of it, and others to Sir *Roger Townesend* and *William Paston*, to desire them to come to their assistance. The rebels having passed the river, came to *Bowthorp*, and cast down certain hedges and ditches there, and their number being now vastly increased, they incamped there that night: here Sir *Edm. Windham*, Knt. *high-sheriff* of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, came and proclaimed them REBELS, and commanded them in the King's name, to depart peaceably to their own homes, but had not his *horsemanship* been better than his *rhetoric*, himself had not departed the place, for being greatly offended at the *proclamation*, they attempted to have

got him into their hands, but being well horsed, he valiantly brake through those that had compassed him in, and escaping from them, hasted with all speed to *Norwich*, which is about two miles distant; the same night, great numbers of loose people, both from the city and country, came to them, with weapons, armour, and artillery: and now the *rebels* began to play their pranks, threatening to burn the house, and deface the dove-coat, (formerly a chapel, before it was turned from a house of prayer to a den of thieves,) of Master *Corbet's* of *Sprowston*, committing many other outrages wherever they came.

The day before they came hither, some of the city had thrown down the quickset hedge, and filled up the ditches, that enclosed the *common-pasture* of the city, called the *Town-Close*, to keep in the *citizens* cattle going there, before their common neatherd, in which place the neat cattle of the poor *freemen* of the city were pastured, and looked after by the *neat-herd*, who received of every owner by *custom*, a halfpenny for every beast kept there, and so that fence which by good and provident advice of their fore-fathers, had been raised for the common profit of the city, was thus cast down by the very persons whose interest it was made for; and scarce had they thrown down the ditch in the upper part of the close,

before a company of ill disposed persons escaped secretly out of the city and joined *Kett* and his comrades. THOMAS CODD, then *mayor*, fearing the ill consequence of this *rebellion*, summoned an *assembly* of the *aldermen* and principal *citizens*, and goes with them to the camp, to try if he could persuade the rebels to desist from their traiterous enterprise: when he came there, he found them giving themselves to all manner of riot and excess; first he tempted them with money and fair promises to depart home, using what persuasions he could to reduce them to dutiful obedience, but finding all things ineffectual, and seeing that neither entreaty nor reward would avail, he returned to the city. After his departure, the rebels began to perceive, and were further convinced of it, by certain men coming to them from the city, with small boughs in their hands, which was the sign agreed upon, that if they remained any longer scattered one from another, they would without difficulty be vanquished; whereupon they went directly to *Eaton* wood, which having thoroughly viewed, and found inconvenient to pitch their camp on, they unanimously agreed to go immediately to *Moushold*, and presently sent to the *mayor*, to request him to permit them to pass through the city to that place, it being their nearest way, promising to do injury to no man,

but quietly to march through to the place appointed; but the *mayor* absolutely refused, threatening them, and telling them to what end such attempts would bring them, which instead of terrifying them, made them the more obstinate, and so they continued that night in *Eaton* wood; the next day, Sir *Roger Woodhouse*, with seven or eight of his household servants, came to them, bringing with him two carts laden with beer, and one laden with victuals: for recompense whereof, he was stripped of his apparel, had his horses taken from him, and whatever else he had, the rebels accounting the same a good prey; he himself was cruelly tugged and cast into a ditch of—*Mores's* of *Nether-Erlham* by *Hellesden-bridge*,* and was kept by them as a prisoner; thence passing the river by the said bridge, they came to Master *Corbet's* house at *Sprowston*, which they intended to have burned, but being persuaded from it, they spoiled his goods; and lodging that night at *Draiton*, the next day went directly to *Moushold*, and coming to St. *Leonard's* Hill,† seized on the noble *palace* of *Mount-Surrey*, and spoiled whatever they found in it, converting it into a prison, where they

* The bridge being too strait for the drift of the cattle, they filled up the river with wood, trees, &c. so that horses and carts might pass over it.

† So called because the priory of St. Leonard stood upon it, on the site of which, the Earl of Surrey built a stately house, and named it MOUNT-SURREY.

confined Sir *Rog. Woodhouse*, Sergeant *Catlyn*, Sergeant *Gawdy*, and other *gentlemen*, whom they caught. Here they incamped, having the main river running between the hill and the city, on the east and south part *Thorp* village and wood,* and on the north and north-east, *Moushold* heath, which is in length and breadth at least three or four miles, and here lurking in the woods, as dogs in their kennels, they violated all laws of God and man; and now having got a fixed station, the vilest and basest of the people from *Norfolk*, and the city, joined them daily, being called together by firing of *beacons*, and ringing of bells. The *mayor* and *aldermen* in the mean time took counsel together how to proceed in so dangerous a case, and opinions were very different, some thought they were to be attacked immediately, arguing that if they were not repressed at the beginning, the destruction of the whole *city* must necessarily follow, others thought it best not to hazard such a doubtful push, without urgent necessity, it being only hastening their destruction if the *rebels* should get the advantage; in short the result was, to fortify the city, set watch and ward carefully, place the *citizens* upon the walls, and other convenient places

* This wood was now destroyed, the rebels cutting it down to make tents and huts, and for fuel, and quite cleared it, least any should conceal themselves therein to their hurt. *Norw. Roll.*

of defence, and for other things, because by the law of raising force and arms, it was provided that no bands be mustered, or forces raised without the King's command, they resolved to wait the return of the messenger, to know his will and pleasure.

Besides this *great* camp, (as they termed it,) there was a second formed, called the *lesser* camp, at *Rising Chase*, but by the diligence and policy of the *justices* and *gentlemen* of those parts, they were speedily driven from thence, notwithstanding which, they reassembled at *Watton*, and there remained about a fortnight, stopping the passages over the river at *Brandon-Ferry* and *Thetford*; but at length, by *Kett's* order, they came and joined him at *Moushold*.

As soon as the report of this great camp being fixed on *Moushold* reached *Suffolk*, the *commons* there got together in a great *multitude*, entered the island called *Lovingland*, with intent to seize the town of *Yarmouth*, but by the diligence of the magistrates and the courage of the townsmen, they were disappointed of their expectation; and taking another *route*, they joined their *chief captain* (as they called him) on *Moushold*.

The *city*, immediately upon this resolution, surveyed the gates, got new locks and bars, and repaired all that wanted.

And on the 13th of *July*, *Pursevant Grove*

came from the King, and brought a commission directed to Mr. *Watson*, for reformation of divers things.

The *rebels* in the mean time, to cloak their malicious purposes with a counterfeit show of holiness, were so religiously rebellious, that they caused *Tho. Coniers*, minister of *St. Martin's* at the *Plain*, in *Norwich*, to say service morning and evening, forcing him to pray to God for prosperous speed in this their ungodly enterprise: moreover they went about to join to their cause divers honest men, who were commendable for religion, doctrine, virtue, and innocency of life; among whom, were, *Robert Watson* an excellent preacher,* *Thomas Codd*, MAYOR, and *Tho. Aldrich* of *Mangreene-hall*, a man, while he lived, beloved of all men; these three, though sore against their wills, they constrained to be present at all their consultations, and to take upon them the administration of all things, with *Kett* the chief rebel; which indeed happened well for many, for when the principal conspirators stirred up the mad multitude to any wicked undertaking, which tended either to the spoiling of the city,

* A NWEET PREACHER, one in great estimation with all men, whose persuasions they somewhat liked, and therefore chose him to give them spiritual counsel, and to be as an *umpire* in all consultations, by whose counsel and advice a minister (*Coniers*) was procured, who both morn' and even' called them to prayer, and the preacher gave them many good admonitions, hoping by this means to recal them, whom afterwards they imprisoned, &c. *Norw. Roll.*

fields, or adjacent *villages*, the wise and careful diligence of these men often hindered the execution of it. And now *Kett* growing bolder by meeting with no opposition, began to direct warrants to fetch victuals into the camp, in the following form:

“ *WE the King’s friends and deputies, do grant*
 “ *license to all men, to provide and bring into*
 “ *the camp at Mousehold, all manner of cattel*
 “ *and provision of vittels, in what place soever*
 “ *they may find the same, so that no violence or*
 “ *injurie be done to any honest or poore man,*
 “ *commanding all persons as they tender the*
 “ *King’s honour, and roiall Majestie, and the*
 “ *releefe of the common welth, to be obedient to*
 “ *us the Governors, and to those whose names*
 “ *ensue, Signed ROBERT KET,*” &c.

And now he, with two *assistants* chosen out of every *hundred*, kept his *King’s Bench, Chancery*, and all other *courts*, under a *tree*, termed the OAK of REFORMATION, where he pretended to do justice (whether wrong or right) to all such as were summoned before him.

By virtue of *commissions* from these *assistants*, many of the principal gentlemen of the county were fetched from their houses, brought to the camp, and there imprisoned, as though they had been guilty of great crimes: moreover, the

hedges and ditches of *commons* enclosed were demolished, and many were charged and forced to assist in these things: the *mayor*, Mr. *Watson*, and Mr. *Aldrich*, were not only obliged to wink thereat, but sometimes to seem to consent thereto; for to have resisted them, had been but folly, and the way to have put *themselves* in danger of destruction, and their country too. The *city* took what care they could to guard themselves, hoping daily for relief from the *Council*, without which they dared attempt nothing; now the reason why the *Council* were so slack in sending succours was, because they were not only troubled with these *rebels*, but were busied about quieting the like troubles in the inner part of the realm, about *London*, *Surrey*, *Essex*, *Devonshire*, *Kent*, *Cambridgeshire*, &c.

In the mean time the *sedition* increased daily, so much that there were now no less than *sixteen thousand* of these *rebels* in the camp, who by the advice of their *captain*, fortified themselves, providing powder, ball, and all manner of weapons, which they fetched out of ships, gentlemen's houses, shops, and other places where any was to be found; and withall spoiled the country of all the cattle, riches and coin, that they could lay their hands on.

Now because many of them hid what they got, hoping hereafter to convert it to their own

private use, *Kett* and the other *governors* (for so they would be called) by common consent decreed, that some place should be fixed upon where they might do justice; now *the* OAK of REFORMATION being an old tree with large spreadings boughs, they fixed on it cross balks and rafts, and roofed it over with boards, and from thence, *Kett*, the *Mayor*, Master *Aldrich*, and other *gentlemen*, detained prisoners in the camp, (whom against their wills, they had chosen into the number of their *governors*,) heard and determined all complaints and disorders done among themselves, and if those who had concealed any goods, gotten by virtue of *Kett's* pretended commissions, were discovered, and the fact proved here, they were committed to prison.

The *Mayor*, Master *Aldrich*, and others, would often go up into this tree, and endeavoured by all the persuasive and mild arguments they could think of, to make them desist from this course, and leave off committing such outrages. There were also divers grave and learned *divines*, that tried all ways possible to withdraw them from these wicked attempts and to reduce them to peace and quietness, though at the same time they hazarded their lives by so doing; for the *Mayor* and other of the *gentry*, though they were admitted to the *counsels* of the rebels, for the better credit thereof, yet if

Kett was present, were no better than *herbe JOHN in the pottage*, having no influence on their consultations; but if he happily chanced to be absent, then they were like *St. John's wort*, (so sovereign for sores, and against the *plague* itself,) that they much mitigated the fury of their mischievous decrees. Mean time great plenty was in the camp, where a fat sheep was sold for a groat, but penury and misery in all other places.

In this great calamity, (notwithstanding the upbraiding of Sir *John Cheke*, who knew little of the matter but by hearsay only,) the *mayor*, *aldermen*, and *principal citizens*, with the *city clergy*, behaved with the utmost allegiance to the King, and the greatest prudence, for the safeguard of their *city* and *country*, the former by consulting daily what was best to be done, and the latter by preaching by day in the camp and churches, and by watching in the night with armour on their backs, so that nothing that belonged to them as *faithful subjects* and *worthy ministers*, was at any time omitted; so far were they from deserving that unjust censure of Sir *John's*, that it was not the *principal* part of the *city* that were for the *rebels*, but only the *scum* of it, there being not *one* (that I have met with) of any figure or character, that sided with them, though indeed there was a great number of the populace that favoured

them; and the state of the city was such, that it was not in the *power* of the *magistrates* to keep the *city* against them, as *Excester* did, with whose conduct Sir *John* upbraids this place: but it is evident that had they been able to have done it before, they would have done, for upon succours coming, they immediately put themselves in a posture of *offence*, till which time it was impossible to do more than they did, which was to stand upon the point of *defence*.

And though the aforesaid author exclaims against *Norwich* in relation to the affair of the *Marquis's* miscarriage, and justly extols *Excester* for her prowess, yet if we come to examine things, as we shall find the one deservedly praised, so shall we see the other as undeservedly and unjustly upbraided; *Excester* is a city (if I may credit the accounts we have of it) placed on a hill, having a *castle*,
 “ the site of which is eminent and above both
 “ the citie and countrie adjoining, for they do
 “ all lie, as under the lee thereof,” the city is strongly ditched and walled round, and is
 “ not easily to be gotten by force,” and was well provided with cannon and other weapons of defence; on the contrary “ *Norwich* is like
 “ a great *volume* with a *bad cover*, having at
 “ best but *parchment walls* about it. Nor can
 “ it with much cost and time be effectually

“ fortified, because *under* the *frowning* brow
 “ of *Moushold-hill*, hanging over it, the river
 “ *Yare*,* so wanton, that it knoweth not its
 “ own mind which way to go, such the in-
 “ volved flexures thereof within a mile of this
 “ city, runneth partly *by*, partly *through* it,
 “ but contributeth very little to the strength-
 “ ning thereof.” Now what could a weak city
 do in opposition to so great a multitude, pos-
 sessed of such a hill, as gave them not only a
 large prospect, but a full command over it,
 and being neither strong by art or nature, and
 quite destitute of any number of cannons, and
 other weapons of defence, could be in no capa-
 city to make any resistance; and therefore it
 had been as *imprudent* in the magistrates *here*,
 to have pretended to act *as they* did at *Excester*,
 as it was *prudent* in them; and as to the mis-
 carriage of the Marquis of *Northampton*, it
 was so far from being occasioned by any mis-
 conduct of the *citizens*, that it was only their
 misfortune, that so unfit a man was sent to
 their rescue, “ he being more acquainted with
 “ the *witty* than the *warlike* part of *Pallas*,
 “ (as complete in *music*, *poetry*, and *courtship*,”)
 and so few succours, and many of them *Italians*,
 that it gave the rebels further pretence to fill
 the country with complaints, that these were

* He follows the common mistake as to the river's name, it being Wensum, not Yare.

only an *handful* of an *armful* to follow, driving on the design to subject *England* to the insolence of *foreigners*, for though neither wisdom nor valour was wanting in the *King's* soldiers, yet success failed them, being too few to defend *Norwich* and oppose the *rebels*: what was fifteen hundred *soldiers* (for there were no more of the *English* troops) to *twenty thousand rebels*? when on the other hand, Sir *John Russel* Lord Privy Seal, a person of a stout spirit, proper for such a service, and a man of great interest in that country, as well as estate, was sent down to *Excester*, “ with a convenient power “ of men of war, both on horseback and foot, “ and two bands of strangers,” a power sufficient to engage those rebels, which were only about 10,000. And as to the damage the *Marquis's* forces suffered out of the houses, it is plain this author was not acquainted properly with the affair, for it did not proceed from the *citizens*, (as he says,) but from the *rebels* themselves, who having stormed *Bishop-gates*, entered the houses in *Holme-street*, and so almost up to St. *Martin's* church; and it was *those* that did the great damage to the *Marquis's* men: so that I believe if the thing be rightly considered and duly compared, *Norwich* was as free from any *disloyalty* as *Excester*, notwithstanding the accusations Sir *John* hath laid upon it.

At this time, the wisdom, faithfulness, courage, and integrity, of Dr. *Mat. Parker*, then professor of *divinity*, and afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*, a native of this city, was very remarkable for minding to do the office and duty of a good pastor; in rebuking of wickedness, he showed himself stout and valiant, and in wary avoiding of dangers, witty and careful, so that he performed the faith he owed to God and the *King*, and by diligently providing for himself, showed that Providence, that is principally in wise men: one day going into the camp, he found *Kett* and his associates standing under the *oak*, communing of matters between themselves: at which time, the noble courage of the MAYOR appeared, and his worthy voice was plainly heard like a brave man; for upon *Kett's* being earnest with him to deliver up the keys of the city, and all his authority, and to resign the government of it into his hands, Codd stoutly answered, “ *He would give his blood and life out of his body, before he would by villainy treacherously forsake the city, or through fear or cowardice wickedly cast off his allegiance to the KING:*” the matter being thus debated, and night coming on, the *Doctor* seeing the people overcharged with eating and drinking, and the heat of the sun, thought that good counsel and wholesome advice would be cast away upon such swine,

and therefore wisely omitted saying any thing to them that day; so that leaving all things as he found them, full of fury and tumults, he returned to the city; the next day, which was *Friday*. He and his brother, Mr. *Tho. Parker*, who was afterwards *mayor* of *Norwich*, came early to the camp, where he found them all under the *oak*, hearing prayers, said by Mr. *Coniers* their *chaplain*, who was then reading the *Litany*; Dr. *Parker* thinking that time fit for his purpose, stepped up on the *oak*, and there made an excellent *sermon*, full of wisdom, modesty, and gravity, dividing his discourse into three parts.

First, He exhorted them to use with moderation the victuals they had brought into the camp, and not riotously and lavishly waste and consume it.

Secondly, He advised them by no means to seek revenge of private displeasures, and not to chain or keep in irons those they held in ward, nor to defile their hands with blood, by taking away any man's life wickedly and cruelly.

Lastly, He wished them to have regard to themselves, and the commonwealth, and leave off their rash enterprise, not distrusting the King's *herald* and messenger, but to show such honour to his majesty, now in his tender years, as they might enjoy him hereafter, in his more ripe and flourishing state, being grown up in virtue to their great comfort.

But the *oak*, as soon as the *auditory*, would embrace his doctrine, his life being like to be ended before his *sermon*; for as the company heard him attentively and willingly, standing round about him, a lewd fellow among them cried out, “ *How long shall we suffer this hire-ling DOCTOR, who being waged by GENTLEMEN, is come hither with his tongue, which is sold, and tied to serve their appetite? But for all his prating, let us bridle them, and bring them under the orders of OUR law.*” Upon this, the people began to threaten the preacher, and say he should be brought down with arrows and javelins, and some were shot at him, which put him in great fear, and that was increased by the noise and clattering of weapons under him; but he was happily deceived in that point, for there was not a man that stood next him under the compass of the tree, but what valued him exceedingly, and were glad of his coming hither, hoping his oratory might have some good effect; during this uproar *Kett’s* chaplain seasonably and wisely, though very abruptly, set the *Te Deum*, and with the help of some *singing men* there present, performed it so elegantly, that the multitude taken with the sweetness of the music (which was a novelty to them) began by degrees to be appeased: and during the singing, the Doctor withdrew to sing his part at home, and praise God for

his great deliverance; for coming down from the *oak*, and taking his brother with him, he made what haste he could to the *city*. But as they were going down *St. Leonard's* hill towards *Pockthorp-gates*, some of the *rebels* overtook him, and began to question him about his *licence*, desiring him to show them what authority he had to preach? but he knowing it in vain to reason with them, slipt away, and left his brother to argue out the matter. However, the very next day, the *Doctor* going into *St. Clement's* church, took occasion from one of the *Lessons* appointed to be read for the day,* to expound somewhat concerning these wicked tumults, many of the *rebels* being present, who heard the end of his exhortation without interrupting him, though they seemed greatly offended at it; but staying for his coming out, they immediately followed him, and told him that they understood he had three

* The women resorted twice a day to prayer, and the servants (except what needs must stay at home) did the same; when Kett's ambassadors were sent to any private house, they were fain to bake or brew, or do any work for the *CAMP*, else they were carried as traitors, to the *Oak*; as for trading, there was none in the *city*, people being forced to hide up their choicest goods, and happy were they that had the faithfulest servants. They that did keep open their shops were robbed and spoiled, and their goods were measured by the arms length, and dispersed among the rebels, their children they sent away for fear of fire; I the writer (who was then above 22 years of age, and an eye witness of these things) was present after prayer, during this dolorous state, when people met both of the miserable estate they were in, and like to be in, holding up their hands to heaven praying with tears that God would deal so mercifully with them, that they might live to talk of it, thinking it impossible at that time, they were so devoid of hope. Norw. Roll.

or four able geldings, which might serve the *King*, and therefore they charged him that immediately after dinner they might be ready for *them* to make use of. To which the *Doctor* said but little; but went home, and forthwith ordered some of their shoes to be pulled off, and their hoofs to be pared to the quick, and then put on again, and others to be anointed with green ointment, as though they had been lame with travelling, and dressed with medicines. Then leading them to pasture, the rebels seeing some of their feet swaddled and anointed, and others lamish, laid aside that design; and not long after, the *Doctor* seeming to take a walk out of the gates towards *Cringleford* bridge, met with his horses and servants there, as he had ordered, and mounting, took his journey towards *Cambridge* with all possible speed, and luckily escaped thither out of all danger, though by the way he met with and saw divers of the rebels playing their pranks in their usual outrageous manner.

By this time, having spoiled the country gentlemen of their goods, they now began to attack their bodies, and bring them as prisoners into the *camp*, which caused such a general fear, that many forsook their houses and estates, and changing apparel least they should be known in the flight, escaped by obscure paths, and hid themselves in caves of the earth, and

thick woods; many, who had horses and carts, they forced to carry provision to the camp, and others, that had none of their own, were compelled to procure them elsewhere; *gentlemen* were now daily taken and brought into the camp, bound fast with cords like so many villains, some were kept in *Norwich* castle, some in the *Guild-hall* prison, and others were shut up in the Earl of *Surrey's* house, as felons and thieves: whenever they wanted money (which was often) if the *mayor* did not immediately supply them out of the *common treasury*,* they threatened to burn and rifle the city: which they had certainly done, if the diligence of the *mayor* had not prevented it.

Furthermore, to cloak their wicked actions under the *King's* authority, having seized several *commissions* sent from the King, directed to divers *gentlemen* in the country, authorising them to do their utmost endeavours to repress

* They often demanded help out of the city *treasury*, which occasioned the citizens to take away thence what remained, and conceal the things of value, for fear of their taking them away by force, which they after attempted, and broke open the treasury, &c. for after the rebellion I find this: ' Paid for pecyng of the dore stalle
' and dore loope of the *tresyr* howse whych was sore hewyn and
' mankyld by traitor *Ket*, and hys *Kytlyngs*. ITEM, for new mending
' and making of ij lockes of the said tresur howse dore, iiij lockes
' and hespys on the yron chest within the said howse. iij other
' lockes in the same howse. ij lockes on the *chekyr* in the sembly
' chambyr, and iij gret lockes and keys on the dore to the tower
' over the tresyr howse. All which lockes, keys, and hespys, war
' brokyn by the forsaid traitor *Kette* and his rebels. ITEM, to a
' mason for pinnyng in the dore stalle and window in the said tresyr
' howse, and all the tower on the said howse and arching within the
' same, all which wallys were shaken and sore brusyd with rapping
' and breking up the dores there." Comp. Camer.

these commotions: in some of them they erased the names of the *gentlemen*, and inserted their *own*, and from others they took the seals, and placed them to forged *commissions* of their own making, and fixing them up in public places, deceived many ignorant people thereby, and drew them to their party.

By this time their number being increased to above 20,000, they grew so disorderly, that *Kett*, the *arch-rebel*, could not restrain them: and now they threaten all such *citizens* as were fled with their families, and all such as would not declare on their side, as open enemies, so that nothing but fire and sword was hourly expected: whatever was brought into the camp was spent in a most gluttonous manner, inso-much that it seems almost incredible how so much could be devoured in so short a time, for besides swans, geese, hens, ducks, and all sorts of fowls without number, about 3000 bullocks and 20,000 sheep were spent in few days. The *gentlemen's* parks were laid open, and what deer they could get, killed and brought hither, and such as they had a particular spleen against, they destroyed their woods and groves, by cutting down the trees therein. Sometimes they would bring the *gentlemen* out of prison, chained two and two together, as it were to judgment, before the *tree of reformation*, there to be tried by these *governors*, as if they had

been guilty of heinous crimes; and when it was asked the *commons* what should be done with the prisoners? they would cry out with one voice *Hang them! hang them!* and if they were asked, *Why they gave such rash judgment on those they never knew?* they would roundly answer that others cried the same, and that they did it to give their assent with them, though they could give no other reason, but that they were *gentlemen*, and therefore (they said) not worthy to live.

Porters also were placed by them at all the *city gates*, and companies of the rebels to watch and ward at certain places, and constables were made to provide and furnish them with what meat and drink they would have, at their own expense, even to the ruin of them.

And now one *Wharton*, a man of great courage, but not favoured by the people, was led to the *castle*, bound like a thief, and had there not been a great company of the rebels ordered by their captain to defend him, he had been slain by the unruly multitude: but neither his good behaviour to them, nor promises, nor the diligent care of the rebels that guarded him, could keep him from being stabbed in many places of his body with spears and pikes.

A *lawyer* also, who dwelt at *Melton*, was betrayed by a woman, and drawn out of a wood, where he had hid himself a little before,

among the thorns and briars, and brought prisoner to the city, being hated by the *commons*, who esteemed him a subtile fellow; as they haled him along, the heavens thundered horribly, to the astonishment of them that heard it, and such mighty showers fell, mixed with hail, that the earth was covered very deep, not far from *the tree of reformation*; but this fearful tempest did not in the least appal or terrify them.

Many days had passed from the beginning of this rebellion, and nothing the whole time was done, but burning, wasting, robbing, and consuming of all things; and so great grief had now possessed all good men, and especially the *citizens*, that at the sight of the lamentable fate of their country, they were almost distracted, and all hopes of success by resisting was taken away, so that they remained within their walls, fearing daily destruction, and destitute of all *counsel*, not having as yet heard from that of the *King*.

While the *rebels* thus raged abroad in the country, at *Hingham*, about eleven miles from *Norwich*, Sir *Edmund Knevet*, Knt. with a small company of his own menial servants, set upon the night watch of the rebels that were placed there, and brake through, overthrowing divers of them, and had some of his own men also unhorsed, and in danger to be hewn in

pieces among them, yet he recovered them, and escaped their hands through great manhood; after which good night's service, as they would have it esteemed, they repaired to their great captain *Kett*, to show their hurts, and to complain of their griefs. It was talked among them, that they would go to Sir *Edmund's* house at *Buckenham* castle, to assault it, and fetch him out of it by force. But some doubted it was too strong for them, (it being a place of great strength at that time,) and others feared sharp stripes if they should attempt that exploit, being at least twelve miles from their main camp, and so that enterprise dropt, the most part thinking it best to sleep in a whole skin.

It happened, that Mr. *Leonard Sotherton*, a citizen of *Norwich*, fled to *London* for safety of his life, the rebels having threatened him if they could get him; him the *Council* sent for, and by him were informed of all their proceedings, and how they daily increased, and hourly threatened destruction to the *city*, and all *gentlemen* they could meet with; at the same time he told them, that he had heard say, that there were many in the *camp*, who if they had any hope of the King's favour, and that they might escape unpunished, would willingly lay down their weapons, and embrace his Majesty's pardon. And therefore he was

in hope, that if the King sent down his *pardon*, and proclaimed it in the *camp*, that most of them would disperse. This advice being approved of by the *Council*, who had their hands fully engaged other ways, a *herald* was sent with *Sotherton* directly to *Norwich*, and entering the *camp* apparelled in his coat of arms, standing before the *tree of reformation*, he there declared with a loud voice, so that all about him might hear, “ *That the KING*
“ *had granted his free pardon to all that would*
“ *depart to their homes, and laying aside their*
“ *armour, give over their traitorous begun enter-*
“ *prise.*” Upon which, almost all the multitude cried *God save the KING’s Majesty*; and at the renewing of that cry, many kneeled down, and with tears in their eyes commended the King’s mercy, which all would have embraced immediately, had not the wicked speeches of some of the rascally sort, and the traitorous persuasions of that caitiff *Kett* himself turned them from peace, and stayed them from their dutiful inclinations. For *Kett* very fiercely and stoutly answered, so that all might hear him: “ *That*
“ *KINGS and PRINCES were accustomed to grant*
“ *pardons to such as are offenders, and not to*
“ *others; and that he trusted he needed not any*
“ *pardon, sith he had done nothing but what*
“ *belonged to the duty of a true subject; and*
“ *herewith he besought them not to forsake him,*

“ *but to remember his promise, sith he was ready to spend his life in the quarrel.*” The herald hereupon called him *TRAITOR*, and commanded *John Petibone*, sword-bearer of *Norwich*, to arrest him for *treason*, as a *traitor* to his Majesty; upon which, so great a confusion followed among the multitude, that the *herald* saw *Kett* had so far enraged them, that they would accept of no *pardon*, so that he departed from them, crying out with a loud voice, ‘ *All ye that be the KING’S FRIENDS, come away with me,*’ then the *Mayor*, and Master *Aldrich*, with a great number of other *gentlemen* that had been confined there, (among which were the two brothers, the *Appleyerds*,) and other honest *yeomen*, that were ready to obey the King, followed him:* and entering the *city* by *Bishop-gates*, the *mayor* commanded them to be shut, because otherwise the *rebels* might have forthwith entered the *city*. *Holinshed* says, this was on the *last day of July*, but it is a mistake, as the *Chamberlain’s* accounts show us, for it was on the *21st* of that month, it being the very day they made a present to the *herald* for his good service, at their return into the *city*, which is entered in these words, ‘ *Gaf in-reward on Mary Magdalen evyn, to*

* This was of some present service, for *Norwich Roll* says, ‘ yet greate nombre accepted the pardon, departed without retorninge.’

‘ Mr. YORK *herald at arms*, 8 peces of gold
‘ called *soveraigns*, 4*l*.’

As soon as was possible, the *mayor* caused all the *gates* to be shut, and the *gentlemen* imprisoned in the *castle* and elsewhere to be set at liberty, who were all summoned to consult with him and his *brethren*, how they might defend the city from the *rebels*, and keep them from entering it by assault. And at last they determined to set watch and ward, day and night, on the walls and gates, and keep the city so close, that the means of transporting victuals from the *camp* being thereby cut off from that side of the river, the *rebels* might be wearied out, and obliged to decamp.

During this time, certain of the *citizens* that favoured the *rebels* had let a great number of them into the *city*, which raised such consternation, that it was thought safest for the *gentlemen* that had been let out of prison to be shut up again, least the *rebels* finding them abroad, should murder them; but soon after, it was perceived that they were returned to their *camp* the same way they came; upon which, the *mayor* and *aldermen* immediately began to rampire up *Bishop-gates*, to plant what *ordnance* they had, and make all necessary provision for the defence of the *city* that was possible; placing 10 of the greatest pieces of *ordnance* against the enemy in the *castle*.

ditches, appointing watch and ward in all those places where the walls were decayed; then they proceeded to make bullets, &c. for their defence, as we learn from the accounts of the city *chamberlains*, in these words, “ paid to ij
 “ men that made that night cxx *pyllets* of
 “ *gonshotte*, xvid. for cc and xivl. lede, xs.
 “ viiijl. and a bundell of large brown paper,
 “ and xvl. matchis dyvyded amongst all the
 “ *gonners* that night.

“ *Byshops Gates* rampired with erth that
 “ nyght.

“ A pece of *ordinaunce* carried to the old
 “ *common stathe yarde*, the ij brothern of the
 “ *Appleyerds* watchyd that place that nyght.

“ Sir *Wylliam Pastons** ij gret *gonnys* caryed
 “ from the *common stathe* to the *castyl*.

“ A bondell of small-brown paper and match
 “ sent to the *castyl* and *common stathe* to shote
 “ certen yron *gonnys* ther, that came from
 “ *Caster Hall*.

“ Mr. *Tho. Godsalve* and a gret company of
 “ others, kept Sir *Will. Paston's* gret peces
 “ that night in the *castyl yarde*.”

The rest of the city forces were ordered to be ready at all times of the night, in the *market place* and cross streets of the city, for every occasion.

* This Sir William Paston was a brave man, stood by the city, and was with them almost always; his seat was at Castor by Yarmouth, then a strong place, and in some measure fortified; he had a house also in the city, where he resided much.

At length, having ordered things in this manner, they began to shoot off their artillery both from the *city* and *camp*, to annoy each other; but when the *rebels* saw that they did little hurt to the city with their ordnance lying upon the hill, they moved them down to the foot of it, and thence began to play against the walls, which being perceived, at the *mayor's* command, the *ordnance* was brought down from the *castle ditches*, and placed speedily in the *meadows*,* which lie in the lowest part of the city, and so the greatest part of the night was spent in fearful shot on both sides.

But the worst evil the *magistrates* had to overcome, was the *scum* of the *city* that were in it, and were of the *rebels* side, in so great number that their force was not sufficient to rule them, for they would go and come from the *camp*, in spite of the *mayor* and *governors*, and bewray whatever was done against their comrades, for
 “ here ys to be notyd, that the next day beyng
 “ *Mary Magdalen day*, the *chamberlayns* servyse

* At a gate between Bishop's-gate and the Hospital tower, were placed six pieces of ordnance, charged with more than two hundred weight shot, and other furniture, of bows, bills, and arrows, against the which came great numbers of boys to take the water, but they were with the arrows and shot letted of their purpose. And this wrighter till noon was in ayde of them, and being sent for a barrel of beer for the drye armye, was met by a great number which came through the river, and so scared the gunners away, and others, that some ran to raise up the city for more help, for the *rebels* had broken up the rampires, opened the gates and carried up 6 pieces of ordnance to the hyl, and the rest in such nombre as the citizens could not deal with them, ran crying about the streets Traitors, Traitors! and great nombre enter'd houses, robbed shops, and did much violence, &c. Norwich Roll.

“ don the night before, and specyally for makyng
 “ of the *gonshot*, was bewrayed by *John Fysh-*
 “ *man* to traytor *Ket*, so that he sent to hys
 “ howse about lxxx men, of which number
 “ *Robert Ysod*, tanner, *John Barker*, bocher,
 “ *Echard*, myller of *Heyham*, were cheffe
 “ messengers, which persons caryed the *cham-*
 “ *berlain* to the *Guyldhall*, and ther took away
 “ oon hole barrell of *gunpowder*, and a remnant
 “ of another barrell, that was left the night
 “ before, and certen yron *pyllets* and lede
 “ *pyllets*, that servyd for the *yronsling*, and
 “ certen *mores pykes* that lay over the *sembly*
 “ *chambyr*, and compellyd him to pay for lyne
 “ and a *maunde** to carry the sayd pelfer, *vid.*

“ *Item*, they came ageyn to the *chamberlayns*
 “ howse, and tooke from thense cxx *pyllets*
 “ of lede, that war made the nyght before, and
 “ also they tooke from him in corn, paper,
 “ and serpentyn powder of his own goods, to
 “ them sum of vjl. odd money, and besydes
 “ that, compellyd hym to pay for a new ferkyn
 “ to put in the *gunshote* vd. and for lyne to
 “ truss and carry the pelfer with, iijd.

“ And the next day being xxiiij *July* a gret
 “ sorte of the same company with others to
 “ the nombyr of C persons at the leste, came
 “ ageyn to the *chamberlayns* howse, and tooke

* Or basket, whence we now call a basket commonly used by
 the country people to carry their butter to market in, a *butter maund*.

“ away of his own goods, ij bows, iij sheffs of
 “ arrows, with cases and gyrdylls, iiij *alman*
 “ halberds, ij black bylls, certen clubbys and
 “ stavys, ii *almayn* ryvetts* as fayer as any
 “ war in *Norwych*, and a *jack*† of *fustyan*,
 “ and also carryd *hym* away wyth them to
 “ *Mushold*, to have hym to the *tre*‡ for makynge
 “ of the forsayd *gunshote*: and by the way, he
 “ intretyd them so that they caryed hym to
 “ *Norwicke bothe*, wher he gaf them for re-
 “ myssyon from goying to the *tre*, iijs. iiijd.”§

By this time, as the *mayor* and *citizens* imagined, the *camp* began to be distressed for want of victuals, and in order the more commodiously to bring provision from the other side of the *city*, they sued for *truce*, for a certain time, sending *James Williams*, and *Ralph Sutton*, two of the vilest that the city produced, as their ambassadors from the *camp* to the *city-gates*, with a banner of *truce* in their hands, who were brought to the *mayor* and *aldermen*, of whom they demanded, in Captain *Kett*'s name, “ *Peace and truce for a few days whereby*
 “ *they might have liberty (as they lately had) to*
 “ *carry victuals through the city to the camp,*
 “ *which if they would not grant, they threatened*

* *ALMAIN rivets*, a certain light kind of armour, with plates of iron for the defence of the arms.

† A Jacket

‡ To try him at the *Oak of REFORMATION*, on which he was likely to swing, if they had got him thither, as he foresaw.

§ This is verbatim out of the Chamberlains accounts.

“ *to break into the city and destroy it with fire and sword.*” The *mayor* and *aldermen* flatly denied their request, “ *Protesting they would not permit traitors to have any passage through their city.*” Upon this refusal, the *rebels* were so enraged, that running down the hill, they made a violent assault upon *Bishop-gates*, but were as bravely repulsed, and forced to retire. Yea such rage appeared among them, that the boys and young lads showed themselves so desperate in gathering up the arrows, that when they felt them sticking in their bodies, they would pluck them out and give them to their bowmen to shoot again at the citizens; all this time the *ordnance* in the meadows did but little damage to the *rebels*, for want of sufficient powder, and skill in the *gunners*, though many of them were wounded with the arrows, which flew very thick from the *city*; but yet so great was their fury, that the very boys naked and unarmed, ran about provoking the *citizens* with reproachful speeches.

In the mean season, the *rebels* in the *city*, and those that favoured them, began a fearful uproar on the other side of the *city*, crying “ *to your weapons, to your weapons, for the enemies are entered the city,*” which wicked stratagem answered the design, for all the *citizens* left that side of the city and ran to the other, so that the part where the assault first

began, was left without defence; which the *rebels* seeing, renewed their assault, and the boys and country clowns, without fear, threw themselves into the river that runs before *Bishop's-gate*, and swimming cross, with swords, clubs, spears, staves, and javelins, made what few citizens were left there, retreat, and then pulling off the bars of the gates, let in the *rebels*, upon which, the citizens withdrew to their houses, and other secret places, where they hoped best to hide themselves from the fury of their enemies, which they imagined would now be executed to the total subversion of the *city*.

The first thing they did after they had thus entered by force was, to convey all the *guns* and *artillery*, and all other furniture of war whatever out of the city, to the camp, which was soon done; the boys and clowns mocking such citizens as they saw grieved, calling them *traitors*, cursing and reviling them.

The *herald*, who was still in the city, to see if the *rebels* would, before the day fixed for their pardons, (which was not yet expired,) give over their enterprise, came with the *mayor* and a great number of the principal *citizens* into the market-place, and there declared to the populace in the King's name, “ *That all*
 “ *such as would lay aside their arms, and go*
 “ *home to their houses, should have a general*

“ PARDON, *but all the rest should be punished with death.*”

The *rebels* that stood by and heard him, bad him depart with a mischief, for neither his fair offers nor his sweet flattering words should beguile them; for they detested such mercy, that under pretence of *pardon*, would cut off all their hope of safety and self-preservation. Upon which the *herald* departed, seeing nothing was to be done either through fear or punishment, or hope of pardon, and returned to *court*. Upon this *Kett* immediately ordered *Leonard Sotherton* (or *Sutterton*) to be brought before him, because he had accompanied the *herald* in his journey, but he fearing the matter, and being warned of it, was forced to hide himself in the city, among his friends and kindred, as many other good men did.

And now *Kett* took the *mayor*, *Robert Watson*, *William Rogers*, *John Humberston*, *William Brampton*, and many others of the wisest and best men of the city, and imprisoned them in *Surrey-house*, where some of them remained laden with irons till the last day of this conspiracy.

Kett perceiving that things were grown so desperate, that he must have either a bloody victory over his country, or else soon come to the shameful end he deserved, endeavoured all he could to draw a huge multitude together to

increase his army, so that what by rewards and fair promises, it is almost inconceivable to tell the numbers of rascally people that flocked to him from all parts on a sudden.

By this time, the *citizens* began to be sore displeased that their *mayor* (who was a man of remarkable honesty, and exceedingly beloved, not only by the *better* sort, but even by those that had joined the camp) should be so scandalously imprisoned, and remain in danger of his life, among the *rebels*, who began to threaten him sorely, and jesting at his name, would say one to another, “ *Let us come together to-morrow, for we shall see a Codd’s-HEAD sold in the camp for a penny,*” alluding to the *mayor’s* name. Whereupon, the *citizens* fearing lest he should be made away among them, came and complained unto *Thomas Aldrich*,* (whose authority was great among the *rebels*, he being a man they also loved,) that they did not like such usage; and he immediately went to *Kett*, and being backed by a number of the *citizens* that were exceedingly angry at the usage of their *mayor*, he sharply reproved him for his cruel dealing, in imprisoning so honest a man as the *mayor* was, and

* Tho. Aldrich was so beloved of all men, for his wisdom, gravity, modesty, and fine wit, that his name was even revered among these villainous *rebels*, over whom he soon got such command, that it was very seldom they neglected his advice, by which means he did the greatest good that could be at that time to his country.

withal commanded him to release him; when, either for shame, or fear of disobliging these citizens, he instantly set him at liberty, and permitted him to go all over the city; so that by his care and diligence, many of the citizens were much comforted. But because he could not abide in it, being constrained to be the most part of his time in the camp, he made *Augustine Steward* his DEPUTY, commanding him to take the charge of governing and defending the city in his absence; and *he* with the assistance of *Henry Bacon*, and *John Atkins*, then *sheriffs*, ruled the city right carefully to their great credit, and kept all the citizens in order, except those unruly ones, whom no good order could command.

During this time, *Kett* and his companions used to make scorn and mock at such prisoners as they kept, and sometimes delivered them to the multitude, for that purpose, and a day was appointed, when all the prisoners were to be brought out to the *oak*, there to be tried, as they called it; and at the time, *Kett* himself went up on the *oak*, and setting down there, had the prisoners in order, one by one, called by their names, and then he enquired of his companions, *what they thought of them?* these *varlets* being made *inquisitors*, and *judges* of the lives of those innocent *gentlemen*; if they found nothing against the man in question,

they called out *A good man, he is a good man, and therefore ought to be set at liberty*; but if any small crime or dislike was but once named by any of them, they called out, *Let him be hanged, let him be hanged*, though at the same time they did not so much as know the man.

The *Council* being ascertained by the *herald's* return, that nothing but force would quiet the *Norfolk* rebels, appointed *William Parr* Marquis of *Northampton*, an excellent courtier, and one more skilled in leading a *measure* than a *march*, with 1500 horsemen of the King's forces, to go down to *Norwich* to attack the *rebels* and defend the *city*; with him went the Lord *Sheffield*, and the Lord *Wentworth*, Sir *Anthony Denny*, Sir *Henry Parker*, Sir *Richard Southwell*, Sir *Ralf Sadler*, Sir *John Clere*, Sir *Ralf Powlet*, Sir *Richard Lee*, Sir *John Gates*, Sir *Tho. Paston*, Sir *Henry Bedingfield*, Sir *John Suliard*, Sir *William Walgrave*, Sir *John Cutts*, Sir *Thomas Cornwalleis*, Knts. with a good number of other *knights*, *squires*, and *gentlemen*, and a small band of *Italians* under the command of *Mala-testa*, an experienced soldier: which the *rebels* took advantage of, and filled the country with complaints that these were part of the numberless *foreigners* to which *England* was going forthwith to be subjected, which made some of them more resolute than before.

The *Marquis* being now come within a mile

of *Norwich*, sent Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Knt. who was then *Norroy*, and afterwards *Garter King at Arms*, to summon them within the city, to yield it into his hands, or upon refusal, to proclaim war against it. *Augustine Steward*, the *deputy mayor*, sent to the *mayor*, who was now detained in the *camp*, to let him know what message he had received from the *Marquis*, who returned answer, that all these confusions much grieved him, and more so because he could not wait on him to deliver the city into his hands himself, being detained by a guard of the *rebels*, in danger of his life; but having given his authority to Mr. *Augustine Steward*, a wise and careful man, least in his absence the people should fall away from their duty, he had ordered him to be ready to surrender it into his hands, and to submit all things wholly to his Lordship's order and disposition. This message being soon carried by *Norroy*, the *deputy mayor*, *sheriffs*, and a great number of the *chief citizens*, went to the *Marquis's* army, and delivered the *sword* to his Lordship, declaring that the *mayor* himself would have gladly come if he could have got from the *rebels*, and that although a great number of the *scum* and *populace* of the *city* were partakers with the *rebels*, yet the *substantial* and *principal citizens* never did, nor never would consent to their doings, but were ready at

all times to receive him into their city, and obey him as the representative of the King himself.

Upon which, the *Marquis* comforted them with good words, telling them he hoped he should appease these troubles shortly. Then he delivered the sword to Sir *Richard Southwell*, who carried it *bare headed* before the *Marquis* into the city, which honour, by solemn and ancient *custom*, is always given to the *King's lieutenants*: he made his entry at St. *Stephen's-gates*, and forthwith gave commandment that all the *citizens* should meet him in the *market-place*, where they consulted long, and many things were resolved upon, as well for the defence of the *city* as for restraining the assault of the enemy. Immediately *watch* and *ward* were appointed for the *walls* and *gates*, and the weak places of the old walls were guarded by armed men day and night.

Things being thus ordered, the *Marquis*, with the *nobles* and *gentlemen*, supped at the *deputy mayor's*, and lodged there, but kept their armour on their backs all night, (though they were wearied with a troublesome journey of three days, and the heat of the weather,) for fear of a sudden assault.

It happened (but whether by chance or appointment is not known) that the *strangers* went out and offered skirmish to the *rebels* upon *Magdalen-hill*; the *rebels* first came forth with

their horsemen, who better understood plundering the country, than fighting, for they were no match for the strangers; which their fellows seeing, they put their archers before their horsemen, designing to surround the strangers, but they perceiving their drift, cast themselves into a ring, and retired into the *city*, leaving an *Italian* gentleman behind them, who had ventured too far, and being unfortunately thrown from his horse, was taken, spoiled of his armour, and as a specimen how they would use others, hanged over the walls of *Surrey-house*.

The *watch* being set, the MARQUIS ordered the rest of the soldiers to be armed all night, and to make a huge fire in the *market-place*, which was appointed their general *rendezvous*, so that the streets might be light, least by darkness and ignorance of the place they should be enclosed in the night by their enemies.

Sir *Edward Warner*, Marshal of the Field, gave the *watch-word*, Sir *Thomas Paston*, Sir *John Clere*, Sir *William Walgrave*, Sir *Thomas Cornwaleis*, and Sir *Henry Bedingfield*, men of approved valour and wisdom, were dispersed in divers parts of the city, for defence thereof, who performed their parts nobly, going continually from place to place encouraging and animating their men by their countenance, words, and their own travel and labour. Every thing being thus settled, the *Marquis* and others

at rest, about midnight, the *rebels*, as if they designed to assault the city, discharged their artillery as thick as possible, but whether it was by the unskilfulness of the *gunners*, or whether they had taken money, (as some thought,) they did little damage, the bullets passing over the city. The *Marshal*, by reason of the continual alarms given by the watchmen, and the continuance of the discharge of the cannons, called up the *Marquis*, as he had ordered him to do, if any thing happened, who came presently into the *market-place* with his *nobles* and *gentlemen*, and entered into consultation how to provide better for the defence of the city, finding by the slow return of his soldiers, (which he began to perceive,) that they were not sufficient for the guard of so large a place; and by general advice it was agreed, that all the *gates* on the other side of the city from the enemy, and all the ruinous places of the walls, should be rampired up, concluding that there would not be wanting so many soldiers to defend the walls, but that the *citizens* might only watch them, and give notice in case of any danger that way; this was immediately put in execution, and near finished, when the whole rout of rebels came running with hideous shrieks and yells to the city, endeavouring to hew in pieces, and fire, the gates; some swimming over the river,

climbed up the lowest places of the walls, others got in at the breaches, and so entered. The Marquis's men did all that was possible to repel them; the fight lasted above three hours continually, in which the noble courage of *Bedingfield*, *Cornwaleis*, *Paston*, &c. was very apparent, the *rebels* pushing forward to the utmost of their power, and being courageously resisted, were so desperate, that when they were thrust through their bodies or thighs, or their hamstrings cut asunder, though they were fallen down deadly wounded, would not give over, but half dead, drowned in their own and other men's blood, would till the last gasp strike at their adversaries, when their hands could scarce hold their weapons; but such was the bravery of the gentlemen and soldiers, that they were forced to retreat to their camp, having lost 300 of their fellows, who were killed in the city in this engagement; and now at last, being secure from any farther practices of the enemy, they went to rest for that little time that remained, proper for that purpose.

In the morning it was told the *Marquis*, that the courage and resolution of many of the rebels was much abated, and that they might be easily persuaded to lay down their arms if they were assured of pardon, there being no less than 4 or 5000 then waiting at *Pockthorp-gates*, who

on such promise would return home, and submit to the King's mercy; which information made him exceeding glad, but *Norroy* and a trumpeter being sent to the gate, not a person was found there; however, upon the sound of the trumpet, a great number came running down the hill; one *Flotman* being their principal, whom the trumpeter commanded to stand; *Flotman* demanded what the matter was, and why they drew them to parley by sound of trumpet, to whom *Norroy* replied, "Go thy waies, and tell thy company, from my Lord Marquess of *Northampton*, the King's Majesties lieutenant, that he commandeth them to cease from any further outrage, and if they will obey his commandment, all that is past shall be forgiven and pardoned." To which, *Flotman*, who was an outrageous busy fellow, of a voluble tongue ready for reproaches and arrogant speeches, presumptuously answered, 'that he cared not a pin's point for my Lord *Marquess*,' and like a traitor railed upon his Lordship, maintaining that he and the rest of the *rebels* were earnest defenders of the *King's* royal Majesty, and that they had not taken up arms against the King, but in his defence, and that time would make it appear, that they sought nothing more than to maintain his royal estate, the liberty of their country, and the safety of the commonwealth; and then utterly

refusing the pardon, told *Norroy* positively, that they would either restore the commonwealth from the decay into which it was fallen, being oppressed through the tyranny and covetousness of the *gentlemen*, or else would die like men in the quarrel.

Scarce had he made an end, but an alarm was raised through the whole city, the general cry being, *To arms! to arms!* for at the instant these things were doing at *Pockthorp-gates*, the *rebels* brake in at the *hospital meadows*, and coming up *Holme* or *Bishopgate-street*, attacked the *Marquis's* ordnance, that was placed on *St. Martin's plain*, at the mouth or entrance thereof, in which place there ensued a sharp conflict between the *rebels* and the *Marquis's* men; there were slain of the *rebels* about 140, and great numbers wounded, and of the King's soldiers and city forces, about 50, or somewhat more, besides a great number wounded. This skirmish continued from about nine o'clock on *Lammas* day morn, being the first of *August*, till noon the same day; in which the miserable death of the Lord *Sheffield* was lamented and pitied of all men,* who more mindful of his birth and honour than of his own safety, desirous to show proof of his noble

* Upon *Lammes* day was the Lord Scheffeld slayne by the rebeles, in the paryche of St. Martyne at the Pallas-gate, a lyttel from the old skolhowes (or school-house) that yer, (1549.) E Lib. Civ.

courage, entering among the thickest of his enemies, and fighting too boldly, though not so warily as was expedient, fell into a ditch or hole as he was turning his horse, and being compassed about with a great number of these horrible traitors, was there slain, although he declared who he was, and offered largely to the villains if they would have saved his life; and as he pulled off his helmet that it might appear who he was, a butcherly knave, one *Fulke*, who by occupation was both a carpenter and butcher, knocked him on the head with a club, and so killed him, of which he much vaunted afterwards, and so it came to be known who it was committed this barbarity, for which, afterwards, by the just judgment of God, the villain had his deserved reward; the place where he fell is distinguished by a large freestone laid there.*

In relation to this affair, the aforesaid Sir *John Cheke* expostulates with the rebels thus,

“ How was the Lord *Sheffield* handled among
 “ you, a noble gentlemen and of good service,
 “ both fit for counsel in peace, and conduct
 “ in war, considering either the gravity of his
 “ wisdom, or the authority of his person, or

* The stone lies under the sign of *Cupid*, which is on the left-hand of the street leading from the *Plain* to Bishopgate-street, a little before the turn into that street, at which turn St. MATTHEW'S church stood on the right-hand, and the old GRAMMAR schools opposite to it.

“ his service to the commonwealth, or the
 “ hope that all men had in him, or the need
 “ that *England* had of such, or among manie
 “ notablie good, his singular excellencie, or
 “ the favour that all men bare toward him,
 “ being loved of every man, and hated of
 “ no man?

“ Ye slew him cruelly, who offered himself
 “ manfully, and would not so much as spare
 “ him for ransome, who was worthie for noble-
 “ nesse, to have had honour, and hewed him
 “ bare, whom ye could not hurt, armed, and
 “ by slaverie, slew nobilitie, in deed, miserablie,
 “ in fashion, cruellie, in cause, develishlie. Oh!
 “ with what cruel spite was sundred, so noble
 “ a bodie, from so godlie a mind? whose death
 “ must rather be revenged than lamented, whose
 “ death was no lacke to himselfe, but his
 “ countrie, whose death might every way been
 “ better born than at a rebels hands. Violence
 “ is in all things hurtfull, but in life, horrible.”

With him died divers other *gentlemen* and
 worthy *soldiers*, who were buried the same day
 with him, at *St. Martin's* on the *Plain*, which
 church is just by the place they fell, as I find
 by the parish *register* in these words, “ 1549,
The Lord SHEFFIELD with THIRTY FIVE others,*
were here buried 1st Aug.” and among others

* EDWARD first Lord SHEFFIELD of *Botterwick*, was slain at
Norwich in the insurrection. Coll. P. L. N.

Robert Wollvaston or *Wolverston*, who was appointed to keep the entrance into the cathedral, was killed by the same *Fulke*, who took him for *Sir Edmund Knevet*, against whom they bare great malice, because he gave them all the disturbance he possibly could.

The rebels, puffed up with the death of the Lord *Sheffield*, who was a person they greatly feared, by reason of the character he had for his great courage, making an alarm on every side, got into the city every way they could, and so overcharged the forces with numbers, being above twenty thousand to fifteen hundred, that they caused the Marquis and his people to give way, and forsake the city; every man making the best shift he could to save himself, either by speedy flight, or by hiding themselves in private places, as woods, groves, caves, and such like. But yet divers gentlemen of good account, as *Bedingfield*, *Cornwaleis*, and others, who remained behind, abiding the brunt, were taken prisoners, and kept in strict durance till the day of the rebels overthrow by the Earl of *Warwick*.

The Marquis being thus beaten out of *Norwich*, with the residue that escaped, hasted to *London*, leaving the city in the rebel's power: many of the chief citizens fled, leaving their wives, children, and all their possessions in their enemies hands, having hid their gold,

jewels, silver, and good household stuff, in privies, wells, and pits digged in the ground.

After the Earl's departure the same day, they threw fire upon the tops of the houses, which flew from house to house with fearful flames, and in a small time consumed great part of the city; for all the houses in *Holmestreet* were consumed with fire on both sides thereof, with *St. Giles's* hospital, which was dedicated to the relief and maintenance of the diseased poor; *Bishop-gates*, *Magdalen*, *Pockthorp*, *Berstreet-gates*, and divers other buildings in many places were burnt; and had not the clouds by God's special providence commiserated the city's calamity, and melting into tears quenched the flames, the whole city had been laid in ashes, for the plenty of rain that fell then, in a great measure quenched the fire. The rebels entered the houses of such as were known to be wealthy, and thoroughly rifled them; in short, the state of the city was as miserable as can be expressed.

The *mayor's* deputy would not leave the city, but kept in his house, not daring to stir out, or attempt to stay them; and now another band brake in at *St. Martin's-gates*, and armed with clubs and such weapons as they could get, attempted to break open the *deputy's* house, and at last began to fire the door; upon which, being alone, his servants having fled from him, he opened it, and they immediately

seized him, plucked off his gown, (which he used at that time,) calling him REBEL, threatening him with a most shameful death, if he did not tell them where the *Marquis of Northampton* was hid; and though he positively assured them that he and all his company were gone, they ransacked every hole in the house, and taking what they found, went their way, laden with the spoil: but yet many of them, partly pacified for a piece of money and other things which they received of the *deputy*, and partly reproved for these wrongs, by some of credit among them, brought again such packs and burthens, as they had trussed up, and threw them into the shops of those houses out of which they had taken them before. Nevertheless, many were spoiled of all they had, by the *rebels* entering their houses, under pretence of seeking for the *Marquis's* men. But the houses of those that fled were quite ransacked, for they called them *traitors*, and enemies to their King and country, that had thus forsaken their houses in such time of necessity. Now some of the citizens ordering the furious multitude bread and drink, and all kind of victuals, the hungry wretches were somewhat appeased: but yet many sustained such injury, and were overcharged with such great expences, that as long as they lived, they were forced to fare the worse for it in their household affairs.

The rebels by this time reduced from such extreme violence, began to think of their own safety, and commanded the *deputy* and chief of the city that were left in it, that watch and ward should be hourly kept at the gates and walls by the *citizens* themselves, threatening them with death if they omitted it. Moreover, whenever it rained, they would kennel up themselves in the churches, abusing those holy places appointed for God's service and worship, with all manner of vile profanations.

And thus things continued till the 24th of *August*, being St. *Bartholomew's* day, when JOHN DUDLEY Earl of WARWICK, by the King's command, with a good force of soldiers raised in *Lincolnshire* and other shires of the kingdom, and also a good number of *Switzers*, which had been purposely provided for the *Scotch* war, entered *Norwich*.*

For his Majesty perceived, they were got to such a head, that without a main army, guided by a general of experience and conduct, it would be very hard to subdue them: and therefore this Earl, who was just appointed to go into *Scotland* against the *French* and *Scots*, was sent hither, whose manhood, courage and experience in all warlike enterprises had been

* In die Sci. *Bartholomei* Apostoli, the noble Erele of WARWYK entryd *Norwiche*, by force against the rebels, and specially that traytor *Kett*, and so he kept the said cyte under the King, 1549. E Libro Albo in Calendario, Ibidem.

sufficiently tried and known, it being thought, if *he* could not suppress them, nobody could.

The Earl then, his army being ready, marched to *Cambridge*, where the *Marquis of Northampton*, desirous to be revenged for his late repulse, met him, being resolved to attend him, and try whether he could be more fortunate in *following*, than he had been in *leading*, and with him were many other *gentlemen*, with divers of the principal *citizens* of *Norwich*, the Lords *Willoughby*, *Powes*, and *Bray*, *Ambrose Dudley*, then son to, and afterward Earl of *Warwick*, and *Rob. Dudley* his brother, afterwards Earl of *Leicester*, *Henry Willoughby*, Esq. Sir *Tho. Gresham*, Sir *Marmaduke Constable*, *Will. Devereux*, son to the Lord *Ferrers* of *Chertsey*, Sir *Edm. Knevet*, Sir *Tho. Palmer*, Sir *Andrew Flammock*, and many other *knights*, *squires*, and *gentlemen*, who all tried their manhood, and behaved gallantly when time and occasion was given them.

The *citizens* meeting the Earl at the entrance of *Cambridge*, fell upon their knees at his feet, and weeping, earnestly entreated him to lay nothing to their charge, for *they* and all the *chief* of the city, were innocent, and guilty of no crime; yet they besought his favour and mercy, for they had verily conceived incredible grief for this miserable destruction and spoil of their *city* and *country*, and had further en-

dured all extremity at the rebels hands, being obliged, for safety of their lives to fly the city, out of which they were forced by fire and sword, from their wives, children, and all their friends; and in this so great misery, they had this only to crave, that if in this common and exceeding fear, through ignorance or folly, they had unknowingly committed any offence, the same might not be imputed to them, but upon this their humble petition and repentance, it might be pardoned.

The *Earl* answered that he perceived how great peril they were in, and that without doubt great was the strength of those desperate men, who had driven them from all things as dear to them as life itself: affirming they had done nothing amiss to his knowledge, for in that they left the city, compelled by fear and such imminent danger, it was only an infirmity easily excusable. Notwithstanding, in one thing, he said, he imagined they were somewhat overseen, that they did not withstand resolutely those evils at the very beginning, for he supposed a few valiant and wise men might have dispatched those companies in a moment, if they had attacked them resolutely at the first rise.

And now granting them all pardon, and assuring them of the King's favour, he commanded them to furnish themselves with armour and

weapons, and march forth with the army, wearing certain *laces* or *ribands* about their necks, to distinguish them from others.

The Earl marched directly from hence to *Windham*, and got thither on the 22nd day of *August*, and as he came along, the most part of the *Norfolk* gentlemen, that were not imprisoned by the rebels, came to him, with which he was exceedingly pleased.

On the 23rd day of *August*, he showed himself upon the plain between *Norwich* and *Eaton* wood, and lodged that night at Sir *Tho. Gresham's* seat at *Intwood*, about two miles from *Norwich*: on this plain the army rested that day and night, the men being all the while ready armed for battle, lest the enemy should raise any sudden tumult, for they plainly perceived them in the walls and towers, endeavouring to make what defence they could.

While the army laid here, the Earl sent the aforesaid *Norroy* to summon the city, either to open the gates that he might quietly enter, or else look for war and a forcible assault, and such a reward as rebels deserve.

All this time *Kett* had been getting what power he could together, and consulting how to defend himself and his rascally crew; and when he was informed the *herald* was at the gates, he obliged *Augustine Steward*, the *mayor's* deputy, and *Robert Rugg*, who was *mayor* the

next year, as two of the chiefest *citizens*, to go
 to him and know his errand; these being let
 out at *Bruzen-Door*, and hearing his message,
 answered, “ that they believed they were the
 “ miserablest men then living, having suffered
 “ such calamities as they could not but trem-
 “ ble at the remembrance of, and that now
 “ they could not fulfill their loyalty to their
 “ prince, which brought them into the unhappy
 “ *dilemma* of either loosing their lives, or their
 “ good name, but hoped his *Majesty* would
 “ pardon them, as they had not consented to
 “ any thing of this *rebellion*; but with loss of
 “ goods, and peril of life, as far as it was in
 “ their power, had done their utmost to keep
 “ the *citizens* in good order and dutiful obe-
 “ dience. But one thing more they humbly
 “ requested of my Lord *Warwick*, that whereas
 “ there were great numbers of *Kett’s* army poor
 “ and naked, running about the city without
 “ armour or weapon, which seemed as if they
 “ were weary of their doings, that it would
 “ please him once more to offer them the
 “ King’s *pardon*, and they hoped it would be
 “ gladly accepted, that so any more bloodshed
 “ might be avoided.” *Norroy* returned to the
Earl, who fearing least the *rebels* should murder
 the *gentlemen* they had in prison, if they came
 to a battle, resolved to try this way, and sent
Norroy again, with a trumpet, to offer them a

general pardon, who entering the city, met with about 40 of the rebels on horseback, and riding two and two together very pleasant and merry, they passed from *St. Stephen's-gate*, where he entered, unto *Bishop-gate*: the *trumpeter* there sounded, upon which the *rebels* flocked down the hill, and the horsemen ran swiftly to them, commanding them to divide themselves, and stand in order on either side of the way, and as *Norroy* and the trumpeter, with two of the chief *citizens*, entered between them, they were received on every side with great shouts and outcries, for every one uncovering their heads as it were with one mouth and consent, cried out, 'GOD save King EDWARD, GOD save King EDWARD!' *Norroy* and the two *citizens* highly commended them for so doing, desiring them to keep place and order, as they were commanded by their own men, which they did for a while: *Norroy* having got to the top of the hill, with his coat of arms on, as solemn ensigns of his office, stayed awhile for *Kett*, who was not yet come; and at last he began to remind them of the King's gracious goodness, who had several times by *heralds* and others promised them *pardon*, if they would return to their obedience, all which they had refused, and despised his messengers; he willed them to consider into what misery and decay they had brought that commonwealth, the good of which

was so often in their mouths, and then discoursing of their horrible murders, riots, burnings, and other crimes, he desired them to consider into what abundant mischiefs they had brought themselves, and what they must expect from the wrath of God, and the King's army, now ready to execute it, and which they could not withstand, if they did not now accept of the King's gracious *pardon*, which he then by him offered to them all, assuring them that he had sent the Right Honourable the Earl of *Warwick*, a man of noble fame and approved valiancy, as his *Lieutenant General*, to persecute them with fire and sword, and not to desist till he had utterly subdued them, and revenged him on them for all their treasons and wickednesses, and he also told them, that the Earl designed to offer them *pardon* no more, if they now refused it.

Many of them were now touched with remorse, and began to fear the event of things, but the greater part were much offended at *Norroy's* speech, and began to prate that he was not the *King's herald*, but one set out by the gentlemen in such a gay coat, made of church vestments,* and things taken thence, to deceive them, under notion of *pardon*, and therefore it would be well done either to thrust him through

* This shows that the havock made of the church ornaments was one thing that offended greatly the populace.

with an arrow, or hang him up; others at the same time seemed to reverence him, and divers that had served in *Scotland*, and at *Bulloign*, assured their fellows that he *was* the *King's herald* indeed; upon which they pretended no more to offer him any injury, though they then said, instead of pardon, there was nothing prepared for them but a barrel full of halters. *Norroy* departing thence, and *Kett* with him, came to another place, and because the multitude was so great that he could not be heard by all from one place, he again made the same proclamation; before the end of which, a vile boy turned up his bare buttocks to him, with words as unseemly as his gesture was filthy, in reproach of his *Majesty* and his *officer*; which so moved one of the *King's* friends, (for some were come over the water to view things,) that he directly shot the boy through the body, upon the spot. Which when the rebels saw, a dozen of them came riding furiously out of the wood, crying, "Wee are betraied friends! wee are betraied; if you look not about you: doo you not see how our fellows are slaine with guns before our faces? this *herald* goeth about nothing else but to bring us in danger of some ambush, that the *gentlemen* may kill and beat us all down at his pleasure." And thereupon they all shrank away and fled as if they had been out of their wits. Nevertheless,

the chief leader, *Robert Kett*, accompanied *Norroy*, designing, as was said, to have gone himself to the Earl of *Warwick*, and to have talked with him; but now when they were come almost to the bottom of the hill, a multitude of the rebels came running, and crying to him, asking him whither he went, "we are ready (said they) to take such part as you do, be it never so bad," assuring him they would stand by him both in life and death, and that if he went any further, they would surely follow him. Upon which *Norroy* desired *Kett* to return with them into the camp, which he did, and they went back with him much appeased.

In the mean time, as the army laid before the city towards the south, came down certain to view it, and with them came both the *mayor* and *Thomas Aldrich*, (who by policy were let out of the gate,) repairing to the Earl, and craving pardon, which they obtained, and were appointed to remain with them; now the Earl seeing nothing would avail but force, brought his army to *St. Stephen's-gates*, which the *rebels* had stopped up, and let down the *portcullis*, wherefore he commanded the *master gunner* to plant the *ordnance*, and beat down the gate for the soldiers to enter by; which while they were doing, the *deputy* informed the Earl, that not far off was a postern-gate, called the *Brazen-*

Door, which though the enemy had fastened with great beams, and pieces of timber, and rampired up with earth and stones, might very easily be broke open; upon which the *pioneers* are sent for, who immediately opened it, and there the Earl's forces first entered, and slew those rebels that stood to defend it, and made the enemy retreat from thence; and in the interim, the master gunner had broken the portcullis of *St. Stephen's-gates*, and battered them half down, and the soldiers had made several breaches in the walls, between *St. Stephen's* and *St. Giles's-gates*, to enter by;* at these places the Marquis of *Northampton*, and Captain *Drury*, alias *Poignard*, a man of great valour, entered with their bands, and slew and wounded so many of their enemies, that the rest retired hastily to their camp; and by this time, by the good management of the *deputy*, *St. Bennet* or *Westwick-gates* were set wide open, through which the Earl of *Warwick* himself and his main army entered, and came into the *market-place*, without any resistance; here they took sixty of the rebels, and erecting a gallows by the *Cross*, hung them up; then the Earl presently commanded *proclamation* to be made through the whole city, that all the inhabitants should keep within, having their shops

* To a mann stoppyng in certain holes in the walls between *St. Stephen's* and *St. Gyls's-gates*, which ware broken open at my Lord of *WARWICKS* comyng &c. Comp. Camerar.

and doors fast barred, on pain of death: which was obeyed by all, except the son of one *Wasey*, a cobbler, who with two or three more, were found in the *market-place*, and hanged up for their folly: this was wisely done, for thus the Earl knew who were concerned in the *rebellion*, and who not. Upon this many came and obtained pardon, and as they were commanded, barred up themselves, and thought they were well off. The Earl finding the *market-place* very spacious, made it his head quarters.*

All this while, the *carriages* belonging to the army were entering at St. *Bennet's-gates*, and for want of order being given to the drivers where to stop, they ignorantly went through the whole city out at *Bishop-gates*, directly toward the enemy's camp at *Moushold*, which the rebels seeing, came down, seized on them, and carried them laden with guns, powder, and other ammunition, into their camp, greatly rejoicing, because they had no store of such things among them. However, Captain *Drury* coming up with his band, in good time, fortu-

* Payd in the tyme of my Lord of WARWICK's being in the cite. For 2 C iij qrs. and ij li, of lede, deliver'd the 1st night to the master of the ordenance to make gunshotte, for so moche as the shotte of dyverse peces ware taken by the rebels, that first night, xvi. iiijd.

For free-stone to make moulds and shot, and for wood and a styll to melt their lede. iijs.

For a peece of tymbyr and makyng a payer of gallows at the CROSSE, viijd.

For xvj li. candle brente about the cross in the market the iiij fyrst nyghts, ijs. iiijd. Comp. Cam.

nately recovered some of the carts, not without slaughter on either side.*

The *rebels* being not yet fully driven out of the city; began to form a sort of camp on *Tombland*, and to lay wait in the lanes and cross streets, with intent to kill the Earl's men unawares, who by reason of the spaciousness of the city, were ignorant of the ways; some of them stood at St. *Michael's* at *Plea*, others at St. *Simon's*, others at St. *Peter's* of *Hungate*, and others in *Wimer's*-street by St. *Andrew's* church, ready for battle; and setting upon some of the Earl's men, slew three or four gentlemen, before any help could come; news being carried of it to the *Earl* in the *market-place*, he passed forward out of the market by St. *John's* of *Maddermarket* church, and turned into *Wimer* or St. *Andrew's*-street, with the main body of his forces, and when they were got to St. *Andrew's* church, the enemy let fly a cloud of arrows, but Captain *Drury* came a second time very opportunely with his band of *harquebusiers*,† young men of excellent courage and skill, who paid them so home with such a terrible volley of shot, that they fled in a moment, leaving 130 of their companions dead on the spot, and divers of them being found

* Paid to a surgeon for helyng of certen of Capt. Drury's men, which ware hurt at Bishops-gate, the same night that my Lord of Warwyk enter'd the cyte, xxxiijs. iiijd.

† *Harequebuss* is a musket or hand gun.

creeping in the churchyards, were taken and executed; all the rest fled to their *camp*, and the city was quite rid of them, to the great comfort of the inhabitants.

The Earl now began to give order to fortify the city, furnished the walls with soldiers and other munition, fit to repulse an enemy, placed a guard of armed soldiers in every street, blocked and rampired up all the gates, decayed walls, &c. except those next the enemy,* and out of *Bishop-gate* he placed great ordnance ready charged, to be conveyed next day to *Moushold*.

But the *rebels* understanding the Earl wanted powder and other things belonging to the great ordnance, and seeing the *Welchmen* who were appointed to guard the artillery were few in number, and not able to resist any sudden force that should come down the hill upon them, they rushed altogether from the hill, attacked the *guards*, who, astonished at such an onset, were compelled by force to flee and leave the artillery a prey to the enemies, all which they carried into their camp; one *Miles*, a skilful *gunner* and bold *rebel*, watching his opportunity, shot the King's *master gunner* through the head, in this skirmish; this was a matter of great importance, for now the rebels were furnished with those very instruments of war that the *Earl* wanted, and *Kett's gunners*

* Viz. Bishop, Pockthorp, and Magdalen-gates.

were continually discharging the cannons upon the *city*, and those iron balls, which they had taken, battered it most grievously, many being slain with the shot, great part of the wall and the tower on *Bishop-gates* were beat down; and had it not been (by God's providence) that the *gunners* were rash and ignorant, and levelled their ordnance too high, considering the hill they stood on, the *city* had been beating down to the ground in a short time; but greater had this day's loss been, if Captain *Drury* by his valour, and slaughter of his men, had not put the rebels to flight, and by chasing them, recovered the greatest part of the provision they drove away. After this, *Warwick* rampired up all the gates,* placed armed guards at every corner and passage in the streets, brake down *White Friars* bridge to stop all communication that way,† appointed the Lord *Willoughby*, with a great number of soldiers, to defend *Bishop-gate* and that part of the city, and so provided against any sudden assault, and cut off all communication with the enemy. But notwithstanding this,

The next day, being the 25th of *August*, the *rebels* passed the river at *Consford*, burnt the

* Payd for ramparyng of gates, streets, and lanes, dycks, and about stanching the fyer in *Conyford*, &c. Comp. Cam.

† Least the rebels should attempt to enter on the north side of the city, this bridge was broke down, to stop their going any further if they entered, and the other bridges were well guarded. Norw. Roll.

most part of all the houses of two parishes, and many in the neighbouring ones, with all the *granaries* at the *common staithe*,* which, with the corn and other merchandises, there laid in readiness to send for exportation at *Yarmouth*, were quite consumed; the *rebels* intending either thus to burn the whole city, or if the Earl's forces had gone to extinguish the fire, then to have cast down the *rampires*, and opened the gates, and so to have distressed the scattered forces; but the Earl dreading it, let the fire go on till the *citizens* extinguished it, after an incredible damage,

Things falling thus unfortunately on the *Earl's* side, there were *some* in the *Earl's* army, who despairing of success, began to persuade him, that since the city was large, the walls and gates broken and burnt down, and their number of soldiers but few, (for as yet the appointed number, neither of *English* nor *foreign* forces were come,) that he would leave the city; the Earl being of a noble courage, and not able to bear the least spot of reproach, or lose the least honour, smartly answered, "Whie! and do your hearts fail you so soon?" "or are you so mad withall to think, that so long as life is in me I will consent to such dishonour? should I leave the city heaping

* Payd ij men that carryed the cyte *crome* to the common stathe when that was on fyer iij*l*d. Comp. Camr.

“ up to myself and likewise to you, such shame
 “ and reproof as worthily might be reputed
 “ to us an infamy for ever? I will rather suffer
 “ whatever fire or sword can work against me;”
 and drawing his sword, the rest of the *nobles*
 with him did the same, then he commanded
 them to kiss one anothers swords, according
 to an ancient custom used in war, in time of
 great danger, and herewith they made a solemn
 vow, and bound it with an oath, never to leave
 the city till they had either vanquished the
rebels or died in the fight manfully, for the
 honour of their King and country.

While this was doing, the *rebels* brake into
 the city on the north side, between *Magdalen*
 and *Pockthorp*-gates, where they were not sus-
 pected, but were repulsed by the soldiers, so
 that they run headlong back again, many being
 wounded, and several fell down and were slain,
 but not without the loss on the *Earl's* side of
Mr. George Hastyns, three of Captain *Drury's*
 gunners, and another *gentleman*, who were all
 buried at *St. Martin's* on the *Plain*, as were
 six others on the same day, in *Mr. Spencer's*
 garden, as that parish register informs us,
 (xxvj. Aug. 1549.)

The next day, being the 26th of Aug. 1400
Switzers, good and valiant soldiers, came from
London and entered *Norwich*, and were received
 by the *Earl's* forces, with many vollies of shot

for joy; they being divided by parishes, were liberally invited, and courteously entertained by the *citizens*, as the soldiers were, the whole time; the hearts of the people being revived, and the *rebels* confounded with fear, at this doubtful knowledge of their future overthrow. However, being ascertained that the next day they must fight it out, trusting to certain vain *prophecies* and superstitious *rhymes* that they had among them, which were rung in their ears every hour; as,

The country gnofes, *Hob, Dick, and Hick,*
 With clubs and clowted shoon,
 Shall fill the vale,
 Of *Dussin's Dale*,
 With slaughter'd bodies soon.

And this, the heedless men, within the *Dale*,
 Shall there be slain, both great and smale.

Such was their preposterous stupidity, in applying these equivocating *prophecies* to their delusion, that believing *Dussin's Dale* must make a large and soft *pillow* for *death* to rest on, vainly apprehended themselves the *upholsters* to make, who proved only the *stuffing* to fill the same; fed therefore with this vain belief, they

forsook that advantageous hill, that in a great measure had enabled them by its situation to do the damage that they had done, and where the *Earl's* horsemen would have been of little service: trusting in these follies for success, and resolving to end the matter before famine obliged them to disperse, for the *Earl* had so stopped up the passages that no victuals could come to their camp, and the want thereof began already to pinch them, they fired all their *cabins, huts, and tents*, which they had built of timber and bushes upon the hills, which almost darkened the sky with smoak, and with 20 ancients and ensigns of war, marched for the adjacent valley called by that name,* and there presently intrenched themselves, threw a ditch cross the high ways, and cut off all passage, pitching their javelins and stakes in the ground before them.

The *Earl of Warwick* perceiving their doings, the next day, being the 27th of *August*, setting his army in order, he marched out at *Coslany*, now *St. Martin's* at the *Oak* gates, with the *Marquis of Northampton, Willoughby, Powes, Bray, Ambrose Dudley*, and the other noble and valiant gentlemen, a very choice company, the *Almains*, with *Captain Drury's* band, and all the horsemen, marching directly against the

* A snake sprang out of a rotten hollow tree directly into *Kett's* wife's bosom, which much frightened him, he taking it as a bad sign. *Nevile*.

enemy. Yet before the army came in sight of the *rebels*, Sir *Edm. Knevet*, and Sir *Tho. Palmer*, *Knts.* were sent to acquaint them, that such was the incredible mercy of the KING, that if they would still repent and lay down arms, he would freely grant his PARDON to all except *one* or *two* of them; but all refused it. Upon which, the *Earl* having given orders to both horse and foot, gave the sign to begin the battle; the *rebels* perceiving the attack coming, placed all their *gentlemen prisoners*, bound with fetters, and chained together, in the front of the battle, to the end they might be killed by their own friends, who came to seek their deliverance; but now, though it be true as *David* saith, that *The sword devoureth one as well as another*,* yet so discreetly did Captain *Drury* charge the *van of the rebels*, that most of those innocent prisoners escaped. *Miles*, the rebels *master gunner*, levelled a cannon, and discharging it, struck the King's *standard bearer* through the thigh with an iron bullet, and the horse he rode on through the shoulder, so that both died, which so vexed the *Earl* and exasperated his army, that he caused a whole volley of artillery to be shot off at the rebels; and herewith Captain *Drury*, with his own band, and the *Almains* or *lance knights* (call them which you will) being on foot, getting

* II. Sam. xi. xv.

near the enemies, saluted them so severely with their harquebut shot, and thrust forward upon them with their pikes so strongly, that they brake their ranks asunder, by which means the *gentlemen prisoners* shrank on one side, and most escaped their intended danger, though some few were slain by the *Almains*, and others, that knew not who they were. The *Earl's* light horsemen by this means came in so roundly, that the *rebels*, not able to abide their valiant charge, were put to flight, and ran away like a flock of sheep, and with the foremost their *grand captain*, ROBERT KETT, galloped away as fast as his horse could carry him; the horsemen that chased, slew them in heaps, as fast as they overtook them, so that the chase continuing for three or four miles, there were slain at least three thousand five hundred, besides a great number that were wounded as they fled, seeking to escape out of danger. Thus, as *Fuller* says, *rage* was conquered by *courage*, *rebellion* by *loyalty*, and *number* by *valour*. Yet one part of them, the last litter of *Kett's kennel*, that had not been assailed at the first onset, seeing such slaughter made of their fellows, kept their ground by their ordnance, determining, as men desperate, not to die unrevenged, but to fight it out till the last; they were so enclosed with their carts, carriages, and trenches they had cast up,

that it had been something dangerous to have assailed them within their strength. The *Earl* being merciful, a sure token of true bravery, sent *Norroy* with promise of PARDON of life, if they would lay down their weapons, if not, he would destroy everyone of them; they answered, that could they be sure of their lives, they would willingly do it, but took it only as a stratagem to get them into the *gentlemen's* hands, who, they well knew, would hang them all. Upon which, the *Earl* gets his army into battle array against them, and just before the onset sent to know whether, if he came *himself* and assured them of PARDON, they would submit: to which they presently answered, they had such confidence in *his honour*, that if *he* would promise them the KING'S PARDON, they would in an instant lay down their arms, and rely on *his* and the *King's* mercy. Upon which he went directly to them, ordered *Norroy* to read the King's *commission* openly on the spot, because therein was *pardon* promised by the KING, to all that would lay down their weapons: which being heard, they all thankfully cried, "*God save King EDWARD! God save King EDWARD!*" And so by the *Earl's* wisdom and compassion, were many saved and more bloodshed avoided.

The *battle* being ended, all the prey the same day was given to the soldiers, and openly sold in the *market-place*.

Thus were the *rebels* subdued by the valiant Earl of *Warwick*, and the other *nobles* and *gentlemen* of the country, but not without loss of divers worthy persons, both *gentlemen*, and some of the chief *citizens*, in the heat of the fight, besides abundance of the meaner sort, namely, *Henry Willoughby*, Esq. of *Willoughby* in *Nottinghamshire*, son of Sir *Edw. Willoughby* of the same, and father of *Francis Willoughby* of *Wollerton* in the said county; a man so well beloved in his country, for his liberal housekeeping, great courtesy, upright dealing, assured steadfastness in friendship, and modest behaviour, that the country where he lived lamented his loss exceedingly. There fell also, Master *Lucie*, Esq. *Giles Forster*, Esq. and Master *Throckmorton*, *gentlemen* of no small worship in their countries, with *Henry Wilby*, Esq. *Thomas Lynsye*, Esq. and many others; four of these were buried in the chancel of St. *Simon and Jude's* church, according to that parish register; in which I read thus,

“ HENRY WYLBY of *Middilton-Hall* in the county of *Warwick*, Esq.

“ GILES FOSTER of *Temple-Balsall* in the same county, Esq.

“ THOMAS LYSYNE of *Charlecot* in the same county, Esq.

“ - - - LUSONN (or *Lucie*) of - - - besids *Northampton*, Esq.

“ Thes 4 *esquires* were slayne in the King's
 “ army one *Mushould-heath* the *Tewesday* being
 “ the xxvijth daye of *August* 1549, An^o tercio
 “ *EDWARDI Sexti*, and were all buried in the
 “ chauncell of this church in one grave.”

The remaining *rebels* that submitted, and all those that were brought in prisoners, (which were very many,) to keep them from making head again, were confined this night under guards of soldiers in the public buildings, and some churches of the city, by the provident command of the Earl, in order to receive *judgment*, and have their *finés* and *amerciaments* set on them for their heinous offences.*

The next day, being *Aug. 28*, tidings was brought the Earl, that the *arch-rebel* KETT, had rode so fast, that his horse tired, and fell down in the flight, and that creeping into a barn of one Mr. *Richers* of *Swannington*, two of his servants seized him, and carried him into their master's house, who kept him there in hold, for his Lordship; upon which, the Earl sent 20 horsemen immediately and brought him to *Norwich*: and the same day, the Earl, and others sat in judgment at the *Castle*, taking

* Two barreſs of bere drank at the cross in the market, amongst the soldiers as they came home out of the feld after that was one, xijs.

ITEM, gaf in rewarde to Mr. Norroy, Harward at armys with my Lord the Earl of Warwick iij*l.* vjs. viij*d.*

ITEM, to Mr. Blewmantyl, Harward xls. and to two trompeeters the same tyme iij*l.* Comp. Cam.

examinations to find who were the principal beginners and promoters of this unhappy *rebellion*: and divers being found guilty, nine of the principals (the two KETTS excepted) were executed upon the *oak of reformation*, which never till *then* deserved that name; among which were two of their *prophets*, Bishop Rugg* and Wilse, and Miles the cunning *cannoneer*, who was much lamented, because remorse kept him from doing much mischief to the *city*, which his cunning enabled him to have done, being hanged, drawn, and quartered, (the usual death of *traitors*,) in this manner, they were first hanged up, then presently cut down, and falling on the earth, their privities were cut off, then their bowels pulled out alive, and cast into a fire, their heads cut off, and their bodies quartered; their heads being fixed on the tops of the city towers, and their quarters hung on the gates and other public places, for a terror to others; 30 were hanged, drawn, and quartered at the *gallows* out of *Magdalen-gates*; in all about 300 were executed, of which 49 suffered in like manner at the *gallows* by the *cross* in the market.†

The *gentlemen* who had been thus misused,

* They nicknamed him *bishop*, because he was of the same name with William Rugg, then Bishop of Norwich.

† Paid for the charges of beryen xlix men that war hangyd at the cross in the market; for makyng pytts and caryeng to them lijs. liijd. Comp. Cam.

endeavoured to stir up the *Earl* to execute a greater number of them, and constrained him to say openly,

“ There must be measure kept in all things,
 “ and especially in punishment with death,
 “ we ought to beware that we do not exceed:
 “ I know well such wicked doings deserve no
 “ small revenge; and that the offenders are
 “ worthy to be most sharply chastised: but
 “ yet how far shall we go? shall we not at last
 “ shew some mercy? is there no place for
 “ pardon? what shall we then do? shall we
 “ hold the plow our selves? and harrow our
 “ own lands?”

Now when information was laid against some of the chief rebels that surrendered to the *Earl*, that they were busy *ringleaders*, and some of the worst of them, and therefore ought to suffer; upon *Norroy's* telling him, that on the offer of *pardon* they first submitted, he declared, that none to whom he had given his promise of *pardon* should suffer. And this night the bodies of the slain were buried, lest their smell should breed an infection.

On the day following, being the 29th of *August*, the *Earl*, *Lords*, and *gentlemen*, with the *citizens*, repaired to the church of *St. Peter's Mancroft*, and gave praises and thanks to God for their late success; and it was resolved that the 27th of *August* should be annually set

apart as a day of *thanksgiving* in this city, for their great deliverance; which is entered in their *city book* in this manner: “ Be it remembered, that by the poure of allmightie God, “ and of our sovereign Lord the King’s Majesty *K. E. VI.* In sending down the noble “ Erl of *WARWIK* his Graces *Lyeutenant* with “ other *NOBILLS*, and men of *worshipp*, with “ his majesties poure into this worshipfull *cittie*, “ and by the goodness of God upon the *27th August*, *A. D. 1549.* The said *Erl*, &c. “ uppon *Musholde-Hethe* vanequyshed *Rob. Kette*, and all his hool number of adherents “ of their most wicked *rebellion*, and ded sup- “ presse them, and delivered this *cittie* from “ the great daunger, trouble, and peril it was “ in, like to have been lost for ever.

“ Wherefore by the good advyce of the Lord “ *Thomas (Thirlby)* now Bishop of *Norwich*, “ with the assent of the *mayor*, *shereves*, &c. it “ is ordeyned and enacted, that from hence- “ forth for ever, upon the *27th of August* “ yerely,* for the benefyte that we obteyned

* To Mr. *Rob. Kent*, for preaching a *SERMON* on the *27th* day of *Aug.* in remembrance of the overthrow of *KET* and his confederates, 6s. 8d.

1655, Mr. *Whitefoot* preached.

1658, Mr. *Snowden*.

1660, Mr. *Geo. Cock*.

1667, Ordered the sword-bearer to acquaint Mr. *Cock*, minister of *St. Peter’s* of *Mancroft*, that Tuesday next is the day of election of *SHERIFFS*, and also the anniversary for a thanksgiving for the deliverance of this city, from *Ket’s* rebellion, and that (if he pleases) there may be mention of it in his sermon, or otherwise.

Cur. 21 *Aug.* ordered that the ward officers do give notice to

“ for our delyveraunce that day, the *mayor* for
 “ the time being, shall commaunde his *officers*
 “ to gyve warnyng to every inhabitant in ther
 “ *ward* to sper and shut in their shoppes; and
 “ both man, woman, and child, to repaire to
 “ their parish churches, after they have rong
 “ in, at the houre of seven of the klokke in
 “ the morning, there to remayn in supplication,
 “ &c. and heryng divine service, and to gyve
 “ humble thankes to God, and pray for the
 “ King hartely, for that delivery of this *cittie*,
 “ &c. And the servyce once doon, that every
 “ parish ring a solempne peall with all there
 “ belles, to the laud and praise of God, and
 “ the great rejoycing of the peopull for ever,
 “ and so to departe every man to his occupa-
 “ tion or busynes, &c. GOD SAVE THE KING.”

The *citizens*, filled with no less joy than the
Jews when they had escaped the sword of
 wicked *Haman*,* unanimously extolled *War-*
wick for his great courage, attributing to his
 wisdom and good conduct the preservation of
 their lives and families, and all their posses-

the SHERIFFS and ALDERMEN, and also to the LIVERY of this city,
 that they do wait upon the *Sword* at the *New-hall*, on Friday next
 in the morn' to perform what their ancestors enacted by common
 conneil, in repairing to the CATHEDRAL, to give God thanks for
 the deliverance of this city from *Ket's* rebellion, and Mr. *Tho.*
Bradford to preach there. E. Lib. Cur. and Comp. Cam.

The last TUESDAY in Aug. is now the annual ELECTION of
 SHERIFFS, &c. The MAYOR is that day in scarlet, the SHERIFFS
 and justices in violet, and the aldermen in black. From the table of
 habits published in 1728.

* Esther ix. 17.

sions, setting up over the *gates* of the *city*, and their *own gates* and *doors*, the *ragged staff*, which was the *cognizance* or *badge* of that *Earl*.*

ROBERT KETT, and WILLIAM KETT his brother, were carried to *London*, and committed to the *Tower*, and being shortly after arraigned of their treason, and found guilty; were brought to the *Tower* again, and there remained till the 29th of *November*, on which day, they were delivered to Sir *Edmund Windham*, high *sheriff* of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, who brought them down, the one to *Windham*, and the other to *Norwich*, where deserved punishment was executed upon them both; for ROBERT KETT, the captain of these rebels, was carried to the *castle*, had chains put on him, and a rope being fixed about his neck, was drawn alive from the ground, up to the gibbet, placed upon the top of the castle, and there left hanging, in remembrance of his villany, till his body being consumed, at last fell down; and WILLIAM his brother was executed in the same manner at *Windham*, on the top of the steeple there,† and was there hanged in chains as his brother

* To a peynter for peynting ij tabylls of the *Kyngs* arms set up at *Westwyk* and *St. Stephen's-gates* and for setting up the *raggyd staff*, in silver paper, at all the gates of the *cyttie*, &c. *Comp. Cam.*

† 1549. This yere the King sent down the noble Erle JOHN of *Warwik* his levetenaunt, to suppress the greate rebbellion that was in *NORFF.* and *NORWICH*, and ROB. KET of *Wyndham* captain of the same (was) hanged uppon the toppe of the *castyll*, in chains, and his brother *Wyllm. Ket*, uppon the steeple of *Wyndham*. *Lib. Civ.*

was at *Norwich*: and thus by God's mercy, and the *Earl's* courage, this fearful *rebellion* ended; though it appears from the Book of the Court of *Mayoralty*, by the entries there made, between 1549 and 1554, that the *rebellious* stomachs of the common people here was not so soon brought down as their *camp* was dispersed.

For, 21st Sept. 3d Edward VI. it was deposed, that *Robert Burnam*, parish clerk of St. *Gregories* said, " *There are too many GENTLE-*
" *MEN in England by fyve hundred.*"

30 Sept. Will. Mutton, painter, justified his having pulled down the *Penthouses* of the shops in *Norwich*, saying " *That there was*
" *much dysceyte to buyers from them.*" The said *Barnam* being imprisoned, said to Mr. *Mayor* and the *Aldermen*, " *Ye SKRYBES and*
" *PHARASIES ye seke innocent bloode, &c.*" for which at the following *assizes* he was adjudged to the *pillory*, and to have his ears nailed thereto, as a fautor of *rebels*.

Edm. Johnson, labourer, being at the late *Chapel in the Fields* talking with Mr. *Chancellor's* servants, it chanced that one *Bosewell* should say, " *That ROBERT KETTE should be*
" *hanged,*" and the said *Johnson* said, " *That it*
" *shulde coste a thousande mens lives firste.*"

24th Nov. 3d Edward VI. *John Rooke* said,
" *Except the mercy of GOD, before Christmass,*

“ye shall see as greate a CAMPE upon MUSHOLD,
 “as ever was, and if it be not thenne, it shall be
 “in the spring of the yere, and they shall come
 “out of the Lord PROTECTORS* countrithe
 “(countrey) to strenkith him.”

12th Feb. 4th Edward VI. George Redman,
 servant with Mr. Bakon, deposed, “That John
 “Redhed on Sondag at nyght beyng the xth of
 “Febr. 1549, said, he wold that Master Bakon
 “and others, having on there gates the ragged
 “staff, schuld take them down, for ther were
 “that are offendyd therwythe, to the nombre of
 “twentie persons and more: and he suid, that
 “the aforesaid ragged staff shuld be plucked
 “down: and that afore it were Lammes daye
 “next comyng, that Ket shuld be plucked downe
 “from the toppe of the castle; saying also,
 “that it was not mete to have any more KYNGS
 “than one.”

John Redhed of St. Martin's parish worsted
 weaver, saith, “that upon a market day not a
 “month passed, whether it was Wednesday or
 “Saterdag, he certenly knoweth not, being in
 “the market uppon his busynes, he sawe ij or
 “ijj persones, men of the contrithe standing
 “together, and he harde th' one of them speke
 “to th' other, loking uppon Norwich castell

* The Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector to the King, was now
 in the Tower, which gave great offence to the commons, he
 being a good man. Hol. 1059.

“ towards *Kette*, thes wordes, viz. *Oh! KETTE*,
 “ GOD have mercye uppon thy sowle, and I trust
 “ in GOD, that the KYNG’s majesty, and his
 “ COUNSAIL shall be informed ones betwixte this
 “ and Mydsomer even, that of their own gen-
 “ tylnes thowe shal be taken downe, by the grace
 “ of GOD, and buried, and not hanged uppe for
 “ wynter store, and sette a quyetness in the realme,
 “ and the ragged staffe* shal be taken down also
 “ of their owne gentylnes from the gentylmens
 “ gates in this cittie, and to have no more King’s
 “ arms but one within this cittie under Christ
 “ but King EDWARD the syxe, GOD save his
 “ grace,” which persones he saith, he never
 knew them nor cannot name them.

26th Febr. One said, “that 500 of MUSHOLD-
 “ MEN were gon to the gret TURKE and the
 “ DOFFYN, and will be her agen by Midsomer.”

Holinshed tells us, it was generally thought
 that *Will. Kett* had been sure of his pardon if
 he had not played the traitorous hypocrite, for
 upon his submission at first to the Marquis of
Northampton, he was sent back to his brother,
 to persuade him and the rest to yield, who
 though he promised to do so, upon his coming
 into the camp, and seeing the great multitude
 about him, did not only dissuade him from it,

* The populace bare an inveterate hatred against the Earl, be-
 cause of his victory, which was augmented by their perceiving
 him to be a principal actor against the Protector.

but told him the *Marquis* had but few soldiers with him, and was nothing able to resist such a force as his: so that had it not been for him, his brother and all the rest had accepted the King's *pardon*, and saved all the ensuing mischief and bloodshed.

This *Kett* was, as *Fuller* observes, of more wealth than the generality of those of his business; and could, as *Stow* says, spend 50*l.* a year in *land*, and was worth in *goods* above a thousand marks, which is true; his family was one of the most ancient and flourishing families in *Windham*: for in 22*d* *Edward IV.* *John Knyght*, alias *Kette*, was a principal owner there; after his conviction, at a court held for the King's manor of *Windham*, it was presented, that *Robert Knight*, alias *Kette*, who was hanged upon *Norwich castle* for treason, died seized of 30 acres of land held of the manor, and that it was escheated to the King as lord, which he by *Rob. Rochester*, Esq. his supervisor, of his great clemency regranted to *William Knight*, alias *Kette*, son and heir of the said *Robert*, and his heirs for ever. And *Tho. Kett*, son of this *William*, in 1570, had a grant from Queen *Elizabeth* of the liberty of *faldage* in *Northwood Moore* in *Windham*, for 21 years; and in 1606, *Ric. Kett*, alias *Knightes*, surrendered a messuage, &c. in the said town to *John* and *Samuel Knightes*, so that the family still continued and enjoyed their ancient patrimony.

The *Earl* staid in the city 14 days, and having settled all things as well as could be, commanded them to repair their *city*, and act by virtue of the King's *commission* till their *charter* was renewed, it being voided, and the *city* in the King's hands from the time the *sword* was delivered to the *Marquis*; and so taking leave of them, was attended out of the city *liberties* by the *mayor*, &c. with great honour and much praise: and on the 7th or 8th day of *September*, he set out for *London*, where he was honourably received at *court*, with thanks from the King and nobles, for his great service.

And now they began to repair their *gates*, one of the folding doors of *St. Stephen's* was made new, *Pockthorp* and *Bishop-gates* were made of the timber which came from *White Friars-bridge* when it was pulled down: the *tower* at *Bishop-gate*, and the stone work at all of them, was repaired; *Magdalen-gate* was made new: *Brazen-Door* had the *rampart* taken from its outside and laid on each side in the ditch, to enlarge the passage; *White Friars* bridge was rebuilt of timber, to which Mr. *Codd* the *mayor* contributed much; the *Town-Close* ditches, which were cast down by the rebels, were new ditched to 6*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* expense. The *boom* or *chain* cross the river at the *common stairthe* was repaired; the houses and yards there cleared of a great quantity of burnt corn

rubbish, &c. and the weights that belonged to the *crane-house*, that was burnt there, got together; and the iron work of the gates that were burnt; the *pinfold* or *pound* that stood at *Timberhill*, the pales being torn off by the rebels, was now taken up, and the stuff sawn and made into two, one replaced there, and another set in *St. Austin's*, the most of that charge being borne by *Colson*, a carpenter, and *John Howman*, who spoiled the said *pinfold* in the *commotion* time; the market place was cleansed, which was so full of dirt and muck, that it took two men twenty-four days each, and another man twelve days, in cleansing and loading of carts, for 248 loads were carried away; and it took another man twelve days to clean the *Guild-hall* rooms, chambers, leads, and prisons, from which twenty-four loads were carried, and a vast quantity from the *New-hall*, cloisters, &c. They mended the prison called the *Vowte* (or *vault*) under the *Pentney*, setting fast the window in the entry called *Chapell a Feld*, and that door that goes into the *Pentney*, and other things there. And having chose *Rob. Rugg* mayor, who served that office about four years only before, they agreed, that if he served now, he should not be chosen for ten years to come; and in some measure to recompence *Leonard Sotherton* for his great services, and losses that he sustained when he was

robbed by the way riding for the King's pardon at *Magdalen-tide*, they present him with a sum of money: and finding a scarcity of corn like to ensue, (for *famine* generally follows *war*,) they ordered that every alderman should straitly charge each substantial *citizen* within his *ward* to provide corn for their own households presently, and not come into the market to buy any bread corn there: and some were appointed to buy in 20, some 30 coombs of wheat, for which they should be repaid by the city at *Michaelmas*, as the *Chamberlains* accounts, and other *city* evidences show us. And in *November* following, the King granted them a new CHARTER,* dated at *Westminster* the 12th of that month, in the 3d year of his reign; in which every prior charter is recited at length, beginning with that of *Henry II.* all which are hereby confirmed; then it authorizes the citizens to choose two *sheriffs* within a month after its date, to continue till *Michaelmas* following, with the same liberties as they formerly had to elect *mayors*, &c. with a clause to *use* any *liberties* contained in *any* of their *charters*, notwithstanding any former *disuser* thereof. And remitted and released all and all manner of *forfeitures* of *liberties*, and all *suits* and *demands* which he or his successors had or might have,

* It is marked *Carta xxxii. a.* hath its broad seal still appendant, and contains eight large skins of parchment.

for any thing by them or any of them acted or done. This CHARTER cost 89*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* the passing, and the expences and journies about it 24*l.* 15*s.* *Augustine Steward* paying at *London* to the several officers there, 57*l.* 9*s.* of the money. And there having been no assembly for regular government of the city since the last of *May*, on the 20*th* day of *November*, being the day after the charter came down, was a general assembly held at the *Guild-hall*, “ by
 “ vertue of the letters PATENTS of the former
 “ Kings of ENGLAND, now renewed and confirmed by *Edward VI.*” the said charter of confirmation being partly read, upon which it was concluded, that all the citizens should be monished by proclamation to be at the *Guild-hall* at nine o'clock, to elect “ twoo worthy
 “ citizens for the office of SHEREVES,” according to his Majesty’s grant, and the court agreed to meet at eight in the morning at *St. Peter’s of Mancroft* church, and hear a sermon preached by *Dr. Baret*, and the *Te Deum* there sung, and then to go to the *Guild-hall* and proceed to the election, where the mayor and aldermen elected *Richard Fletcher*, and the commons *Rob. Farrou*, who were sworn immediately.

It appears that the *Norfolk*, *Devonshire*, and *Cornwall* rebellions, cost the King, 27,330*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

In this manner,

THE REBELLION.

The Counties of Norfolk, Devonshire, and Cornwall.

| | | | |
|--|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Cotes and Conduct, - - - - - | 6,446 <i>l.</i> | 12 <i>s.</i> | 2 <i>d.</i> |
| Diet and Wages, - - - - - | 18,827 <i>l.</i> | 19 <i>s.</i> | 6 <i>d.</i> |
| Emptions of Necessaries, - - - | 47 <i>l.</i> | 11 <i>s.</i> | 8 <i>d.</i> |
| Divers and sundry necessary charges and expences, break- ing down of bridges, carriage, and reward. | 2,008 <i>l.</i> | 4 <i>s.</i> | 3 <i>d.</i> |
| | | | |

And thus you have as exact an account of this *rebellion* as the evidences which I have seen, and the printed authors which I have met with, could furnish out.

A Brief Chronicle of Memorable Accidents, from the Birth of our Saviour to the Year 1720.

- 1 **O**UR Saviour born, in the year of the World 3947.
- 33 The Crucifixion & Resurrection of Christ.
- 67 The first Heathen Persecution of the Christians.
- 92 The second Persecution.
- 101 The third Persecution.
- 124 The fourth Persecution.
- 168 The Christian Faith received in England.
- 170 The fifth Persecution.
- 280 The sixth Persecution.
- 284 The seventh Persecution.
- 291 The eighth Persecution.
- 304 The ninth Persecution.
- 636 England divided into Parishes.
- 980 Norwich began to be a Borough.
- 1066 Norwich much wasted in the Earl's Rebellion against K. William the Conqueror.
- 1096 The Cathedral church of Norwich began to be built by Bishop Herbert, who laid the first stone.

- 1144 The Jews in Norwich crucified a Child in Thorp wood in contempt of our Saviour.
- 1152 King Stephen made Norwich a Corporation.
- 1174 Norwich miserably damaged in a Quarrel between Henry II. and Hugh Bigot Earl of Norfolk, who espousing the cause of Prince Henry against his Father, fortified himself in the Castle; but the King prevailing against him, forced him to buy his Peace for 1000 marks.
- 1189 Norwich made a city by King Richard I.
- 1216 Norwich was taken by the French King.
- 1252 Norwich enclosed with a Ditch.
- 1266 Norwich sacked by the disinherited Barons.
- 1269 A Tempest threw down part of the Cathedral. A terrible Inundation of Water happened in the City. A furious Quarrel between the Monks and Citizens, which grew so high, that King Henry III. came in person to quiet these Tumults; the Monks in their rage rifled the City, and the citizens in revenge burnt down great part of the church.
- 1273 The King took away the Liberties of Norwich and sent Governors for three years, on account of the late riots.
- 1274 Bishop Middleton repaired the Cathedral, which the fury of the citizens had defaced.
- 1278 267 Jews executed for clipping the Coin.
- 1297 Cathedral cloister begun, finished 1430.
- 1304 Norwich begun to be walled in, fin. 1319.
- 1348 Plague in Norwich whereof died 57104 persons.
- 1381 A great rebellion began in Norfolk, by J. Linster a dyer of Norwich, who called

himself king of the commons, led 50000 soldiers into the field, and forceably carried several Lords and Knights to serve him at his table; but at last was overthrown by H. Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, and hanged the same year.

1413 Great part of Norwich burnt down.

1430 The New Mills in Norwich built. St. Peter's Mancroft church begun, fin. 1455.

1439 Great Famine, Ferne roots eaten.

1449 King Henry VI. came to Norwich.

1474 King Edward IV. came to Norwich.

1486 King Henry VII. came to Norwich.

1498 King, Queen, and King's Mother at Norwich. (for Heresy.

1506 St. Andrew's church built. Adams burnt

1509 Great part of the Cathedral burnt down.

1511 St. Mary's Coslany church built.

1515 Queen of France and Duke of Norfolk came to Norwich.

1517 Cardinal Woolsey came to Norwich.

1519 St. Leonard's Flood in Norwich.

1520 Queen Catherine came to Norwich.

1522 Emperor of Germany came to Norwich.

1523 King and Queen of Denmark came to Norwich.

1529 Queen of France came to Norwich.

1530 Mr. T. Bilney burnt in Lollard's Pit.

1544 Mayor's Feast begun at the New-Hall.

1549 The rebellion of Kett a tanner of Windham, who encamped on Moushold-hill, and did much mischief to Norwich; but was at last taken by the Earl of Warwick, and 5000 of his followers slain; Kett was hanged on the top of Norwich castle, and his brother on Windham steeple.

- 1553 St. Stephen's church built.
- 1558 Ten Aldermen died in Norwich.
- 1568 The west end of the Guild-hall built.
- 1569 The Earl's rebellion in Norwich.
- 1570 Candlemas Flood broke down Fyebridge.
- 1578 Queen Elizabeth came to Norwich Aug. 16, stayed six days, and Knighted R Wood, mayor.
- 1579 A plague in Norwich, whereof died 4918 persons, 10 of them Aldermen. Ham-mont a Plowright burnt in the Castle Ditches for Heresies.
- 1583 G. Shipdam gibbeted for murdering his wife. J. Lewes, abstinence Heretic burnt.
- 1588 F. Kett of Windham, M. A. burnt for Heresy.
- 1591 Coslany and Fyebride built with stone.
- 1600 Cathedral spire struck down by Lightning.
- 1603 3076 Persons died of the plague in Norwich. (Tombland.
- 1611 31 Persons killed with Fire-works on
- 1643 The Cathedral Organs taken down and destroyed, the glass windows and monuments broke, copes, vestments, books and ornaments belonging to the same, burnt in the market-place by the mob, directed by Alderman Greenwood and Sheriff Toft.
- 1647 The Bishop's Palace and chapel defaced by Parliament.
- 1648 The mayor of Norwich sent for to London, the people rose & had like to have killed the messenger, and after he was gone, blew up the committee-house, and killed 100 persons. The Mutineers were tried and executed.
- 1658 Oliver Cromwell died. A high Wind.

- 1665 A Plague in Norwich whereof died 2251 persons. (wich.
 1669 Small-Pox raged in 300 families in Nor-
 1671 King, Queen, and Nobility came to Nor.
 1681 Duke of York came to Norwich. A Blazing Star.
 1682 A Comet. Trained bands protect the French in Norwich.
 1684 A great Drought from Feb. till Aug. T. Berney, Esq. executed for the murder of Mr. Bedingfield.
 1688 The mob plundered the Papists in Norwich. King James II. abdicated.
 1696 Mint in Norw. 7 men executed castle-hill.
 1698 Great Snow. Sir H. Hobart killed by Mr. Le Neve.
 1699 Water-works finished. New Hall made an Exchange.
 1701 F. Burges began Printing in Norwich. R. Watts hanged at his own door for murdering his wife.
 1705 Weavers Hall broke up, and Books burnt.
 1706 2 great Floods in Norwich, both in Nov.
 1709 New Mills rebuilt.
 1712 New-hall steeple fell. 20 persons drowned on Braydon.
 1716 Merchant Hall gave a gold chain weighing 23 oz. 6 dwts. to be worn by the mayors of Norwich.
 1717 Two mayors died in 4 months time in Norwich.
 1720 Mob in Pockthorp, frightened and dispersed by the Artillery.

F I N I S .

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